

Job Bias Suit Hits Ala. City

Court Dismisses It; Appeal Is Studied

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP) — A suit seeking to pry open jobs opportunities to colored citizens in city county civil service employment was dismissed Jan. 4 by Federal Judge Daniel H. Thomas on grounds that the six petitioners failed to exhaust their administrative remedies.

The suit, charging racial discrimination in the allotment of civil service jobs, was filed March 20, 1951, against the Mobile personnel board by John F. Gray, William F. Jones, Oscar Murphy and John Langham of Mobile and Clarence Carson of Pritchard.

The men charged the board with practicing racial discrimination in the employment of firemen and policemen in Mobile after they had sought to obtain such jobs, Pritchard and Chickashaw through civil service examinations. This, they said, deprived them of their civil rights.

Charge Denial Of Rights

Charging that the board's actions deprived them of their civil and constitutional rights, they asked the court for a declaratory judgment, an injunction prohibiting the board from enforcing racial restrictions on employment and for \$25,000 damages.

In his argument, Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, attorney for the men, cited the fact that all policemen and firemen in Mobile County are white and asserted that the restrictions being enforced by the board constituted a denial of equal rights guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

Albert J. Tuley, counsel for the personnel board, told the court that the right to apply for and hold public jobs in the State of Alabama, the city and county is given by State law and that the Federal Constitution does not apply, adding that no proof of discrimination had been shown.

"No Rerod of Exclusion"

Court officials explained that there was nothing in the court records in the suit to show that the plaintiffs in the suit had complained to city authorities about the discrimination of which they accused the personnel board, as provided by the civil service law.

Following dismissal of the suit, which if successful would serve to change eventually the economic pattern of the entire South, Mr. Shores said the judge's ruling would be studied carefully before any decision is made on whether to appeal to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Tosses Out Job Suit On Technicality

MOBILE — A suit challenging the right of a municipality to deny Negroes civil service jobs was dismissed Friday by Federal District Judge Daniel H. Thomas.

Judge Thomas ruled that six colored men seeking jobs as policemen and firemen "did not exhaust their administrative remedies."

Court attaches explained there was nothing in the court records to show that the plaintiffs in the action had complained about the discrimination to the county personnel board, as provided by the County Civil Service law.

The suit was prepared by Atty. Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, NAACP counsel in Alabama.

The NAACP sought to determine whether cities and countries have the right to exclude Negroes from Civil Service examinations for public jobs.

6 Negroes Carry Fight To Court Of Appeals

MOBILE, ALA., Feb. 5—(P)—Six Negroes today carried their fight to knock out racial restrictions in Mobile County's civil service system to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

Their suit claiming the personnel board unlawfully barred them from taking examinations for city patrolmen and firemen, was dismissed last month by Federal Judge Daniel H. Thomas.

Judge Thomas commented at the time that the group did not exhaust their administrative remedies, or file formal complaint with the county personnel board.

Charge Race Uphold Firing Of 'Familiar' Ala. Postman

MOBILE, Ala. — A joint NAACP-NAPE effort to restore a discharged Mobile mailman, accused of undue familiarity with white women on his route, was disclosed last week.

Officials of the NAACP and the National Alliance of Postal Employees here said the penalty was "too severe" for the alleged offense. The name of the postman was withheld as a protective measure to him and his family.

The dismissal was ordered by Joseph L. Lawler, Asst. Postmaster General in Washington, D. C. The carrier was removed from his position March 6, the date the letter from Lawler was received by Mobile Postmaster William B. Taylor.

John O. Watson, president of the Mobile NAPE and J. L. LeFlore, NAACP secretary issued a statement deploring "any acts of misbehavior upon the part of postal employees towards the public."

The two said that if charges in this case were true, they indicate reprehensible conduct. However, in our opinion, they would not justify an employee's dismissal from the service.

Watson and LeFlore added that "considering and comparing the penalty in this case with less drastic penalties imposed when white postal employees were declared guilty of worse offenses here, we feel that the accused in this instance is a Negro had a definite bearing on his dismissal."

ATLANTA — The fifth U. S. Civil Service regional office last week upheld the decision of the Post Office department in firing a Mobile letter carrier for "undue familiarity" with white women residents on his route.

The decision of the regional office followed a five hour hearing of the case in Atlanta, on Sept. 5. The postman against whom the charges were made, was represented by Mobile officials of the National Alliance of Postal Employees and NAACP.

An appeal filed with the civil service office branded the dismissal as a "serious miscarriage of justice," and also stated that race bias was the primary factor involved in the decision.

J. O. Watson, Mobile NAPE president, and H. L. LeFlore, NAACP official, stated that the penalty imposed in the case was "too severe" for the alleged charges. They pointed out that according to similar cases involving persons of the same race did not result in the firing of postal employees involved in the cases.

NAACP Seeks Right Of Negroes To Take Civil Service Exams

Wired 11/3
P. 3
MONTGOMERY, ALA. — The drive to open up municipal employment opportunities for Negroes entered a ~~second~~ *second* phase here this week as attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People argued in the United States Court of Appeals for the right of Negro citizens to take civil service examinations for positions in the police and fire departments of Mobile, Ala.

The suit filed on behalf of Handy L. Davis, John F. Gray, William F. Jones, Oscar Murphy, John Langham and Clarence Carson, seeks a court order restraining the personnel board of Mobile County from limiting the right to take the examinations to white male citizens. Argument was heard on October 15, with Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of the NAACP national office legal staff, and Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham attorney representing the complainants on appeal from a district court ruling dismissing the complaint on the ground that administrative remedies had not been exhausted. The Court took the case under advisement.

Ask Review Of The 'Familiar' Mailman Case

Steel 11/6
MOBILE, Ala. — The fifth regional civil service office in Atlanta has asked the post office department to review the case of a Mobile postman who was dismissed from his job because of "undue familiarity" with white women on his route.

The decision was hailed this week by the National Alliance of Postal Employees and the NAACP as a "step" in the direction of correcting a miscarriage of justice.

Sat. 11-22-52
In an appeal to the civil service commission in Washington, the NAACP contended that a white carrier who was involved in a worse "familiarity" incident was not fired for his indiscretion.

Negro college grads win Cal civil service fight

SAN FRANCISCO — Expected to be applied throughout the state is the decision handed down last week by the First California District Court of Appeals, holding that the San Francisco Civil Service Commission had acted arbitrarily and in abuse of its discretion and in abridgement of the constitutional rights of applicants by its recent attempt to limit participation in certain Civil Service examinations to graduates of a limited number of U. S. colleges.

The decision resulted from an appeal by the commission from a similar ruling last year by the superior court when five Negro graduates of Southern, Dillard, Prairie View, and Bishop colleges of the south challenged the commission's right to disqualify them for examination for playground director.

The Naacp represented the five in fighting the appeal.

Only Negro schools not excluded by the commission's ruling were: Fisk, Talladega, and Howard. Also affected by the discrimination against the Negro schools were 442 other U. S. colleges not on the accepted list of the Association of American Universities, or the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.

The court's ruling held the exclusion contrary to the "equal protection clause" of the Constitution, and also held that:

"It is not only the duty of the commission to secure qualified persons for public employment, but also its duty to administer the act impartially and without discrimination to the end that those qualified may have the opportunity to compete for public employment. It should not be arbitrarily granted to some and denied to others equally qualified."

6 Ga. Railmen Sue Union For 50 Gs

MACON, Ga. — Seeking an end to alleged discriminatory practices against them by a white union, six Central of Georgia Railway firemen have asked Bibb Superior Court to make them defendants in a suit filed by seven white railmen.

The six petitioners in addition to asking to be allowed to enter the suit, also seek \$50,000 damages.

The first case filed by the white firemen, now pending, asks that the railroad company be restrained from carrying out a recent order which the colored firemen say would correct a discriminatory work condition.

Obtained Discrimination Rule

The colored firemen, in their petition, told the court that in 1941, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen negotiated with the railroad and obtained a agreement which discriminated against them.

In a suit fled here in U.S. District court, the colored firemen won a permanent injunction forbidding the Brotherhood and the company from applying discrimination.

In April of this year, however, the Brotherhood got the company to side-step this ruling, effective May 1. This change, the colored workers claim, resulted in the loss of rights they had won two years before in Federal court.

Corrected Jim Crow

The railroad, after putting the jim-crow work clause into effect in April, realized its mistake and made a new ruling to correct the discriminatory policy.

The white workers are suing to have this ruling in force again, the colored firemen seek to have it quashed permanently.

The firemen are Mose Oliver, Eugene Williams, Robert Simpson, James Williams and Floyd Edwards. The case will be heard in Oct. The law firm of Johnson and Jones filed the petition for the firemen.

Colorado FEPC Denies Negro Woman

Case Decided

Against Miss

Winona Carter

By CHARLES I. IDINGS

COLORADO SPRINGS — (ANP) — A two year fight for employment as a case worker in the El Paso county, Colorado welfare department, ended recently for Miss Winona Carter, local resident, when the case was decided against her at a hearing of the Colorado Fair Employment Practices commission, sitting in Denver.

After Miss Carter was refused employment because of her race by the county welfare director, Vard V. Gray and the county commissioners, Keith McBurney and John Torrence, a committee from the local unity council headed by H. O. Felton, president; Mrs. Paul Sabine and Jack Roeser, met in May, 1951, with the county commission asking that she be employed as a caseworker. She had passed the required state examination for welfare work.

Keith McBurney in reply said, "When we feel the community is ready to accept a Negro welfare worker, we will be glad to hire one." In closing the interview, John Torrence, directing his words to the president of the unity council said, "You break down the barrier outside and you won't have any trouble with us."

The council committee then asked the commissioners for a statement on its policy of employing members of minority groups. The commissioners declined to define their position.

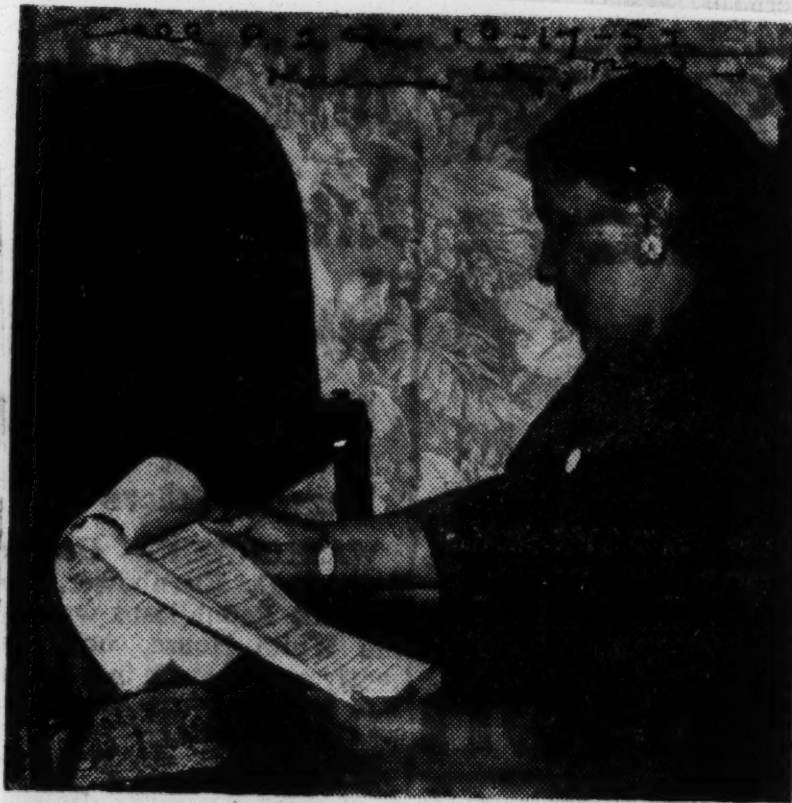
1. Is this failure to obtain employment here due to the fact that the county commissioners feel that the community is not ready to accept a Negro social service worker?

2. If so, is there a valid reason under fair employment regulations for rejecting her application?

3. On what grounds or on who's "say so" has the commission decided that the community is not ready to accept a Negro social service worker?

To these, the county commissioners remained silent.

The local branch, NAACP, Charles Banks, then president, took the case, through Attorney Samuel D. Menin, Denver, to the newly appointed state FEPC set up in June, 1951.



DENIED JOB BY COLORADO FEPC COMMISSION.—Miss Winona Carter, social welfare worker in Colorado Springs, Colo., reading the transcript of the ruling of the Colorado State Fair Employment Practices commission denying her employment in the El Paso county Welfare department. This was the first case tried before the Colorado FEPC body.—ANP Photo.

When the county commissioners and the county director took the stand, they only "vaguely remember" their talks with Miss Carter and the unity council committee.

They said they refused Miss Carter employment because they felt that she was not suited to the position.

Miss Carter, a graduate of the local high school and Colorado college, with a B.A. degree in social science, working toward a master's degree at the University of Chicago, with 20 years experience in social and welfare work mostly in Chicago, has headed the state welfare merit examination three times.

"While it may be possible that the relator, (Miss Carter) was not considered because of her racial origin, there is no substantial evidence to establish the fact. It seems to the Hearing Examiner entirely improbable that a jury would bring in a finding of guilty under the facts disclosed in this record, either against the county commissioners or Vard V. Gray, the county welfare director. The hearing examiner therefore, rec-

ommends that the complaint filed herein be dismissed, and the case closed."

This case could not be publicized previous to this release, as according to the FEPC act, any publicity given would automatically stop all proceedings. Because the local branch NAACP recently consulted the national office, N. A. A. C. P., and was advised not to carry the case any further, this release was made possible.

This was the first discrimination case to be brought before the Fair Employment Practices commission, state of Colorado.

Judge Weighs Suit Of Workers Forced Into Jim Crow Rail Union

Negro Workers Sue Union In Protest Of Jim Crow

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — District Court Judge F. Dickinson Letts, last week took under advisement a suit designed to test whether Negro railroad employees must join segregated union locals or lose their jobs.

The suit was brought against the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, as well as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by three employees of the B & O Company, Howard Taylor, James P. Taylor, and Charles Blake.

Chief counsel Joseph C. Waddy argued that the railroad unions and the company have established a procedure under which colored employees, who are victims of discrimination, are expected to seek relief by appealing to the same persons who discriminate against them.

The suit was filed for the purpose of enjoining the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the railroad company from taking steps to cause the plaintiffs' discharge from their employment because they refused to join a segregated local.

Waddy contended that the Railway Labor Act, as amended, does not sanction compulsory union membership if that membership is available only in a segregated local. It was further argued that if the act permits the union to

compel the Negroes to join a segregated local, then the act is unconstitutional.

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The plaintiffs who are employed in the freight shed at the Railroad's Camden Street Station in Baltimore, Md., have tried to join Local 511 of the brotherhood, but were denied admission because the membership of this union is all white. They, therefore, contended that the segregated local is inferior to the white local and would not give them sufficient protection.

Edward J. Hickey, lawyer for the brotherhood and Stephen Ailes, lawyer for the company, contended that the plaintiffs had not been damaged by the agreement. Even if they had been damaged, the lawyers stated, the plaintiffs should

first exhaust their administrative remedies before going into court.

The remedies the lawyers said, provided for hearings and appeals before representatives of the company and the union.

This procedure, Waddy said, was unfair and did not constitute an adequate remedy.

The railroad and brotherhood argued that the matter should be dismissed.

REFUSAL TO JOIN JIM CROW UNION GETS THE GATE FOR COURAGEOUS WASHINGTON RAILWAY EMPLOYEE

Formal Charge Says Discharged Man Refused to Leave Locker Room and Was Insubordinate

WILL APPEAL CASE IN NEXT TEN DAYS

(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Sylvester Shaw, a leader of Negro workmen who refused to join a segregated local of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen at the Washington terminal was fired last week on charges of "insubordination."

Sidney Kerl, manager of the Washington Terminal Co., claimed that Shaw was discharged for "loitering around a locker room on Nov. 26 and refusing to leave on orders of a supervisor."

In a hearing held two days later, Shaw claimed that Nov. 26 was his "day off," but his dismissal was recommended by the management.

Kerl denied that the firing of Shaw had anything to do with the controversy of the Negro employees over application of the union shop agreements at the terminal.

It had been pointed out that the 300 Negro workmen at the terminal had been requested back in August or September to join the shop union by Nov. 15 or be fired.

These employees led by Shaw had refused to join the Brotherhood because of its jimcrow policy. Not recognizing the problems of Negro workers, Shaw claimed that the brotherhood was not interested in representing them, but wanted only to take their money as a sort of customary fee.

He charged the management with giving Negroes the most menial jobs and declared that the brotherhood had taken no action to upgrade them in spite of their seniority.

Negro workers in the maintenance departments are employed as car cleaners, inspectors, repairmen, mechanics, oilers and crew workers.

Interceding for the colored

workers, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked the management not to force these workers to join a segregated union.

The management replied that it could take no action unless the union notified them.

The NAACP had earlier urged the senate to include a non-segregation clause in the amendment to the railway act which permitted a union shop in the railway terminal.

The senate modified the N. A. A. C. P. demand by including a statement in the amendment saying that persons may not be dismissed for failure to join a union if membership is denied to him on the same terms and conditions applicable to other employees.

At the time Sen. Herbert Lehman of New York claimed that this statement was intended to carry out the demands of the N. A. A. C. P.

After Shaw was discharged, Clarence Mitchell of the Washington Bureau of NAACP warned that such firings, if allowed to get out of hand, would create an embarrassing situation in the nation's capital.

Shaw expects to appeal his case within 10 days. If he does not receive favorable action the case will probably go into the courts with the assistance of the NAACP.

Charge D. C. Worker Was 'Insubordinate'

WASHINGTON — A spokesman for more than 300 Negro workers who have refused to join a segregated local of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen at the Washington terminal was fired from his job as a carman helper-oilman on charges of "insubordination."

Sylvester Shaw was discharged on the grounds of "loitering around a locker room on Nov. 26, his off-day, and refusing to leave upon orders of a supervisor," according to Sidney Kerl, manager of the Washington terminal. Shaw will appeal his dismissal.

Queer Provision

Kerl said the firing had no relation to the controversy over membership in the Brotherhood. The brotherhood maintains separate locals for Negro and white workers.

Negro workers who fail to join the Jim Crow local face dismissal from their jobs under a union shop provision in the contract negotiated a few months ago between the brotherhood and Washington terminal officials.

Shaw charges the brotherhood has failed to recognize the problems of Negro workers and instead of representing them, has just "taken their money as a sort of customary fee."

He says Negro workers have been given the most menial jobs and that the brotherhood has taken no action to upgrade them, many of whom have long seniority.

The Negro workers in the maintenance department of the Washington terminal are employed as car cleaners, inspectors, repairmen, mechanics, oilers and crew workers.

Work Bench

WASHINGTON

One of the leading industrial discriminators in the United States is the DuPont Company. There are very few operations of this firm's that do not violate all concepts of fair employment.

The giant operations of DuPont were highly essential in production during World War II. Where this company was in business, there also it tended to dominate the industrial scene.

Because of the specialized nature of many of its operations, DuPont maintains its own construction company as well as its production companies.

Hence, when it undertakes the building of a new plant, there can be and is racial discrimination from the time the first shovelful of earth is thrown into a wheelbarrow.

'Legalized' Bias

In South Carolina, the DuPont construction people follow a practice of obtaining their workers from labor unions with appropriate jurisdiction. Thus, if a given union cannot fill jobs immediately for DuPont, the company waits until the union can do so.

This means that if DuPont needs 200 workers but the union can supply only 100, qualified persons who may be available, but barred from the union because of race, are not hired.

These understandings are seldom put in writing, and, for that reason, DuPont insists that this hiring arrangement is perfectly legal. Interestingly, the chief proponent of the Taft-Hartley Law sides with DuPont on this.

99 Per Cent White

In its operation processes, DuPont utilizes the services of many highly skilled technicians. It also

BALTIMORE

POLITICS is largely a matter of hand shaking, and while many '52 candidates for office may not grip your mitt personally, you can safely bet they would if they could.

In lieu of this, they often try shaking a hand hung onto a big mouth . . . and for some strange reason newspapermen fall into this category as far as office seekers are concerned.

It is important that you know, at the outset, that the candidate seeks the endorsement of the newspaper when he grips an editor's hand. The supposition is

that a paper's endorsement helps a whale of a lot when people go to the polls.

Perhaps this is right. Certainly editors and publishers like to think so.

But there is no doubting that the candidate seeking office thinks so, and he goes out to shake the hand of editors who write for the voters he wants to vote for him.

If he doesn't want your vote, Richard, he won't shake your hand or your editor's either.

WRUNG OUT just about now is a tender bit of flab at the end of my right arm. But this is not by way of complaining about physical ailments. It's a matter of impressions.

Gertrude Stein who said "a rose is a rose is a rose" and got famous for it, told me, one day in Paris, "I judge a man a great deal by his handshake."

Since then Miss Stein has died. But her "rose is a rose" lives on, and this is by way of attempting to immortalize her.

Plants Face Probe For Discrimination In Hiring Workers

Washington, April 17—Immediate investigation of 3 plants charged with racial discrimination in employment was ordered today by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), Chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee, in holding hearings on pending FEPC Bills.

Senator Humphrey ordered investigation of the H-Bomb Installation at Aiken, S. C.; the Lockheed Aircraft Company at Marietta, Ga.; and the Naval Ordnance Plant at Indianapolis. Following testimony by Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who cited these outfits, among others, as being guilty of racial discrimination.

This kind of bias, Mr. White charged, is alienating millions of colored peoples throughout the world. "We need these tremendous human resources," he said, "to stamp out the evil weed of dictatorship wherever it may flourish. Viewed in this light, a federal policy of fair employment, undergirded by legislation, is already long overdue. Whatever action we take now should have been taken yesterday."

COST OF PREJUDICE IS SET IN BILLIONS

Urban League Leader Says U.S. Cuts Potential Output 10% by Discrimination on Negro

By ELIE ABEL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3—A conviction that the price of racial and religious prejudice is too much for the United States to bear was expressed today at the National Urban League conference by leaders of labor and industry.

Elmer L. Lindseth, president of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, told the conference that job discrimination against 15,000,000 Negroes was costing the United States 10 per cent of its production potential.

The average white family earns three times the annual income of the average non-white family, and the consumer market is thus deprived of \$9,000,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000 a year in business, he said.

He listed among the costs of prejudice the expense of duplicating schools, colleges, hospitals and penitentiary facilities in segregated areas and of health and welfare services that he said could be reduced if Negroes had a better opportunity to support themselves.

Mr. Lindseth also discussed the cost to the nation of the slum conditions in which many Negroes live. He quoted an estimate by the American Bar Association's Urban Redevelopment Committee that blighted areas absorbed 45 per cent of the average city's service costs, while contributing only 6 per cent of total tax revenue.

Campaign Stressing Fact Urged

He urged a campaign to "sell America on the principle that we cannot now afford—and never could afford—the price we pay for race prejudice." The campaign should avoid preaching and platitudes, Mr. Lindseth said, and should be based on "irrefutable economic fact."

"If people cannot, or will not, solve this problem out of humane interest in their fellow men, perhaps they can be persuaded to do it out of self-preservation and self-interest," he added.

David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers, C. I. O., described at a conference luncheon the difficulties his union had encountered in trying to enforce its constitutional ban on racial discriminations.

In one Ohio steel mill, for ex-

ample, while union members refused to allow Negroes to work the open-hearth furnaces, although the management had decided to offer all its employees equal opportunities for advancement.

When the white workers walked off the job rather than admit Negroes, the union and management agreed to "let them sweat it out," Mr. McDonald said. After five days, the strikers returned to their jobs, and Negroes have worked beside them since that day.

Union Action Is Described

In another plant, Mr. McDonald said, the local union and management had conspired to deprive Negro workers of the job classifications and wage rates they deserved.

"We thwarted their selfishness," Mr. McDonald said. "We made the local union agree to reslotting of the Negro employees and we raised so much trouble with the local management that they, too, went along."

As an indication of progress in this field, however gradual, he mentioned the recent election of a Negro, James Ross of Houston, to represent the Texas locals on the United Steel Workers International Wage Policy Committee. He estimated that 90 per cent of the union members at the meeting that elected Mr. Ross were white Southerners.

Commenting on Mr. McDonald's statement, Lloyd K. Garrison, former president of the National Urban League, said that the modern industrial union was "much more than a collective bargaining unit" and that it could help to shape the social pattern of the nation.

The league's new president, Robert W. Dowling of New York, reported on the work of the commerce and industry council, which seeks to work with labor groups toward bettering human relations.

Mr. Dowling, president of the City Investing Company, described the members of the council as practical idealists who had learned that it was good business to stand for equality of opportunity.

Kennedy Claims Millions Of Slaves In U. S. South

GENEVA, Switzerland—A former undercover agent of the Ku Klux Klan told the United Nations forced labor committee Friday that more than 5,000,000 Negroes, Mexicans and poor whites are being forced to provide slave labor in the southern states of America.

Stetson Kennedy, author of "Southern Exposure," an expose of the Ku Klux Klan, presented the first testimony on alleged slave labor practices in the southern United States. Previous testimony has been on slave labor practices in Russia and her satellites.

Kennedy's trip was sponsored by the Negro Baptist Ministerial Alliance of Miami, Florida. Kennedy said, however, that he testified as a private individual.

He told correspondents that he was one of the secret agents in the Ku Klux Klan who provided Governor Ellis Arnall and Assistant Attorney General Dan Duke with information to prosecute the Klan.

The writer charged that southern law enforcement officials were "perverting" fraud and vagrancy laws in order to permit "private exploiters through the cooperation of various levels of government to hold millions of people in involuntary servitude under a cloak of authority."

"The characteristic feature of forced labor in the United States," he said, "is that it is delegated to private enterprise to handle in the first instance. The American forced laborer is not a person accused of a crime but guilty only of belonging to a vulnerable racial and economic group."

Seventy-five per cent of the workers in the Southern turpentine industry, he claimed, are working against their will as "hostages" for what he called a fictitious debt.

The President's action, in effect, approved recommendations made by President James Brownlow of the AFL Metal Trades Department to the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship.

Mr. Truman pointed out that his order does not permit exemption of just any worker from selective service. Rather, he said, it provides a "more orderly basis for granting the temporary deferments which local boards have customarily extended qualified individuals."

At the same time, the President acted to defer farm workers in order to maintain necessary food production. He pointed out that 6 million workers left farms in the last 4 years for military services and industrial jobs.

Maj. Gen. Lewis Hershey, Selective Service director, supplemented Mr. Truman's order with regulations which the President said will "provide an orderly flow of machinists, mechanics and other skilled workers for both the military and civilian needs of the nation."

H. S. T. Orders Exemption For Industry Apprentices

President Truman ended discrimination against young workers by ordering the Selective Service System to exempt industrial apprentices temporarily from the draft.

Although large numbers of college students are deferred from induction into the armed services, exempted.

A. W. Motley Urban League Speaker

Colored Workers Who 'Deliver' Are Helping Fight Prejudice

CLEVELAND, Ohio — A. W. Motley, assistant director of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security, lauded members of the National Urban League for their work in helping to break down long-standing prejudices but said "the workers themselves deserve the greatest credit."

"You and I," he told league members at their annual conference here, "may persuade an employer on continued use of minority workers, but unless the worker delivers a little better than the employer thought he could get the job done by some other worker—the employer will not be sold on hiring other nonwhite workers in quality jobs unless he simply cannot get anyone else with the skill or training he needs."

MOTLEY SAID experience in the operation of the United States Employment Service over the past 19 years points to "one positive conclusion so far as job opportunities are concerned. This is that in times of high or relative high unemployment the nonwhite, the handicapped, the older worker are hit harder than any other job applicants. Job prospects for the harder-to-place worker improve rapidly and sometimes proportionately at a faster rate when job opportunities expand or in times of emergency or war."

In a report submitted to the conference, Motley pointed to "significant improvements" in the economic and social status of nonwhite population. In 1940, he said, the majority of nonwhite male workers were employed as unskilled manual laborers (farm or other), or in the service occupations.

BY 1950, although total employment of nonwhites had risen only 15 percent, a gain of 75 percent was recorded by non-

whites in trade, 81 per cent in manufacturing, and 95 percent in construction. In contrast, total employment of white workers was up 26 percent, with a 36-percent increase in trade, a 31-percent increase in manufacturing, and a 67-percent rise in construction.

Motley said that in the past two years, progress has been made by nonwhites principally in the same industries as in 1940 to 1950.

The proportion of nonwhite workers employed in construction has gone up slightly, he reported. While there has been a slight decline in proportion on nonwhites engaged in all types of manufacturing, the decline has been in the nondurable goods industries—primarily the consumer goods industries, which have experienced total employment declines in the past year.

IN THE DURABLE goods industries, Motley said, there has been a slight increase in the proportion of nonwhites. There has also been some further gain in the proportion of the total nonwhite group employed in trades.

SENATOR HUMPHRIES ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF INSTALLATION CHARGED WITH DISCRIMINATION

**Probe Follows Claim of NAACP Officials
That Bias Exists at A-Bomb Plant**

CITES EFFECT OF PREJUDICE ON FOREIGNERS

WASHINGTON, April 17 — Immediate investigation of three plants charged with racial discrimination in employment was ordered today by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee now holding hearings on pending FEPC bills.

Senator Humphrey ordered investigation of the H-Bomb installation at Aiken, S. C.; the Lockheed Aircraft Company at Marietta, Ga.; and the Naval Ordnance plant at Indianapolis following testimony by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who cited these outfits, among others, as being guilty of racial discrimination.

This kind of bias, Mr. White charged, is alienating millions of colored peoples throughout the world. "We need these tremendous human resources," he said, "to stamp out the evil weed of dictatorship wherever it may flourish. Viewed in this light, a federal policy of fair employment, undergirded by legislation, is already long overdue. Whatever action we take now should have been taken yesterday."

The NAACP leader recalled instances of discrimination experienced by dark-skinned foreigners visiting this country. Such experiences, he said, had embittered visitors from Asia and Africa. "These aspects of racial discrimination in the United States remind us that the proposal to eliminate job discrimination by passing federal legislation is only a part of many things that we must do to support the proclamation of our democracy that all men are free and equal," he asserted.

Following Mr. White's testimony, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, enlarged upon the problems

Negro Firemen Win Bias Suit

ATLANTA, GA. (ANP) Negro firemen here last week won their bias case against two railroads and a railway union.

A court order issued here instructed the railroads and union to stop discriminating against Negro firemen. The order named the Atlantic Coast Line Railway and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

The final order, signed by Federal Judge Boyd Sloan, permanently restrained them from discriminating against "firemen on steam locomotives or helpers on diesel locomotives because they are Negroes."

"SUNSHINE" AND "BOY" DEEMED SUFFICIENTLY AGGRAVATING TO CAUSE NEGRO TO SLAP BOSS DOWN

**Anti-Discrimination Department of United
Packing House Workers Wins Suit On
This Issue**

ARBITRATION BOARD REINSTATES EMPLOYEE

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Should a Negro workman slap down a white foreman who calls him "sunshine" and "boy"? Mississippi-born Jake McKinny did and was fired—and rehired.

In one of the nation's most significant labor-management agreements affecting race relations, McKinny was reinstated to his job by a board of arbitrators who held that the terms "sunshine" and "boy" applied to a Negro derogatory and insulting.

The case was won by the anti-discrimination department of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO), headed by the union's Iowa-born Negro vice-president, Russell R. Lasley, against Wilson and Company in Chicago.

The case began when Harvey Henry Baxter, foreman, approached the 32-year-old Negro war veteran McKinny, a carpenter, with the Dixie-greeting of: "Well how you doin' today, 'Sunshine'?" "Who are you talking to?" asked McKinny.

"You. You look like a sho'nuf happy-go-lucky boy with a bright happy smile," explained Baxter.

It was then that Baxter found himself sprawled on the floor, sent there by a blow delivered by McKinny.

McKinny was promptly fired, but the UPWA, which covers the nation's packinghouses from California to Florida, with some 140,000 members, declared that circumstances in the case did not merit the traditional automatic firing of an employee for striking another and that the dignity and right of its more than 35,000 Negro members were involved.

Brought to an arbitration board, the case attracted nationwide at-

seniority.

Appearing in the case for the union was Eugene Cotton, Union arbitrator.

Fired But Reinstated By Board Says Terms 'Boy' And 'Sunshine' Are Insulting

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the case attracted nationwide attention as race relations experts and social authorities were called upon to testify to the connotations of such words as "boy" and "sunshine" as referred to Negroes.

Lasley held that the term, "sunshine," as applied to a Negro, meant "a person behaving like an Uncle Tom" and that the term "boy" had its origin in the slave period and indicated a special caste relationship.

Officials of Wilson readily admitted that the term "boy," when applied to a Negro had a derogatory meaning, but claimed such was the case only "when used in the South." In the North, the company said, it is "merely an expression similar to 'pal' or 'chief'."

Chicago's Urban League Leader Sidney Williams, one of the race relations experts called in to testify to the connotations of the words, pointed out that the American Thesaurus defined the terms "boy" and "sunshine" as meaning an "oafish and stupid person," and that north or south to millions of Negroes and whites, the terms still meant Uncle Tom.

McKinny, it was pointed out was 32 years old, and a senior employe, while Baxter, who had addressed him as "boy," was hardly 21 years old.

McKinny, a part-time student at Dunbar Trade school, has been reinstated to his job with full seniority.

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Judge Rules Out Bias In Job Pact

Defender *Vol. 3-15-52*

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Job bias against Negro railroad firemen which developed through the infamous Southeastern Carriers agreement was struck another blow by an order issued in Federal Court here Friday.

Judge Mac Swinford, ruling in a case that has been pending since 1948, told the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers to stop enforcing any agreements that discriminate against or deny Negro firemen seniority rights.

The order was issued in the case of Henry Benjamin of New Orleans. In a companion order issued in the case of Cyrille Salvant of Mobile, the Brotherhood was restrained from entering into any agreement that would require firemen to take examinations for promotions to engineers as a condition of required employment.

Salvant is a veteran passenger train fireman on the Mobile and New Orleans subdivision of the L and N and an official of the International Association of Railway Employees which carried into court a number of cases to protect the rights of Negro firemen to their jobs and seniority.

The Federal court order issued Friday was in line with an agreement reached between the Brotherhood on one hand and the IARE and the Firemen's Provisional committee on the other, in several such cases. The provisional committee is headed by A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Court Finally Settles Rights Of L. & N. Negro Firemen

Federal Court here yesterday finally settled the seniority and other rights of 146 Negro firemen on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad southern division's routes.

Counsel for the firemen and the railroad signed an agreed judgment with Federal Judge Mac Swinford.

The final phase of a long case does this:

1. It wipes out all discrimination in seniority.
2. It forbids forced examinations for promotion as a means of eliminating Negro firemen.

The cases have been in Federal Court since 1948.

The suits were filed by Cyrille Salvant, a fireman on the Mobile-New Orleans division, and Henry Benjamin, New Orleans. They asked relief from an agreement made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and several other unions with the L. & N. in 1941. The agreement was known as the Southeastern Carriers' Conference Agreement.

Judge Swinford rendered a judgment four weeks ago and yesterday's session was held to determine whether there were any objectors. There were none.

Firemen Win Rail Job Case

Apr. - American

P. 3
US Court Tells L.-N. End Discrimination

By JOHN LEFLORE
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U. S. judge dismisses Mobile Negroes' suit for public jobs there

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 4—(AP)—Federal Judge Daniel H. Thomas today dismissed a suit by six Negroes seeking to knock out racial restrictions in Mobile County's civil service system.

The action, prepared by attorneys for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, sought to determine whether cities and counties have the right to exclude Negroes from civil service examinations for public jobs.

JUDGE THOMAS commented orally in ordering the dismissal that "the plaintiffs (the six Negroes) did not exhaust their administrative remedies."

Court attaches explained there was nothing in the court records to show that the Negroes who brought the suit had complained about alleged discrimination to the County Personnel Board, as provided by the county civil service law.

The Negroes had contended the Personnel Board unlawfully barred them from taking examinations for city patrolmen and firemen in Mobile, Prichard and Chickasaw.

Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, attorney for the six, told the court during arguments that the restriction was a denial of equal rights guaranteed by the 14th amendment.

Albert J. Tully, attorney for the Personnel Board, contended the right to apply for and hold public jobs in the state, city and county was a right given by state law and that the federal constitution did not apply. Tully said the suit did not provide proof of discrimination against the Negroes because of race or color.

All policemen and firemen in Mobile County municipalities are white.

Atty. Shores said at Birmingham that he would study the ruling before deciding whether the case will be appealed to the U. S. District Court of Appeals.

Order End To Discrimination Against New Orleans Negro Postmen

WASHINGTON — Heartened anew by the decision last week that racial discrimination had been practiced against Negro postmen in the New Orleans, La., post office and orders that the practice be ended, officials of the National Alliance of Postal Employees went into high gear this week.

They amplified their program of taking the racial discrimination issue directly to all congressmen, senators and would-be congressmen and senators in every state in the Union.

At the same time they again reiterated their one-hundred per cent opposition to discriminatory

practices in the Post Office Department, the refusal of Postmaster General Donaldson to appoint Negroes to high level policy-making posts in the Department, and the consistent runaround given the NAPE in taking definite action in these matters.

The New Orleans decision came in a case before the Civil Service Fair Employment Board of Appeal and was presented for the NAPE by Dr. William C. Jason Jr., national welfare director. The discriminations in New Orleans were a matter of long standing, going back several years. They involved refusal to grant properly deserved promotions and other practices designed to keep Negro postmen from advancing or securing improvements in working conditions.

It was admitted that these practices had existed, but claimed that they had been modified and some corrected in recent years. They were all ordered halted.

In its campaign to take its case to the elected representatives of the people, the NAPE is giving every senator, congressman and candidate for these jobs a copy of the statement prepared by the NAPE Executive Board here Sept. 1 and released for publication that week.

The NAPE has stressed that it will conduct its activity within the purview of the Hatch Act as it applies to postal employees. However, no ground will be yielded to secure completely equality in the Post Office Department in

every respect, NAPE President Ashby B. Carter declared in Chicago.

Longshoremen Win Victory On River Front

Dave A. Dennis, president of the ILA Local 1419, said this week that the "one-day holiday" which his several thousand workmen staged this week can be described as a victory!

"Our workers won't have to do all of the dirty, laborious work now. In the past most of the hard work has been delegated to us and the 'soft' job orders have gone to our sister Local 1418 (white)," Dennis said.

He added that the "Monday" was not a strike. It was just a day in which the men "took off" in protest of the employers who did not want to go along with the union's demands.

"I have tried for five years to have this change effected. Even when I was a business agent I went to the bat for this change in working conditions, but there was not very much I could do because my boss told me what to do. But I always agitated for it. When I ran for office five years ago, I had this in my platform."

As an example, Dennis said that on some jobs there might be a call for 600 carpenters. But Local 1419 was always overlooked. This will mean increase from 10 cents to 50 cents per hour for some of our men, on this new 50-50 basis.

The Local 1419 president admitted however some of the firms are going along reluctantly, but Dennis was optimistic that the new plan would work out.

"Not all of our men are satisfied," he added, "but no one is hurt."



He didn't like to be called "Sunshine"—and won a labor-management award which sets a new precedent in Negro-white relationships in American industry. That's what happened to carpenter Jake McKinny (right) who is being congratulated by Russell Lasley (left) vice-president of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) when he hit a white foreman who insisted upon calling him "boy" and

"sunshine." McKinny was promptly fired but the Anti-Discrimination Committee of the union headed by Lasley brought the case to a board of arbitration. For the first time the board ordered the rehiring of a Negro who had struck a white foreman and declared that the terms meant "Uncle Tom," had slave-connotations, and that the Negro workman was "reasonably provoked." —(ANP)

remained unemployed.

WOMEN BARRED

It was stated that 85 of the 180 skilled applicants were women, despite the fact that the Employment Service report stated: "... It is significant to note that the employment of women in industry increased by almost 5000 in the two months period ending September 15th."

It has been reported to the Argus from other sources that colored women are not employed at the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation though the company is hiring women.

Race Bars Many From Employment

A recent report from the Missouri State Employment Service stating that employment in the St. Louis area has skyrocketed to a new high does not apply to Negro citizens.

This was the opinion of M. Leo Bohanon, executive director, St. Louis Urban League, who told the Argus this week that Negroes are at the bottom of the barrel in St. Louis when it comes to the high cost of living. Bohanon said that a recent report from the United States La-

bor Department ranks St. Louis eighth among 34 cities with the highest cost of living in the nation.

The report from the Employment Service, headed by Paul P. Connole, referred to the unemployed group here as "reduced to the lowest point since World War II." Connole said that a large part of this increase in employment is due to a healthy three billion dollar postwar industrial expansion program.

OCTOBER INCREASE

However, Bohanon reported that no greater increase in employment of Negroes has taken place in this area. He said that in the month of October, 270 persons registered with the Urban League for employment which was an increase of 5 per cent over applicants for September.

Of the 270, 180 were persons with professional training, skilled workers, or had clerical or sales ability. The remainder was classified as unskilled and referred to the Employment Service.

The Urban League, according to Bohanon, placed 42 of the applicants in the last month, but 138

Mechanic Fired Because Of Color Gets \$1,700 From Boston Auto Firm

BOSTON, Mass. — A Boston motor car company has agreed to pay damages of \$1700 to Cary Hunt, a mechanic who accused a member of the firm of firing him solely because of color.

William H. Lewis, jr., counsel for Hunt, said the settlement was reached after a complaint was filed with the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, alleging that Hunt was discharged in violation of the state FEP law. *Out. 5-10-52*

The firm contended it let Hunt go because he did not have a basic knowledge of mechanics and that he was too slow. Hunt was employed by the company for eight months prior to his discharge.

The award was the largest paid under the state's anti-discrimination law since its enactment in 1946. It was based on the amount of salary lost by the complainant, less unemployed benefits, between the time of the discharge and the settlement of the complaint.

Brooklyn Longshoremen Charge Discrimination

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Rumblings of the indignant members of the predominantly Negro local against discrimination in the International Longshoremen's Association were heard here last week. Representatives of Local 968 threatened renewal of open hostilities unless action is taken to break the bonds that have kept its members in a virtual jim crow status.

Cleophus Jacobs, president of the local, and Joseph Banks, delegate, accused Joseph P. Ryan, lifetime president of the International and the New York district council of "bad faith" and of "victimizing" members of the local through the collection of dues and other monies without providing work opportunities.

THEY EXPLAINED THAT the South Brooklyn waterfront (one of the major ports of the world) is controlled by six union locals. These locals, which are composed almost exclusively of Italian-American dock wallopers, they charged, meet regularly with Gus Scannavino, international organizer, to divide among their membership whatever work is available. Among the members are three of the Anastasia brothers, Anthony (Tough Tony), Gerardo (Jerry) and Joseph.

According to Jacobs and his associates, not more than 46 men from Local 968 are ever employed on South Brooklyn Piers at a given time. The membership of the 35-year-old local has fallen from 1,000 to about 500 in the last three years.

IN 1949 MEMBERS of Local 968 picketed the offices of the international in Manhattan for thirteen weeks. Ryan, in retaliation, sought to revoke the local's charter. The fight was taken to the State Supreme Court and a special election was ordered held. Jacobs and Banks won by a vote of 230 to 6.

The local has been fighting for recognition on a full bases for ten years.

Discrimination in Employment Was Reduced In 1951, Says Report of State Commission

ALBANY, Feb. 14—The State Commission Against Discrimination, in its annual report to the Governor and the Legislature, said today it found "a definite improvement in the employment pattern" in 85 per cent of the complaint cases involving charges of discrimination in employment because of creed, color or national origin reviewed during 1951.

The report said the changes were reflected in substantial increases in the number of members of different racial, religious and nationality groups integrated at various occupational levels instead of being "relegated to menial or servile positions or segregated into narrow occupational areas."

In the other 15 per cent of the cases, the commission said its study showed that although there was no evidence of continued job discrimination, there were no significant changes in employment patterns. The survey covered concerns in banking, finance, insurance, real estate, hotels and restaurants, manufacturing, chemicals, transportation and printing.

"Obviously, this progress in eradicating job discrimination has an important bearing on our national defense efforts which require full mobilization and the most effective use of the manpower resources of our New York State labor market," the report continued. "It is of primary importance that the workers of New York State be employed at levels of their highest skills, regardless of racial, religious or nationality considerations, if industry is to keep pace with the increasing production goals of our national defense economy."

The commission urged that all workers equip themselves to take advantage of increasing job opportunities. There are "serious disparities" between supply and demand in many critical areas, it said, and called for a cooperative effort with labor, management and the general public "to urge adults and young people to train and apply for jobs commensurate with their interests, aptitudes, skills and experience."

The report emphasized that discrimination still existed, and that constant vigilance and repeated

educational efforts were necessary to insure lasting results.

During 1951 the commission processed 1,282 regulatory matters, including 243 verified complaints, forty-four investigations started by the commission, 177 case reviews and 196 informal complaints and inquiries. A total of 244 verified complaints, 141 of which were filed during 1951, were closed during the year.

The commission said one of its most significant accomplishments during the year was the bringing about, through its conciliation process, "of a historic change in the admission and referral practices of the Seafarers International Union of North America, Atlantic and Gulf District." The union agreed that applications for membership, work permits, job referrals and transfers between union departments were to be acted upon without regard to the race, creed, color or national origin of the applicant.

N. Y.'s Anti-Discrimination Law Blocked Air-Base Hiring Here

By James M. Minifie

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Army engineers told the Senate Preparedness subcommittee today that contractors picked workers from Minnesota and advertised as far afield as Alaska rather than risk sending Jewish workers to possible Moslem states.

Maj. Gen. G. J. Nold, Deputy Chief of Army Engineers, said that since the New York State Employment Service would not sift applications on a racial basis, the bids for 20,000 construction workers were put in Western states. He said it was not advisable to send Jewish workers to Arab countries.

The Air Force has been pushing construction of five giant air bases in Morocco and expanding facilities in Tunisia. The subcommittee hearings also revealed for the first time that a "rush job" was being carried out in Turkey.

Lists Were Not Checked

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, D., Tex., chairman of the subcommittee, charged that no effort had been made to discover how many of the 20,000 available construction workers in New York City were not Jewish.

"It may have been three-fourths of them," Gen. Nold said. "But the Employment Service said it would not do business if we had to make a discrimination."

Sen. Johnson charged that hiring workers from distant points such as the Mid-West, Far West and Alaska added to the cost to the Treasury, since the contracts were on a cost-plus basis.

Gen. Nold replied that the requirements for Turkey were "a special rush job" where the workers were needed in thirty days. He said want ads were run in papers in Fairbanks and Anchorage, Alaska, because workers were finishing jobs there and getting ready to leave.

Explains Transportation

Gen. Nold said he did not know how many men were recruited as a result of the \$100 worth of advertising placed in Alaska papers, but he said he was sure that transportation from Alaska to the United States was not furnished. Transportation to Tur-

key was paid only from their normal homes, he said.

Sen. Styles Bridges, R., N. H., charged that there had been "shocking" leaks about the locations of supposedly secret bases. Gen. Nold pointed out that no secrecy could be kept on a construction job without censoring workers' mail, which is not possible in peace time.

The subcommittee postponed detailed investigation of what it called a "million-dollar failure" in one North African base until Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, Chief of Engineers, returns from an investigation. Gen. Nold pointed out that there had been difficulty getting sites because, except in desert areas unsuitable for bases, land was at a premium.

Report by Bigart

Homer Bigart reported to the New York Herald Tribune in a series of articles last month that costs of six Moroccan bases had been increased because for a long time the Air Force could not make up its mind what it wanted. Originally planned as five bomber bases and one fighter base, the scheme was changed to make them all bomber bases after the sites had been negotiated. "Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay and Maj. Gen. Archie K. Old jr., whose 5th Air Division will occupy the bases, were dissatisfied with at least one location," Mr. Bigart reported.

One of these bases appears now to have been abandoned. Gen. Nold told the subcommittee that Gen. Pick would be able to give a better picture on his return from his inspection of the area.

Gen. Nold said "We explored in considerable detail some seventy-five sites to get five," but he denied charges by Sen. Bridges that contractors displayed a "public-be-damned" attitude. He said Army Engineers review wage scales and participate in the setting of pay levels in negotiating contracts.

30-City Survey Shows Negro Labor Rejected

Defense P. 3 Chicago, Ill.
NEW YORK — Unless drastic steps are taken to bar discrimination in defense hiring, there will be very few Negro workers in the manpower mobilization program.

This was the conclusion reached by the National Urban League last week after studying reports from 30 key industrial cities and reviewing field reports of its national staff members who have covered over 30 cities in the last six months.

According to Julius A. Thomas, the League's industrial relations director, the present picture is "very similar to that which prevailed in the early part of World War II." *Feb. 2-16-52*

"Expanding industries," stated Thomas, "show little inclination to plan for the maximum utilization of the labor reserves in the local market."

"While the picture is described as varying from one community to the other, and from one plant to the other," Thomas points out that, "discriminatory employment practices are not bound by geography nor the corporate policies of the large multi-plant corporations holding extensive defense contracts."

In this group are 25 of the best-known industries in the nation, and it's known that they now hold 50 per cent of all prime defense contracts, revealed Thomas. "The aircraft industry," he said, "which employed almost 200,000 Negro workers during World War II, appears to be the chief offender at this stage of the defense."

"In the South and Southwest, where new aircraft plants are being erected and activated, discriminatory hiring practices have all but excluded Negro workers."

Employment service officials in the majority of the nation's industrial centers declare that employers are submitting discriminatory job orders, and are powerless to do anything.

Current reports on the employment of Negroes and minorities at two of the new atomic energy centers indicate that no substan-

tial change has taken place since the Urban League's official report to President Truman in 1951," stated Thomas.

Spokesmen for the Urban League said vigorous efforts will be made by the national office and its 59 local affiliates to end the discrimination now being practiced against Negro job-seekers.

These operations are being financed by grants from the Marshall Field foundation and the United Community Defense services. At the same time, League officials said that a complete report of their findings will be submitted to the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance.

Longshoremen Protest Against Discrimination

Worked P. 8 Memphis, Tenn.
NEW YORK — (ANP) — Once again Negro longshoremen, members of Local 968 International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, is protesting unfair treatment and discrimination.

In a letter to Gov. Thomas Dewey last week, they requested his aid in ending what is said to be discrimination against the organization by top union officials and management. *Feb. 2-12-52*

Officers of the local, in which the membership is almost exclusively Negro and the only one of its type in the port of New York, threatened 10 days ago to renew their 10-year fight for recognition by the union's international leaders. They accused the latter of seeking to "freeze" them off the water front to prevent their members from working at local piers.

The letter declares that 968 is the only local of the union in the port of New York that exercised no jurisdiction over waterfront piers. Its members, the letter states, have been allotted "no place, neighborhood or otherwise to work."

At present, the membership of local 968 has increased to 500 men. Most of them are employed at the South Brooklyn docks, but some have been working in the New York area. However, the situation in Brooklyn is growing more critical.

With the New York waterfront racket already under fire because of its recent exposures, this situation, which is not new but is growing more serious, is one the governor is asked to remedy since longshoremen's officials believe the New York fair employment regulations can be made to apply here.

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New York Court Upholds Order Issued by State Anti-Bias Agency

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — In what constitutes the first judicial review of an order issued by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination Supreme Court Justice Joseph A. Gavagan has denied a motion appealing a cease and desist order issued by the commission against the Holland Vocational Service of New York City. The announcement was made by Commissioner Edward W. Edwards, chairman of the commission. *Call N.Y.*

In making his decision upholding the commission Judge Gavagan denied the employment agency's application to vacate the commission's order, issued last August, and granted the commission's application for enforcement of the order. *Feb. 10-17-52*

Commissioner Edwards explained that the principal issue between the employment agency and the commission involved the use of a change of name inquiry in the employment agency's application forms, directed to all applicants regardless of the circumstances.

Ruling that the result reached by the commission was reasonable, Judge Gavagan stated:

"The application used by the employment agency contains a question from which an applicant's racial origin or religious belief might be readily established by a person reasonably familiar with the names common to those racial and religious groups, members of which or their descendants comprise the population of this city."

Judge Gavagan also expressed approval of the commission's contention that inquiries of this nature are not necessary to the evaluation of a job applicant unless special circumstances exist such as security requirements related to national defense positions.

New York Anti-Bias Body Cites Progress

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The New York State Commission Against Discrimination in its annual report, submitted last week to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and to the state legislature, stressed the following three phases of its 1951 activities:

1. The impact of the SCAD on past patterns of employment discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin.

2. The emphasis in the Commission's educational program on the need for encouraging adults and young people to train and apply for jobs according to their interests, aptitudes and skills, regardless of the past patterns or recurring incidents of job discrimination; and.

3. The support which the law and its administration have received, not only from erstwhile opponents, but also from labor management, and the general public.

The report, presented by the Commission's chairman, Edward W. Edwards, while pointing out that substantial progress has been made in eliminating job discrimination, noted that "deeply embedded practices of job discrimination are not readily and permanently changed, requiring constant vigilance and repeated educational efforts to ensure lasting results."

Comment was made on the co-operation which the commission had received from groups in all parts of New York state, and indicated the need for a continuance of such relationships, particularly in the progress of eliminating job discrimination.

Emphasizing that workers of New York State must be employed at the levels of their highest skills if industry is to keep pace with the increasing production goals of our national defense economy, the report called upon all workers, young and old, to equip themselves to take advantage of increasing job opportunities.

It pointed out that there were serious disparities between supply and demand in many critical job areas of the national defense economy and proposed that the

commission in cooperation with labor, management and the general public continue to urge adults and young people to train and apply for jobs commensurate with their interests, aptitudes, skills, and experiences.

The report stated that 1,282 regulatory matters had been processed during 1951. Included in this figure were 243 verified complaints filed during the year, 44 commission-initiated investigations opened, 177 case reviews, and 196 informal complaints and inquiries. Report statistics also revealed that the application forms of 465 business establishments were reviewed for illegal inquiries.

One of the most important educational projects planned by SCAD for 1952 is a foreman training course on the theme, "Equality of Job Opportunity in The National Defense Effort," which will be conducted in one of the largest aviation plants in the state. Commission officials expect that it will be the forerunner of similar training programs in other industrial establishments.

Praise New York New Rights Law

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — A law placing violations of civil rights in places of public accommodation under the jurisdiction of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination was hailed this week as "an important forward step" by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP.

The new law expands the jurisdiction of SCAD, which has been limited to discrimination in employment. Under terms of the recently passed statute, complaints of discrimination in hotels, restaurants and other places of public accommodation may be filed with SCAD, which is empowered to issue cease and desist orders, and, if necessary, to resort to the court for enforcement of its orders.

Race Tension High On N. Y.'s Waterfront

NEW YORK. — The possibility of a racial outbreak on the local waterfront has reached such importance that the chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination has asked officials of the International Longshoremen's Association and a committee representing the nearly all colored Local 968 to meet with him.

The National Urban League is also watching the matter, it was learned last week from a reliable source.

Local 968—98 per cent colored—has for sometime contended that the ILA, headed by Joseph Ryan, discriminates against its members. The Local has asked for the immediate appointment of a colored organizer who can represent colored men along New York's teeming waterfront.

Resolution Hits Bias

Recently, at a regular meeting of Local 968 a resolution was drawn which charged that the ILA's failure to "intercede in the behalf of colored members and the apparent attitude of disregard of colored members by the International... is an open invitation to the companies and hiring bosses to continue their practice of racial discrimination on the waterfront and to continue their exploitation of them."

Local 968, headed by Cleophus Jacobs, precipitated the first sit-down strike in New York following World War II when its members took over ILA's proxy Ryan's office in 1949 in protest to what they alleged to be discriminatory practices in hiring.

After a two-day wrangle, Ryan brought in a riot squad from several docks he controlled to break up the demonstration.

State Reports '51 Progress in Anti-Bias Drive

Further Education Urged to Extend Gains in Barring Discrimination in Jobs

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The State Commission Against Discrimination said today that "substantial progress" has been made in eliminating job discrimination in New York state because of race, creed, color and national origin.

In its annual report to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and the Legislature, the commission noted, however that "deeply imbedded practices of job discrimination are not readily and permanently changed, requiring constant vigilance and repeated educational effort to insure lasting results."

The report stated that 1,282 regulatory matters were processed by the commission during 1951, including 243 verified complaints filed during the year, forty-four commission-initiated investigations opened, 177 case reviews and 196 informal complaints and inquiries. The application forms of 465 business establishments were reviewed.

The five member commission, headed by Edward W. Edwards, stressed three phases of its 1951 activities:

1. The impact of the New York State law against discrimination on past patterns of employment discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin.

2. The emphasis in the commission's educational program on the need for encouraging adults and young people to train and apply for jobs according to their interests, aptitudes and skills, regardless of past patterns or recurring incidents of job discrimination.

3. The support which the law and its administration have re-

ceived, not only from erstwhile opponents, but from labor, management and the general public.

Commenting on the co-operation received from groups in all parts of the state, the commission indicated the need for a continuance of such relationships, particularly, it said, "as the progress in eliminating job discrimination has an important bearing on our national defense efforts which require full mobilization and the most effective use of the manpower resources of the New York State labor market."

The commission pointed to serious disparities between supply and demand in many critical job areas of the national defense economy, and called for the co-operation of labor, management and the general public to urge adults and young people to train and apply for jobs commensurate with their interests, aptitudes, skills and experience.

Longshoremen Protest Against Discrimination

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Once again Negro longshoremen, members of Local 968 International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, is protesting unfair treatment and discrimination.

In a letter to Gov. Thomas Dewey last week, they requested his aid in ending what is said to be discrimination against the organization by top union officials and management.

Officers of the local, in which the membership is almost exclusively Negro and the only one of its type in the port of New York, threatened 10 days ago to renew their 10 year fight for recognition by the union's international leaders. They accused the latter of seeking to "freeze" them off the water front to prevent their members from working at local piers.

The letter declares that 968 is the only local of the union in the port of New York that exercised no jurisdiction over water front piers. Its members the letter states, have been allotted "no place, neighborhood or otherwise to work."

At present, the membership of local 968 has increased to 500 men. Most of them are employed at the

South Brooklyn docks, but some 100 are asked to remedy since longshoremen's officials believe the situation New York fair employment regulation South Brooklyn docks, but some 100 can be made to apply here.

With the New York waterfront racket already under fire because of its recent exposures, this situation which is not new but is growing more serious is one the government

Texas Gov. Is Stung By Mexican Queries

By LORENZO DE ABER

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Stung to the quick by the needle-like questioning of Mexican newspapermen, here last week, Texas' Governor Allen Roy Shivers shouted that the reporters had no right to ask him about Negro farm workers.

The Lone Star State's Chief Executive was literally madder than a "wet hen" when the journalists persisted in quizzing him about the treatment of imported Mexican agricultural labor entering the United States and the resultant displacement of Negro farm labor.

The Governor, who came here with three aides as a member of the Texas' "Good Neighbor" Commission, asserted that the Mexicans really had no Negro sympathies.

Pittsburgh
PRESUMABLY HERE to attend the inauguration of the Governor of ~~Yucatan~~, the Shivers party held a semi-secret parley with Gobernacion (Interior Department) to discuss the immigration situation. Two American Federation of Labor Officials and a U. S. State Department representative were on hand. The session became "stormy."

The spokesmen for the AFL charged that large ranches in the San Joaquin Valley of California would use Negro labor if Mexican labor were banned. They went on to say that California Negro agricultural workers are destitute and out of work because of the influx of imported labor.

Mexican officials have asked for guaranteed protection which neither Texas or U. S. officials can, or will grant.

LABOR PAPERS representing Mexican unions have accused the "Good Neighbor Commission" of being actually financed by Texas users of Mexican labor.

All Mexican newspapers have taken a stand against the continued use of Mexican labor on U. S. farms.

Although queried by Mexican newsmen with regards to the controversy, California's Governor Earl Warren has maintained a strict silence.

NEGRO TRAIN PORTERS SUIT SEE U. S. SUPREME COURT UPHOLD PRINCIPLES OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE LAW

Advocate P.1
**High Tribunal Says Courts Have
Power To Protect Negroes Jobs**

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The United States Supreme Court, in a 6-to-3 decision, ruled last Monday that the courts have power to protect colored railroad workers from loss of their jobs under compulsion of a bargaining agreement, which, to avoid a strike, the railroad made with an exclusively white man's union. The decision upholds the general provisions of the proposed fair employment practice law.

Justice Hugo L. Black delivered the opinion in the case of Simon L. Howard, Sr., an employee of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company for nearly 40 years, who brought a class suit on behalf of himself and other train porters of that railroad.

The court divided in this case exactly as it did in the 6-to-3 decision that President Truman acted illegally in seizing the steel plants. The justices who voted to uphold the decision of the United States Court of Appeals at St. Louis were, in addition to Justice Black, Felix Frankfurter, William O. Douglas, Robert H. Jackson, Harold H. Burton and Tom C. Clark.

DISSENTING

Dissenting were Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, Stanley F. Reed and Sherman Minton. Justice Minton delivered the dissenting opinion.

Advocate
Bargaining agents who enjoy the advantages of the Railway Labor Act's provisions must execute their trust without lawless invasions of the right of other workers, Justice Black declared, adding:

"We agree with the Court of Appeals that the District Court had jurisdiction to protect these workers from the racial discrimination practiced against them."

Howard originally brought suit to enjoin the Frisco and the Broth-

erhood of Railroad Trainmen from abolishing the "train porter" jobs and from hiring white brakemen to replace them pursuant to an agreement of March 7, 1946, between the Frisco and the BRT.

All Duties

Colored employees of the Frisco called "train porters" actually performed all the duties of white "brakemen." The BRT, bargaining representative of "Brakemen" under the Railway Labor Act, had for years used its influence in an attempt to eliminate colored trainmen and get their jobs for white men who, unlike colored "train porters", were or could be members of the BRT.

By the agreement of March 7, 1946, the BRT finally forced the Frisco to agree to discharge the colored "train porters" and fill their jobs with white men who, under the agreement, would do less work but get more pay.

Under this agreement, effective April 1, 1946, Howard and other "train porters" were personally notified to turn in their switch keys, lanterns, markers and other brakemen's equipment, and notices of job vacancies were posted to be bid in by white brakemen only.

Railway Labor Act

N.C. Mayor Seeks *Agro-American* 'White Only' Help

P. 1
Rebel Town of 2,545 To Get
Factory; Farm Tenants Irate

LOUISBURG, N.C. — Colored citizens here are irate and shocked over the recently distributed handbills which call upon white women only to apply for job training at a new manufacturing company to be established here.

Indignation is high because the handbills are signed by the mayor of the city, W. F. Shelton. Call-

ATTENTION LADIES!

WHITE - AGE 16 TO 45

If you are interested in a good job with a New Manufacturing Company in Louisburg, N. C., file your application at the Armory in Louisburg, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. October 31 and November 1, 1952.

The work will be of a high type in pleasant surroundings. You will be paid during the training period. After you have completed training you will receive an excellent weekly salary.

W. F. SHELTON Mayor
Town of Louisburg

ing attention to white women from 16 to 45 years of age, the bills state:

"If you are interested in a good job with a New Manufacturing Company in Louisburg, file appli-

Postal Alliance Plans To Carry Loyalty Battle Up to U. S. High Court

WASHINGTON—"We are not challenging the constitutionality of the President's Loyalty Order; we are not challenging the President's right to set up a standard, but we are challenging his subordinates in the distortion of that standard," Dr. W. C. Jason Jr., welfare director of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, declared this week.

Dr. Jason said that his suit against "readjudication" of charges of disloyalty made against him almost three years ago and dismissed, is aimed for its final showdown before the U. S. Supreme Court.

This in spite of the fact that Judge Walter G. Bastian dismissed his suit in U. S. District Court here two weeks ago.

IN ORDER to wipe out the "prostitution" of the Loyalty Order in the Post Office Department, the National Alliance of Postal Employees is planning to bring other suits.

There are twenty-one postal cases reopened by the Civil Service Commission involving NAPE members who had been charged, given hearings and cleared.

The Government is seeking to order these same men suspended from the service because there are "reasonable doubts" as to their loyalty, which had already been surveyed and vindicated two years before.

"Sooner or later, somehow, we will get our cases before the Supreme Court," Dr. Jason said, "and then we will find out once and for all if the FBI can go out and intimidate alliance members the second time, after they had already given them one such treatment."

MEANWHILE, PRESIDENT Ashby Carter, Vice President James B. Cobb and other NAPE officers completed the financial arrangements and signed the papers for property at Eleventh and R. Streets, N. W., here, which will become the new home office of the NAPE, taking the place of the old building recently acquired by District of Columbia officials for their own use.

Suit Filed To Halt Purge Of Postal Servicemen

Washington — Welfare Director William C. Jason Jr., of the National Alliance of Postal Employees last week filed suit in U. S. District Court here against Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson, four members of the Post Office Loyalty Review Board and twenty-six members of the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board, all whites, to stop the newest "postal purge" which got underway in January.

Represented by four attorneys, acting in his own behalf, Dr. Jason asks the court to restrain the defendants from carrying out the new loyalty investigation into charges which have already been investigated two years ago and in which a final decision has already been rendered, declaring him to be loyal to the U. S. **P. 1**

He also asks that the court void the Notice of Removal from the Postal Service which accompanied the reopening of the case against him. His action is expected to set the pattern to be followed by the NAPE in fighting twenty other cases of "disloyalty" brought against NAPE members since January 1, 1952. At that time the Civil Service Commission set forth a new policy of defending when an employee should be discharged on grounds of disloyalty.

Attorneys George M. Johnson, Howard Jenkins Jr., Rufus Watson and Charles Chandler filed the brief for Dr. Jason, setting forth their reasons why this case should not be "readjudicated." The new situation actually amounts to trying a man the second time for the same offense for which he has already

been tried.

In Dr. Jason's case—as in all the other twenty NAPE cases, the original charges were brought in 1948 and 1949 and went through the full routine of hearings, appeal and final decision. Now, the same identical charges have been pulled from the files and brought as reason why Dr. Jason and the twenty other NAPE men should be removed from the postal service.

Meanwhile, NAPE President Ashby B. Carter announced the formation of the Evanston, Ill. branch as the first new NAPE branch in 1952. William C. Jones is president of the new 30-member unit, installed by District Seven President Howard G. Moore of Chicago.

BRAKEMEN FILE ANSWER IN SUPREME COURT CASE

Entered. Dec. 1-8-52 P. 4

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Filing Negro "train porters" and replacing them by white brakemen is a violation of the Railway Labor Act, declared attorneys for Negro railroad employees charging racial bias in employment.

This declaration was made through a brief filed with the U. S. Supreme court last week by Attorneys Victor Packman of St. Louis and Joseph C. Waddy of Washington, D. C.

The brief was filed in response to one filed with the high court on December 3 by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The BRT called upon the Supreme court last month to decide whether the court has the jurisdiction to desolve disputes between railroad brakemen and train porters over the right to the performance of certain braking job functions.

The case originated a class suit filed in 1946 by Negro passenger brakemen of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway company. They claimed that they did the same type of work as the white brakemen, but were designated as "train porters."

The Negro brakemen contended that an agreement had been reached between the "Frisco" and the BRT that the jobs for "train porters" be abolished and white brakemen be employed to replace them.

Testimony at the trial revealed that "train porters" spent 95 percent of their time performing head-end braking duties. The only employees performing head-end brakemen's work designed as "train porters" are Negroes.

White employees performing head-end braking work on passenger trains are designated as "brakemen," and are not required to perform the duties of a train porter.

Evidence showed that the term "train porter" was merely a racial badge applying only to Negro passengers brakemen, the brief declared.

The District court held that the act of abolishing the positions held by Howard, and others of his class, is a violation of the Railway Labor Act.

The case was taken to the Court of Appeals by the Brotherhood, where it was twice briefed and twice argued. In September, 1951,

the court in a unanimous opinion affirmed the decree of the lower court.

It was then appealed to the Supreme Court for a decision on whether the appeals court has jurisdiction to act in this dispute. The BRT claims that the porters and brakemen are laborers of different crafts, therefore, cannot compete for seniority and promotional rights. The respondents claim that no jurisdictional dispute is involved and that the petitioners have misconceived the basis of the court ruling.

JOB BIAS REPORTED AGAINST NEGROES

James 16c
National Urban League Survey
of 30 Industrial Cities to
Be Turned Over to U. S.
from 2-5-52

A survey of thirty key industrial cities in the nation, made more than six months by the National Urban League, showed widespread discrimination against Negroes, especially in the skilled or white-collar classes. *V. 18c*

The report, announced yesterday by Julius A. Thomas, industrial relations head of the league, will be submitted to President Truman's recently appointed Government Contract Compliance Committee, which is concerned with discriminatory practices. Individual instances of alleged discrimination will be presented to the heads of the industries concerned, it was said.

New York
The survey was financed in part by grants from the Marshall Field Fund, the United Community Defense Services and the Rosenstiel Foundation.

Drastic Steps Held Needed

The report said that unless drastic steps were taken to correct the current situation in the nation's industries having defense contracts "there will be very few Negro workers in the manpower mobilization program."

There was no blanket indictment against large industries contained in the report because discrimination appeared to depend on local conditions. But it was found in many cases that area employers had submitted discriminatory job orders to the employment-service officials.

It was reported that Negro women were being excluded generally and that few men were included in the in-plant training courses.

"Discriminatory Practices"

"In the South and Southwest," the report said, "where new aircraft plants are being erected and activated, discriminatory practices have all but excluded Negro workers. In two plants in a Texas city only one Negro could be found, although there are approximately 3,000 people presently on the payroll. In Marietta, Ga., a large aircraft plant having 10,000 workers reported 500 Negroes, all but one

of whom are employed as common laborers and material handlers."

In Columbus, Ohio, it was found that none of the forty plants with defense contracts employed Negroes in clerical or technical jobs. Concerns in Columbus with 6,000 workers employed a total of nine Negroes.

In Baltimore Negroes were excluded from most production jobs and all technical and clerical positions, the report charged.

Although the league complained to President Truman in July, 1951, concerning discrimination at the atomic energy plants in Paducah, Ky., and Aiken, S. C., the report said there had been little change in the situation.

In New York the survey showed that the Sperry Corporation was employing Negroes in substantial

numbers and that Republic Aircraft "is doing one of the best job in the aircraft industry."

The aircraft industry on the whole, however, was cited as being one of the worst offenders.



Defender Sat. 2-16-52
REPORTS ON JOB BIAS. — Reporting on a survey made in 36 key industrial cities throughout the nation, the National Urban League states that there is widespread discrimination against Negro workers in many industrial plants, particularly in the white collar job class. The report pointed out that unless immediate steps are taken to correct the situation in industries holding government defense contracts, Negro workers will be left out of the picture almost completely and "there will be few Negro workers in the manpower mobilization program." Report

P. 3 Chicago
 will be turned over to the Government Contract Compliance committee appointed recently by President Truman to watch discriminatory practices in private industry holding defense contracts. Left to right at a press conference: Lester Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League; Sterling Tucker, national field secretary, Akron, Ohio; Julius A. Thomas, league's industrial secretary, who submitted the report; Miller Barbour, Denver, Colo., and Roy Norris, field secretary, New York. Defender photo by de Mille.

Study By League Bares Much Bias

Group To Take Specific Cases To Contracts Compliance Body

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—The National Urban League warned last Monday that unless "drastic steps" are taken to curb racial discrimination in defense work, there will be very few colored people in the nation's manpower mobilization program.

The League, the nation's leading barometer on the employment of minority groups, made the statement after studying reports made by six members of its staff on work conditions in 30 key industrial cities covering areas in which more than three million colored people live.

Junius Thomas, industrial secretary of the League, said the study showed that very few industries operating under defense contracts are hiring and training skilled colored workers in their "inservice" programs.

There is an "almost complete absence of colored workers in plants," he pointed out.

Wide Contract Violations

Calling attention to the fact that all defense contracts contain a clause which forbids discrimination because of race in the execution of the contract, Thomas cited numerous instances where such contracts are being violated.

He expressed high hope that the President's Committee on Contract Compliance, set up by President Truman last Dec. 3, will be able to do much toward changing this situation.

Dwight R. Palmer, chairman of the board of the General Cable Corporation, and himself an Urban League official, has been named by the President to head the Contract Compliance Committee.

The committee has not yet begun operations, but Mr. Thomas said a full report of contract violations will be submitted by it by the League shortly.

Aircraft Industry Worst

Of the industries found to be practicing discrimination in hiring Mr. Thomas stated that the air-

craft industry is the worst.

In this connection he cited the Lockheed Aircraft Plant at Marietta, Ga.

This plant, he said, has recently hired 10,000 workers, but of that number only about 500 are colored, despite the fact that colored workers constitute about 30 per cent of the labor market in the Marietta-Atlanta area.

The report also charged the Glenn L. Martin plant of Baltimore with being lax in the employment of colored people in skilled jobs.

The report said more than 800 colored people who formerly worked for this plant in World II are being ignored as the company recruits new workers.

Md. Companies Cited

Other Baltimore companies cited as discriminating against colored people were the Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Bendix Radio, Black and Decker (a power machine tool industry) Engineering and Research Corporation, and the United States Coast Guard (Curtis Bay) Depot.

Thomas said the discrimination practiced by the various concerns is not confined to any particular geographical area.

He had high praise for the work being done in Buffalo, N.Y., and said colored people there are moving into expanding industries "at a healthy rate."

Among other areas cited as being somewhat favorable were the Elizabeth and Eastern Union County areas of New Jersey and the States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

Affects 1,500,000

Mr. Thomas said the League started its survey because it feels that in the next six months or a year more than one and a half million persons will be added to the rolls of people now working in defense plants.

He said many such persons will be drawn from other jobs which they now hold.

He said the League seeks to find

"How and by whose action can the bottleneck in the use of 'colored personnel be broken' in the hiring of these additional people.

In this connection he said the League first felt it must study the problem by actually getting on the scene to get the facts.

It then must determine what agencies are not "showing alertness to the problem" and finally determine how the League could help get the point across that col-

ored people should be hired without discrimination.

To Seek CCC Aid

Armed with such facts, he said, the League as a result of its study can go to the Contract Compliance Committee and present detailed arguments against firms not complying with the non-discriminatory contract clauses.

He also indicated that the League, through its 59 branches would seek to better conditions by across-the-table meeting with offending firms.

To further continue the study and provide for added police work in the matter, he said the League has asked for \$105,000 and eight additional professional workers. In addition he said about 60 League staff members will be available to help in the work.

The funds to provide for the study we made available through grants from the Field Foundation, the United Community Services Fund and the Rosentiel Foundation.

The six workers completing the study were Sterling Tucker, Roy Norris, Louis Mason, Harry Alston, J. Harvey Kerns and Harold DeWitt.

Firemen Win Railroad Suit After Long Battle

NORFOLK—The Seaboard Air Line Railroad and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen were ordered by the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia Thursday, March 27, to cease its discriminatory policy and practices against colored firemen. *P. 1 Va*

The order, handed down by Judge Albert V. Bryan, enjoined the defendants to drop the percentage hiring agreement which limited the number of colored firemen on the Seaboard Railroad to 40 per cent of the total number of firemen. The Southern Carriers Conference agreement limited the number of colored firemen to half of the total number of firemen employed. *Roanoke Va*

The court's order also requires the defendants to cease all other discriminatory practices against

colored firemen on account of their race. *Journal and Guide*

VICTORY WAS achieved for the colored firemen when the railroad and Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen finally agreed that a consent injunction be ordered restraining the Brotherhood from enforcing the Southern Carriers Conference agreement limiting the number of colored firemen. *Roanoke Va*

The suit was filed on behalf of David H. Hinton against the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen in 1947. It was one of several suits filed in the southeastern section of the country to wipe out percentage hiring agreements and other discriminatory practices of railroads and the Brotherhood against colored firemen. *Roanoke Va*

By the court's order the defendants are enjoined from excluding colored firemen from

Deisel engines and from enforcing any other agreement based on race. The order, in effect, also restores the seniority rights of the colored firemen which was one of the basic issues in the suit.

JOSEPH C. WADDY, of Washington, D. C., general counsel for the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen and the International Association of Railway Employees, told the Journal and Guide that Thursday's victory represented 12 years of litigation.

He cautioned that this was the completion of just one phase of the battle of the firemen and railroad workers for equal rights. There remains, he added, the question of union membership and equal participation in collective bargaining.

Associated with Mr. Waddy was Oliver W. Hill, of Richmond, member of the law firm of Hill, Robinson and Martin.

J. F. Little, national general chairman of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen worked with the plaintiffs in the suit to secure equal rights for Negro railway workers.

FOLLOWING THE announcement of the Court's decision, J. F. Little, national general chairman of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen said his organization would begin a new phase of activity to cover the entire railroading industry and its relation to the employment of Negroes in every capacity.

Mr. Hinton, for whom the suit was filed, said "I think we have won a great victory for colored railroad employees ... not only firemen, but those in all departments."

"We feel that by our action we are spelling out in no uncertain terms the 14th amendment of

the Constitution, thereby establishing the principle of absolute democracy for all minority groups."

Typical of men employed by railroads, who benefit from the decision rendered is Junious Russell, who started action against the Virginian Railroad company to establish the right of employees to bargain collectively.

He was reinstated to his position with the company, through the Association of Colored Railway Firemen and Locomotive firemen.

Truman Puts Provision on *Due to Law* Labor Pact

Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—President Truman disclosed Thursday he has made an agreement with President Miguel Aleman of Mexico barring negotiations for a new Mexican labor treaty unless Congress approves certain legislation.

The law the President wants would impose far more stringent regulations on importing foreign labor than now exist. *1-4-52*

In reply to a news conference question, the President said he made an agreement with the President of Mexico last year there will be no negotiations on a new labor treaty until Congress enacts the legislation the President has requested. *P. 116*

Mr. Truman further stated there will be no new treaty unless Congress acts favorably.

The President's recommendations call for:

1. Heavy fines and imprisonment for harboring or concealing aliens.
2. Allowing immigration officers to inspect, without search warrants, places of employment where they believe illegal immigrants are working or quartered. Only a farmer's dwelling would be safe from search without warrant.
3. A larger appropriation for the immigration service.
4. More funds for the farm placement service of the Labor Department.

ABUSE OF MIGRANTS IN STATE CHARGED

Consumers League Calls for Central Agency With Laws to Protect Farm Labor

The Consumers League of New York has taken to correct what were described as "unfair and abusive practices" upon thousands of migrant workers employed in this state.

Legislation will be asked to protect seasonal labor, the hard core of which has been found to be 25,000 Southern Negroes who come into the state each summer to harvest and process fruits and vegetables. These men, women and children, mostly from Florida, have been supplemented by 4,000 Puerto Ricans and West Indians, plus an undetermined number from nearby communities in New York and Pennsylvania.

Their plight has been set forth in a report entitled "Shantytowns in the Sun." It was the result of a year's investigation of methods of recruitment and employment, and of work patterns, living conditions and social implications.

"No other group of workers in the state is so poorly paid, so miserably housed, so completely denied the benefits of social legislation," explained Miss Florence M. Kelley, president of the league. "Piecemeal and disorderly supervision by nine state agencies has helped preserve the migrant as an outcast."

Need for New State Agency

The league will propose the creation of an independent, central agency to be known as the Division for Migrant Labor within the Executive Department. The division would have a director and a board consisting of representatives of the public, employers and labor. The Governor would appoint board members who would in turn appoint the director.

It was reported that the majority of migrant workers coming into New York State "journey up the Atlantic Coast, packed with all their belongings into old, overcrowded stake trucks."

any of them "travel 1,800 miles with no rest stops en route" and, because of racial discrimination, they have no access to the usual stopover spots, generally being "forced to make the three-to-four-day trip without any respite for sleep or replenishment of food."

The report held "human decency requires the regulation of this

method of transporting people." Federal action or, in default of that, the adoption of a joint program by the Atlantic Seaboard States was urged.

Once they have arrived, the report continued, migrants risk mistreatment at the hands of middlemen, by whom the greater number have been hired. Such crew leaders were charged with holding back job information, exacting unreasonable payments for transportation, running concessions for gambling, liquor and prostitution, and making private deals with the growers.

Power of Crew Bosses

"Crew leaders recruit the workers in the South, transport them to the job, often supervise the harvest work, including all wage payments, and are responsible for operating the camps," the league said. "For these services they receive a cut of the earnings of their crews."

"The activities of crew leaders are not regulated by any New York State agency and most growers adopt a hands-off policy toward the internal management of crews. To protect migrants against unfair and abusive practices a state law regulating labor contractors should be enacted."

Small or medium-sized camps were "still decidedly below minimum standards of health and decency," according to the report.

Health conditions were viewed as a threat to "the communities at large in which migrants temporarily work" as well as to the workers themselves.

In conclusion, the Consumers League proposed that child-care, educational, recreational and community-wide programs should be developed to ease the lot of migrants.

"An encouraging factor is the growers' increasing recognition that fair labor policy pays off, pays dividends in superior workers, greater productivity and lower turnover," said Miss Kelley. "The problem of the migrant has not been solved by patchwork reforms. The final answer lies in a strong, centralized state agency."

Publisher Horace Hall

What FEPC Means To Alabama In The Dothan Eagle

FEPC means Fair Employment Practices Commission.

It was conceived by President Roosevelt during World War II to appease Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It was what Walter White himself called the Negro's price for full-scale participation in the war effort. It was White's contention that Negroes were being discriminated against by employers and labor unions alike, that they were not being paid equal wages for equal work, and that they were not being promoted in accordance with their skill and ability.

President Roosevelt acceded to White's demands and, by executive order, created a board known as the Fair Employment Practices Commission. The order required that all holders of defense or war contracts hire Negroes in direct proportion to their population in the community where the plant was located. In practice this meant that where 50% of the population was Negroes, 50% of the employees of the war plant must be Negroes. The order applied with equal force to the hiring of executives, foremen, stenographers, floor sweepers and common laborers.

When the war ended the House Committee on Executive Expenditures refused to appropriate funds for the continuation of the Fair Employment Practices Commission.

BY 1948 President Truman had come to realize that FEPC had tremendous appeal to Negro voters, particularly in the doubtful states of the North, the East and Middle West, where Negroes hold the balance of power at the polls. Being a practical politician, President Truman ignored the fact that leading constitutional authorities were virtually unanimously agreed that FEPC legislation would be unconstitutional. He had written into the 1948 Democratic platform—and again in 1952—a plank calling for adoption of FEPC legislation. He campaigned vigorously on that issue in 1948. He campaigns vigorously on that issue today.

During the last session of Congress, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, the Minnesota Democrat who chased southern Democrats from the Philadelphia convention in 1948, offered a Fair Employment Practices bill. This bill had the blessing of President Truman and other northern Democrats who presently control the Democratic Party.

Sen. Humphrey's FEPC bill was defeated in the United States Senate. It was defeated because Republican senators teamed up with southern Democrats against it. They were able to defeat it because of a Senate rule—which Republican senators helped write—

which permitted those who opposed FEPC legislation to talk the bill to death, preventing it from coming to a vote. The maneuver they used, with Republican help, is known as the filibuster.

IT IS notable that Sen. John Sparkman and Sen. Lister Hill helped filibuster the FEPC bill to death.

But at the 1952 Democratic convention in Chicago, Sen. Sparkman of Alabama was carried to the mountain top to view the promised land. As a member of the convention's platform committee, Sparkman helped write a Democratic platform promising, if elected, to help abolish the filibuster rule, thereby permitting the passage of FEPC legislation. In other words, Sen. Sparkman was willing to take from the South the very weapon he had helped forge to fight against FEPC if only President Truman would permit him to be the Democratic vice-presidential standard bearer.

Sparkman has lived up to his promise and has campaigned for the platform.

Under the FEPC measure proposed by Sen. Humphrey and endorsed by Truman, Stevenson and Sparkman, here is what will happen:

The federal government will require the hiring of Negroes in business houses, retail establishments, banks, factories and elsewhere in direct ratio to their population in each individual community.

IN DOTHAN, where 35% of the population is Negroes, 35% of the sales people working at Blumberg's, Kress, Newberry's, Sears, Wards and Penney's will be Negroes. The same will apply to Hedstrom-Union, Burlington Mills, Collins Baking Co., the new Pepperell Mill at Abbeville, the shirt factory at Hartford, the mills at Ozark, Enterprise and Geneva. The only difference between employment in Dothan and the other towns mentioned would be the difference in the percentage of Negro population in those communities. Where only 10% of the population is Negroes, only 10% of employees must be Negroes, etc.

But in Dothan, a firm employing 50 persons will have to hire 17 Negroes; one employing 100 persons will have to hire 35 Negroes. A firm cannot meet federal requirements by limiting Negro employees to such jobs as janitors and common laborers. The law will apply with equal force to sales clerks, stenographers, foremen, machine operators and executives. It will apply to The

Eagle just as it will apply to other employers of 50 or more persons.

A firm which fails to hire a Negro applicant for a job because the Negro is incompetent can be arrested by federal courts and be made to prove that the

Negro was incompetent.

The law which Humphrey proposes, and Sparkman and Stevenson campaign for, will apply to schools as well as industries and business establishments. In Alabama, school authorities will be required to hire Negro as well as white teachers for white schools.

If such a law is adopted—and the Democrats say it will be if they are elected—it is conceivable that another law will come making it illegal to refuse to work at the same bench or counter with a Negro or any other person. It will then follow as the night the day that it will be illegal to have separate cafeterias, separate water fountains and separate toilets for white and Negro employees.

That, if you will, is the sum and substance of FEPC. It is legislation that can bring about a social and industrial revolution in the South.

WHAT does Eisenhower say about FEPC?

He says publicly that he is opposed to discrimination because of race, creed or color. But he says that FEPC legislation should be left to the individual states and that the federal government should have no part in it.

THE man who asks you to vote for Stevenson and Sparkman is asking you to vote for FEPC.

If you want 35 out of every 100 teachers in Dothan's white schools to be Negroes, vote for Stevenson and Sparkman by all means. If you want 35 out of every 100 employees in the retail stores and factories mentioned above to be Negroes, vote for Sparkman and Stevenson.

But if you want employers to hire and fire as they please, vote for Eisenhower.

It's that simple.

It's your choice.

FEPC Laws Effective In 7 States, Cover Fourth Of U.S. Population

Look Magazine Writer Finds Fair Hiring Plan
Working In Many Areas Without Any Friction

NEW YORK—Almost a fourth of the people in the United States have been living and working under FEPC for a number of years with successful results, according to J. C. Furnas, magazine writer, whose exhaustive study of regions now operating under Fair Employment laws forms the basis for an article appearing in the issue of Look, on the newsstands, Oct. 7. Employers who were originally doubtful have been surprised at the success of "integration," Mr. Furnas reports. The predicted repercussions among other employees failed to materialize, and no customer boycotts followed when stores started hiring qualified colored sales help.

Evasion, however, still is rife, the Look article states. Some stores follow the letter of the law by hiring two colored salesgirls with complexions so light that customers won't notice. And employers, unable to advertise discriminatorily, still recruit help through word-of-mouth among their current white employees.

Politicians' Luck Issue
The issue of FEPC is considered such a "hot potato" that both Republican and Democratic platforms sidestepped a clear-cut FEPC plank last July, Mr. Furnas declares. Yet the experience gained in 7 states and 3 cities with FEPC laws, Furnas adds, indicates that FEPC is a good idea and does work.

The states having passed FEPC laws are N.Y., N.J., Mass., Conn., R.I., Oregon and Washington; and the cities are Philadelphia, Cleveland, Minneapolis. Their total population comprises 35,000,000 people, almost a fourth of the nation.

In these areas, the keynote for FEPC enforcement has been education and persuasion. In over 5,000 complaints filed, the then existing FEPC have resorted to public hearings only five times and to court only four times, the Look article states. Few Northern employers care to go on public record as persisting in illegal discrimination, Mr. Furnas says, and usually the mere mention of a public hear-

ing is effective.

Many Companies Volunteered Outside of the South, many companies began non-discrimination employment policies well before the various FEPC's started, according to the Look article. These include International Harvester, Pitney-Bowes, Hartford's G. Fox department store, the Penn Fruit Company chain markets in Philadelphia, General Cable and the New York Telephone Company.

As FEPC looked inevitable, a number of big department stores began to fall into line, such as Macy's and Gimbel's in New York, Bamberger's in Newark, N.J., and Gimbel's Philadelphia store. Lord and Taylor blazed a trail in New York by hiring the first colored salesgirl on Fifth Ave.

SPARKMAN REJECTS 'POLITICAL' F. E. P. C.

Reasonable Men' Can Solve
Problem, He Says—Declines
to Chart Closure Course

By CLAYTON KNOWLES
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Sen-

ator John J. Sparkman of Alabama, Democratic nominee for Vice President, declared today that the controversial civil rights issue could be "worked out by reasonable men" divorced from politics.

He said he opposed the type of fair employment practice legislation that had been proposed in the past because it did not permit change for "the dotting of an 'i' or the crossing of a 't'."

The Senator cited the Humphrey-Ives Fair Employment Practices Commission bill, reported just before Congress adjourned, as an

example of the way in which "the two extremes have been coming together."

The measure stresses the educational approach in assuring equal job opportunities for all with the right of appeal to the courts to correct injustices.

Even in citing this example, Mr. Sparkman did not say he approved this particular bill.

Interviewed on the National Broadcasting Company's "Meet the Press" television program, Mr. Sparkman repeatedly sidestepped questions on how he would rule as Presiding Officer of the Senate on outlawing the filibuster on any motion to take up civil rights measures.

He said he would "certainly study up on the history and precedents just as any one would who is called upon to make such a ruling." He declined to say what his ruling might be, although there have been two such rulings, one for and the other against limitation of debate while he has been in the Senate.

"If we could get the kind of a program I suggest—divorced from politics and worked out by reasonable men," he said, "there would be no problem of a filibuster."

The Senator said that, if elected, he hoped to be a "working Vice President" who would be "given any job I could do."

Civil Rights Pledge Asked

The American Veterans Committee, seeking to eliminate civil rights as a campaign issue, wrote to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and to Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, the rival Presidential candidates, urging that each agree to "unequivocally support all reasonable and necessary steps, including enforcement on a Federal level, to guarantee to all Americans:

"The right to vote in all primary and general elections.

"The right to equality of employment opportunity.

"The right to security of the person."

In a further letter to the opposing Vice-Presidential candidates, Senators Sparkman of Alabama

and Richard M. Nixon of California, the A. V. C. called upon them to state they would work for adoption of an amendment to the Senate rules to outlaw the filibuster as a means of stopping the enactment of civil rights legislation.

The Vice President can vote only in the event of a tie in the Senate, over which he acts as Presiding Officer.

However, it is within his province to rule on whether a limitation of debate can be imposed on a motion to take up a measure. This ruling is of great importance when a motion is made to take up a measure to change the rules.

In 1948, when the Republicans controlled Congress, the late Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Presiding Officer of the Senate with the Vice-Presidency vacant, ruled that closure could not be applied to a motion. The very next year, Vice President Alben W. Barkley reversed this ruling, but the Senate, by a vote of 46 to 41, overruled him in turn.

The A. V. C. asked specifically that the Vice-Presidential candidates support an amendment "to provide for closure by a majority of Senators, present and voting, after guaranteeing the right of adequate debate."

Commenting on these appeals to the candidates, Curtis Campaigne Jr., A. V. C. national chairman, declared that his organization founded by World War II veterans, felt that every American was "plainly entitled to the three basic rights of voting, employment equality and personal safety."

"We do not want to see 15,000,000 Negroes forced to act as a political bloc," he said, "in order to force consideration of rights which already, by American standards, are theirs."

The American Farm Bureau Federation and Representative Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, meantime, made separate attacks on the proposal by Ellis Arnall, Price Stabilization Director, that Congress be called back into session to seek to halt the increase in the prices of foods.

Roger Fleming, the Federation's secretary-treasurer, declared that the proposal constituted "an obvious attempt to hitch-hike a publicity ride on the drought troubles of farmers and to divert the public's attention away from recent Government actions to boost wages and prices."

"Rather than admit the truth about the fraud of price and wage controls to the American people," he said, "O. P. S. officials see an urgent need for tighter price controls to cover up the Government's

free spending fiscal policy which is feeding the fires of inflation and forcing some prices up."

The Government has estimated that drought damage runs close to \$1,000,000,000, but Mr. Fleming said the "losses in terms of total food supplies are relatively small."

He said Mr. Arnall was seeking "to use the widely publicized drought as an excuse to try to place the blame for rising prices on Congress."

Mr. Javits wrote to Mr. Arnall saying that it "should be clear to every American that the inflation in food prices is 'official inflation' sponsored by the Administration."

He declared the Administration had promoted "built-in inflation" by supporting measures that prevent ceiling prices from being set on agricultural items until they reach 100 per cent of parity, and provide that prices must be supported at 90 per cent of parity for basic farm commodities.

Parity is the theoretical balance point between what a farmer must pay out to raise a crop and what he can get for that crop at market.

"It is not possible," he said, "to deliver to city dwellers on promises of lower food prices unless the Administration is prepared to adopt a more even-handed position on this subject than it has taken before."

Letters to Acceptance of F. E. P. C.

Need Seen for South's Psychological
Preparation for Change

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The passion of history is not discriminatory. In its course it gives everyone the opportunity to express himself politically, through his own works or through his own party. As a student of human beings and their motivations, may I say that life teaches us the necessity of being realistic, of accepting what can be had within the limits of reality. To ignore this principle is to invite individual or political schizophrenia.

The seesaw battle between North and South from time to time has dominated the American political scene, culminating in crucial showdowns as well as bold attempts at reconciliation.

Sparkman as Liberal

It may possibly be against this back-

ground that one may estimate the vi- which also reflects the social changes can change a former attitude. Al- upon the emotional well-being of every man and woman in the country; and the achievement of such well-being pre- supposes that certain elementary bio- logical and spiritual demands in one way or another be satisfied. If we want people to work wholeheartedly for the welfare both of themselves and of our nation we must assure them the right to live as human beings.

The implementation of an effective

new way of seeing things so that they can change a former attitude. Al- upon the emotional well-being of every man and woman in the country; and the achievement of such well-being pre- supposes that certain elementary bio- logical and spiritual demands in one way or another be satisfied. If we want people to work wholeheartedly for the welfare both of themselves and of our nation we must assure them the right to live as human beings.

Fourth Of U.S. Population Is Already Covered By FEPC

Informer 12-14-52 Section 2

NEW YORK — Almost a fourth of the people in the United States have been living and working under FEPC for a number of years, with increasingly successful results, according to J. C. Furnas, magazine writer, whose exhaustive study of regions now operating under Fair Employment laws forms the basis for a recent magazine.

Employers who were originally doubtful have been surprised at the success of "integration," Mr. Furnas reports. The predicted repercussions among other employees failed to materialize, and no customer boycotts followed when stores started hiring qualified Negro sales help.

Evasion, however, still is rife. Some stores follow the letter of the law by hiring two Negro salesgirls with complexions so light that customers won't notice. And employers, unable to advertise discriminatorily, still recruit help through word-of-mouth among their current white employees.

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FEPC is a good idea and does work.

The states having passed FEPC laws are New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Oregon and Washington, and the cities are Philadelphia, Cleveland and Minneapolis. Their total population comprises 35,000,000 people, almost a fourth of the nation.

In these areas, the keynote for FEPC enforcement has been education and persuasion. In over 5000 complaints filed, the ten existing FEPC's have resorted to public hearings only five times and to court only four times, the Look article states. Few Northern employers care to go on public record as persisting in illegal discrimination, Mr. Furnas says, and usually the mere mention of a public hearing is effective.

Outside of the South, many companies began non-discrimination

employment policies well before the various FEPC's started, according to the Look article. These include International Harvester, Pitney-Bowes, Hartford's G. Fox department store, the Penn Fruit Company chain markets in Philadelphia, General Cable and the New York Telephone Company. As FEPC looked inevitable, a number of big department stores began to fall into line, such as Macy's and Gimbel's in New York, Bamberger's in Newark, N.J., and Gimbel's Philadelphia store. Lord and Taylor blazed a trail in New York by hiring the first Negro salesgirl on Fifth Avenue.

Even in the South, where the going is much tougher, local trends toward integration have "made startling progress in the past fifteen years," Mr. Furnas declares. Well-integrated plants, with Negroes and whites working side by side and upgraded equally, now operate for Harvester in Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans, he says. It is suggested that integration be allowed to "ripen" in the South for eventual FEPC without risking a destructive kickback by calling Uncle Sam in prematurely.

With so many recently opened opportunities for Negro chemists, secretaries, engineers, stenographers, buyers, phone operators, production workers, supervisors,

salesmen, personnel interviewers, craftsmen, commercial artists, bus drivers, it is inconceivable FEPC could ever be repealed in those cities and states that have tried it, Mr. Furnas concludes.

VARIOUS FEPC BASIC PATTERN

wed. 12-9-52 Atlanta, Ga

Court Intervention Used Only As Last Resort

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) Compulsory fair employment practice laws, state and municipal, differ among themselves but all of them share a basic pattern, a university professor said in a report written for the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations.

The main characteristic is that they are not criminal laws, but administrative laws, strengthened by court intervention as a last resort, said the report, written by Dr. Morroe Berger, assistant professor of sociology at Princeton University.

The study was written at the request of the subcommittee, headed by Senator Hubert Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, a co-sponsor with Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican of New York of Federal compulsory FEPC legislation.

The eleven state and twenty-five municipal laws in nine states rely

largely on education and conciliation techniques, Dr. Berger said. Specifically these laws provide that employers are prohibited from discriminating, on the basis of race or color, religion, or national origin and ancestry, in hiring, conditions of work, upgrading, dismissal, and so forth.

These laws also forbid labor unions to discriminate in their membership policies or in their relations with employers or with nonunion workers, and employment agencies are prohibited from discriminating in classifying or referring prospective employees or in obtaining information from them.

The report points out that under the laws, an individual who believes he has been the victim of illegal discrimination may file a complaint with the appropriate agency, which investigate the case.

If the agency finds the complaint unwarranted, it dismisses the case, but it may nevertheless study the employers' employment

pattern and attempt to eliminate such discriminatory practices as it may find.

If, however, the agency upholds the individual's complaint upon investigation, it seeks to adjust it by conciliation in such a way as to satisfy both the complainant and the person or firm found to have discriminated.

If such a conciliation is achieved, the case is closed. If the agency is unable to secure a satisfactory settlement by conciliation, it may bring the matter to a hearing.

After the hearing the agency, if it finds the law has been violated, order the offending person or firm to cease and desist from the unlawful practice and, in some states and cities, to redress the wrong by hiring the complainant or reinstating him or upgrading or by some other appropriate action.

The cease and desist order is enforceable in the courts. Likewise, the person or firm found guilty of the unlawful practice may appeal to the courts for review of an order issued by an administrative agency.

The states and cities whose F. E. P. legislation follows this pattern are Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington and Minneapolis and Philadelphia.

Compulsory FEPC Uses Court Action Only As Last Resort, Report Shows

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Rely on Education

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Tries to Satisfy Both

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Enforceable by Courts

The cease-and-desist order is enforceable in the courts. Likewise, the person or firm found guilty of the unlawful practice may appeal to the courts for review of an order issued by an administrative agency.

The states and cities whose F. E. P. C. legislation follows this pattern are Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, and Minneapolis and Philadelphia.

"Examination of the reports of the agencies administering FEP legislation indicates that this type of legislation has succeeded in

varying degrees in reducing employment discrimination," Dr. Berger wrote, adding:

Exact Number Not Known

"It is difficult, however, to establish precisely to what extent it has been successful. For example, none of the agencies has reported the number of jobs obtained by complainants; the exact number of employment opportunities the law or ordinance has opened up for groups previously barred from certain jobs, firms, and industries; the number of members of disadvantaged groups who have been employed before and after passage of the legislation at certain levels of skills and in certain industries.

"Although the administering agencies have not gathered complete data, they have made public various kinds of information that bear directly upon the question of the effectiveness of this kind of legislation.

"This problem of measuring the effects of FEP legislation is simple if one is interested only in gaining a general view. Once a more precise measurement is sought, however, the problem becomes complicated.

"For example, as the New York State Commission Against Discrimination has pointed out, the significance of a single case may sometimes extend to thousands of employees in the same firm and may affect even the employment pattern in a whole industry.

"For other reasons, too, the full effect of an FEP law cannot be gaged merely by the number of complaints the administrative agency receives. How is one to discover, for example, the number of employers (and the job opportunities they control) who altered discriminatory practices merely because the law was enacted or when they learned of the commission's work. And how many employers have voluntarily gone far beyond the law's actual requirements?

"These are questions that are relevant but data on which to base answers are not available. It is possible, therefore, to give only a general picture of the effects of FEP laws and ordinances in reducing discrimination.

"The most imposing and precise fact about the reduction of discrimination is that in the seven states and two municipalities in which enforceable FEP legislation has been in operation, some form of discrimination has been found and eliminated in nearly 2,800 specific individual cases."

Report On Status Of FEP In Individual States

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The U. S. department of labor here last week in its monthly Labor Information Bulletin on state laws banning discrimination in employment announced that the fair employment practices acts of two states were amended in 1952.

A New York amendment now makes it unlawful to discriminate on account of race, color or national origin in any place of public accommodation, resort or amusement.

A Rhode Island amendment changes the name of the "State Fair Employment Practice Commission" to "Rhode Island Commission Against Discrimination" and authorizes the commission to enforce certain laws prohibiting discrimination in public places in the same manner as it enforces the fair employment practice act. Similar amendments had already been adopted by Connecticut and New Jersey in 1949 and by Massachusetts in 1950.

Eight states (Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington) have mandatory fair employment practice laws applying to private employment. Laws against discrimination have also been enacted in Colorado, Indiana and Wisconsin; these provide, however for voluntary rather than mandatory compliance.

With the exception of Connecticut and Washington, the state laws provide that employers and employment agencies may not print advertisements or publish any expression of discriminatory preference unless it is based on a bona-fide occupational qualification.

Independent commissions have been created to enforce the acts in Oregon where the administrative agency is the bureau of labor and in New Jersey, where it is a division

of the department of education. All of the acts provide for advisory committees to make studies and recommendations or for using voluntary services offered by private individuals or organizations.

Anti-discrimination laws which rely on educational measures to obtain compliance were passed by Indiana and Wisconsin in 1945 and by Colorado in 1951. The agencies administering these laws may investigate complaints, make recommendations to the parties and in Colorado and Wisconsin may publicize the findings regarding complaints. Each act requires the

governor to appoint an advisory committee to assist in making studies and planning educational programs.

Senate Labor Unit To Open Hearings Today on FEPC Bill

By the Associated Press

The civil rights issue comes up for fresh attention in Congress today against the background of the presidential nomination races.

It is being brought up by a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Senator Humphrey, Democrat, of Minnesota who is 1948 ed the drive which nailed a strong civil rights plank into the Democratic platform and widened the North-South split in party ranks.

The subcommittee arranged to start hearings today on the hotly disputed proposal to create a Fair Employment Practices Commission with power to enforce its rulings in job discrimination cases.

The opening sessions simply will lay the groundwork, with Federal officials scheduled to tell about the manpower situation generally and to report on an anti-discrimination program which President Truman put into effect by executive order. The President's order deals only with jobs under defense contracts let by the Government.

Legislation to set up a compulsory FEPC with jurisdiction over private industry has been opposed by Southerners in Congress more vigorously than any other phase of the Truman civil rights program. *Mon. 4-7-52*

Even the most enthusiastic backers of the program aren't looking for any action beyond the committee level at this session.

The political implications are apparent. For one thing, opposition to a compulsory FEPC is not confined to the South—nor is Senator Russell, Democrat, of Georgia the only presidential hopeful opposed to it.

For example, Senator Taft, who is a member of the Humphrey subcommittee, is against a compulsory FEPC. *P. A. 12*

The subcommittee has before it two basically similar compulsory bills, one sponsored by Senator Humphrey and the other by Senator Ives, Republican, of New York.

Senator Ives is backing Gen. Eisenhower for the G. O. P. presidential nomination. Some of the general's political opponents have

been calling on him to make his position known regarding such issues as FEPC.

Senator Humphrey has talked kindly of both Senator Kefauver of Tennessee and Gov. Stevenson of Illinois as possible choices for the Democratic nomination. But Senator Kefauver has said he is against a compulsory FEPC. And Gov. Stevenson recently said civil rights matters are essentially matters for the States to handle.

Lynchers Of FEPC Say They've Solved Problem Of Job Bias

CHICAGO—Some of its members have "developed practices and procedures for the successful employment of colored workers which have not been surpassed anywhere else in the U.S.," says the Chicago Association of Commerce, one of the lynchers of FEPC.

That statement was contained in its annual report under the title "Industrial Relations" and subtitled "The Association worked to decrease racial tensions and to develop wider utilization of colored manpower... by co-operating with other agencies and counseling and assisting its members."

Among those seated at the speakers' table during the annual luncheon meeting was John Holmes, president of Swift and Company, whose company refused to employ colored women in one of its plants until forced to do so by a Federal court order.

COURT ACTION NOT NECESSARY IN ENFORCEMENT OF FEPC LAW SAYS MASSACHUSETTS OFFICIAL

One Thousand Cases Handled During Life
Of Law Without Any Apparent Difficulties

EMPLOYEE AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION NECESSARY

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Experience has shown that a "compulsory process" is required in the successful administration of fair employment practice laws, however seldom that power is exercised, Elwood S. McKenney, member of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination told a senate group here last week.

McKenney appeared before a sub-committee of the senate on labor and public welfare of the state. The sub-committee is currently considering federal legislation to outlaw discrimination in employment based on race, creed, or color. *Black*

The Massachusetts official commented that it was becoming more apparent at each election that one of the gauges of fitness for high office "is the position which the aspirant will take publicly on the question of a compulsory national FEPC." He said:

"Whether that position is positive or negative, it seems to be of fierce importance to so many millions of people. This is as it should be were it not for one disturbing reservation. I have often wondered when the interrogator, candidate, the audience or the newspaper reader, as the case may be, had in fact an intelligent conception of what the words 'compulsory FEPC' actually means." *But 5-3-52*

He said only a very small percentage of people understand even in part the nature of the compulsory process involved.

Commissioner McKenney asserted that the attitude in Massachusetts toward FEPC was developed not so much by an intimate acquaintance with all the re-

its or how they were achieved, but rather by the appearance of colored workers, and others, in new places, whether by the efforts of MCAD or by the voluntary compliance with the statute.

Massachusetts has had six years experience with compulsory FEPC and only once in 1,015 matters have the administrators of the state law found it necessary to go beyond conciliation or persuasion to compel compliance with their decision through court order. That particular instance concerned an employment agency.

He emphasized that the power of persuasion, when successfully employed, must be supported by all the guarantees of fair play and due process of law in the investigative and adjudicative action undertaken by the commission.

Also, he said, compulsory powers alone "have influenced the decision of many a respondent not to resist a justifiable finding of discrimination."

He said there have been no walkouts or strikes by employees anywhere in Massachusetts when colored workers were hired, nor was there any adverse customer reaction to them.

Commissioner McKenney's concluding remarks were:

"Because industrial discrimination does not come to an end spontaneously, the author of the

FEPC statute is needed to open the door to the collection of facts and the opportunity of private, informal negotiation.

"It must be complemented by employee education, community education, a more enlightened vocational guidance program for our youth, better and more practical schooling and non-discriminatory participation in apprentice training."

Rhode Island Anti-Bias State Agency Reports on 1951 Work

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — (ANP)

— The Rhode Island Fair Employment Practice commission reported this week to Gov. Dennis J. Roberts on its activities in 1951.

In the calendar year of 1951 the commission received and processed 45 charges of alleged discrimination. Included in this total were 27 cases filed by individuals; four cases filed by privately chartered organizations, and 14 cases initiated by the commission. Of that total, 87 per cent were against employers, 2 per cent against employment agencies; 7 per cent against labor unions; and 4 per cent against other parties.

As in past reports, the majority of the cases, or 82 per cent were based on color; 5 per cent, on religion; 4 per cent, on national origin; and 9 per cent, on other grounds.

Unlawful practices of employment discrimination were found to exist in 53 per cent of the cases and all were satisfactorily conciliated through conferences and persuasion. Thirty-six per cent of the cases were found to be lacking in sufficient evidence; 9 per cent were disposed of due to lack of jurisdiction; and the remaining cases, or 2 per cent of the total, were withdrawn by the complainants.

With respect to the reason for the alleged complaints received, 69 per cent were filed for refusal to hire; 5 per cent reported discriminatory working conditions; 4 per cent were related to discharge; employee referral sources for refusal to refer for employment; and the remaining 18 per cent in fact, were related to other reasons.

Among the types of employers against whom complaints were filed were industrial establishments, department stores, public utilities, insurance and banking firms, cleansers and launderers and others.

The commission's report emphasized that the state FEPC also has effectively carried on a program of education, concentrating on employers, encouraging them to utilize the full talents available for increased productivity. In the words of the commission's officials:

"This intelligent approach has convinced many top management leaders that they have a civic and moral responsibility to assist in the improvement of opportunity for persons long oppressed. Also, and of equal importance, they have learned, through broaden-

ing their employment policies and patterns, that their forces have become strengthened and business advanced."

The one field worker on the FEPC staff made more than 1,100 visits to business and industrial establishments throughout the state for conferences with employers. Through correspondence, the commission office reviewed 504 employment application forms. Already the commission has introduced legislation in the 1952 session of the state legislature to have enforcement authority on public housing and public accommodations within its powers.

The bill, as introduced to the state legislature, reads:

"The enactment of these amendments to ensure citizens of equal opportunity in public housing projects realized through public funds; and equal consideration for entry and service in places of public accommodation is held to be legislation vitally needed for greater unity among our people."

"Such laws, setting the proper example, supplemented by a program of education to reduce existing barriers, are not only needed; but deserving to all members of all groups to ensure their basic rights through governmental service."

Job Equality Works Well In South

Workers Accept Non-Bias Policies Of Two Companies

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Representatives of industry told the Senate Labor and Labor-Management Relations subcommittee on Wednesday that fair employment practices are working out quite well in their plants in the South as well as the North.

The witnesses who explained the non-discriminatory employment policies their companies are following were Ivan L. Willis, vice president in charge of industrial relations for International Harvester Company, and Frank M. Folsom, president of the Radio

Corporation of America.

Hearings On FEPC

The Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee was holding hearings on two FEPC bills—one introduced by Senator Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota, subcommittee chairman, and several of his colleagues, and the other by Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican of New York.

Both International Harvester and the Radio, Corporation of America have long had non-discriminatory employment policies. Mr. Willis said he did not know how long International Harvester's non-discriminatory employment policy had existed but it first appeared in written form as official company policy in 1919.

Mr. Folsom said RCA's no discrimination in employment practices policy has been in effect since the company was founded in 1919 and applies to all of the corporation's activities in governmental, military and civilian fields.

No Objection

Mr. Willis said his company has found no serious objection to its policy. There always is some discussion in southern cities as to whether the company is following the wisest course, he stated, but "we point out that it has proved successful elsewhere."

At the end of 1951, International Harvester had 74,642 employees, of whom 9,494 or 12.7 per cent were colored. This "statistical result," Mr. Willis said, "comes about through natural causes and not as a result of design." No minimum or maximum quota for the hiring of colored workers or any other group is fixed, he added.

In carrying out its non-discrimination policy, Mr. Willis said, the company's approach is: (1) To do something about the problem rather than just talk about it, (2) to act at as rapid a pace as circumstances permit and not to retreat, and (3) to keep everyone involved as well informed as possible.

When Congress meets—

Sen. Humphrey pledges vigorous fight for FEPC

BY B. MILTON KELLY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—(AP)—

Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.), said today that during the next Congress he will vigorously renew the fight for a federal law to forbid racial and other discrimination in employment.

Humphrey said he will refuse to soft-pedal the Fair Employment Practices Commission issue in the interest of harmony between Northern and Southern Democrats.

"We won't have Democratic solidarity on some issues and this is one of them," he told a reporter. Humphrey said he doubts that the rebellion of Southern Democrats against demands by some Northerners for such a law was much of a factor in the Democratic election reversals this year.

SUCH LEGISLATION in the past has always run into filibusters or threats of them in the Senate.

Humphrey heads the Senate labor subcommittee which yesterday released a report which said a survey shows that state and local laws with teeth to forbid job discrimination against minorities have had "healthful" results.

The report was written by Dr. Morroe Berger, assistant professor of sociology at Princeton University, at the request of the subcommittee. Humphrey indicated it would be used extensively by advocates of similar federal legislation.

THE REPORT SAID that experience in seven states and two cities which have had fair employment practices laws since 1945 has indicated the statutes eliminated discriminatory practices with a minimum of dissension.

Berger said the laws in each case were adopted over the protests of employers generally in those areas.

The enforcing agencies, he said, "have moved cautiously in administering the law, and their approach has convinced many employers that the law is not intended to harass them . . . and that, indeed, the law benefits them by enlarging the labor market."

Berger's report listed the states as Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington and the cities as Minneapolis and Philadelphia.

He said that of approximately 5900 cases of alleged discrimination investigated in those states and cities, discrimination was "found and eliminated" in 2800 instances.

In all but six of the 2800 cases, Berger said, settlement was by con-

ciliation without resort to court action.

CHANCES OF HOUSE approval of a voluntary type of fair employment law are viewed on Capitol Hill as good, although even this version might not pass the Senate. A compulsory federal FEPC is considered as dead as ever.

Rep. McConnell (R., Pa.), who becomes chairman of the House labor committee in the new Republican-dominated Congress, said yesterday he would go along with a voluntary law "but certainly not a compulsory FEPC."

President-Elect Eisenhower said before his nomination that he did not think compulsion would work but that a voluntary, educational-type program might. During his campaign Eisenhower indicated he favored a state-controlled law.

CONDITIONS BETTER BUT STILL LAG:

Urgent Need For FEPC Proved In Senate Report

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — "The evidence is clear that legislation by the Congress is in order, to provide equal opportunity in employment, adequate housing, full education and improved health facilities for all Americans."

This is the most striking conclusion of the staff report released by the Senate subcommittee on labor and labor-management controls, which was ordered by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minn.), chairman of the body.

In making the report public last Friday, Senator Humphrey said:

"Two major conclusions can be drawn for this staff report. In almost every significant economic and social characteristic which can be measured, including life expectancy, education, employment and income, our colored citizens, as a group, are less well off than our white citizens."

Status Has Improved

"However, in almost every instance, the status and well-being of both groups have improved and the difference between them narrowed in recent years."

He then made the observation that the report showed that federal legislation to provide equal opportunity was "in order." The document which Senator Humphrey is contained in the report, "The Negro People in the United States."

Death Rate Higher

The report reveals:

1. Death rates among colored people continue to be higher than the rates for whites, but the difference in the rates has consistently narrowed, particularly since 1935.

In that year, the death rate among colored people was 17.3 and among whites 11.1 per 1,000 population. In 1949 it was 12.6 for colored people, compared with 8.4 for whites.

2. About 30 years ago, the average life expectancy at birth of a colored male was 47 years, more than nine years less than that of a white male. For colored females the difference was about 11½ years.

By 1949 the life expectancy at birth of a colored boy had increased to almost 59 years, and that of white boys to 66 years, a difference of about seven years. Colored girls at birth could expect to live to about 63, about 3½ years less than white girls.

Great Migration

3. In the decade from 1940 to 1950, the colored population migrated in large numbers from the South to the North, East and West.

This migration resulted in a decline in the number and proportion of colored people in the populations of the States of West Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The Middle Atlantic, East North Central and Pacific States had the most appreciable increases in their colored population and the percentage increases for the colored population far exceeded those of the whites.

4. The colored population of 13 Southern cities is 10 per cent or more of the total population of those cities. Over 4½ million or 29.5 per cent of the 15,471,345 colored people in the United States were living in 27 cities with 50,000 or more colored people.

Deserting "Sunny South"

The proportion of the colored population declined in each of five Southern cities — Memphis, Birmingham, Houston, Norfolk, and Dallas.

But there was more than a 50 per cent increase in the colored population of New York, Detroit, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, San Francisco, Newark and Oakland, in the last decade.

5. In 1950, the media school

Seeking Better Education

The percentage of all colored persons, aged 5 to 24 years, enrolled in school increased appreciably between 1940 and 1950.

At ages 14 and over the percentage of colored persons in school was lower than among the whites, although the difference has narrowed over the decade.

About 15 per cent of all colored persons between the ages of 18 and 24 were in school in 1950, compared with 9 per cent in 1940. The increase was proportionately much greater than among whites.

6. About 62.7 per cent of all colored persons 14 years old and over were in the labor force compared to about 57.2 per cent of all whites in 1951.

The proportion of males was about the same for both groups—84 per cent—but for colored women the rate was 44.9 per cent and that for whites about 32 per cent.

Unemployment Rate Varies

7. The average rate of unemployment, from 1947 to 1951, has been more than 50 per cent for colored men and women above that for whites.

Although the rate was about 5 per cent for colored workers in 1951, compared with three per cent for whites, about the same relative improvement had taken place since 1949 when the economic situation was less favorable.

8. The highest proportions of colored workers continue to be found in the lower-paying and less-skilled occupations, such as service workers and laborers.

Comparatively low proportions of colored persons are found in the professional, technical, managerial, clerical, sales and crafts-

men occupations.

But the shift of colored persons into better-paying and more skilled occupations, accelerated during World War II, has in general been maintained.

Women Progressing

In the professional occupations, the proportion of colored men remained about three per cent, while the proportion of colored women had increased to seven per cent in 1952.

A large part of the increase is undoubtedly due to the increased demand for colored school teachers, which has resulted from the postwar increase in population of children of elementary-school age.

The proportion of colored craftsmen is still low, but it has consistently increased since 1940 to four per cent in 1952.

Colored men in 1952 constituted 10 per cent of all semi-skilled workers, about the same as in 1944 and 1948, and almost double the proportion in 1940.

In April, 1950, before the industrial expansion which followed the outbreak of fighting in Korea, the percentage had declined to 8.5.

The percentage of colored women semi-skilled workers, which had reached over eight per cent in 1944 and 1948, had declined to about seven per cent in 1952.

Sales Jobs Double

In clerical and sales occupations the percentage of colored men and women doubled between 1940 and 1944, and has increased in the postwar years. But colored persons constitute only three per cent of employment in this occupational field.

Colored women still constitute more than 50 per cent of all women in private household work and 20 per cent of other service workers.

In 1950, colored families had an average annual income of \$1,869, 54 per cent of the average income of \$3,455 among white families, although a higher proportion of colored family members are in the labor force.

In the same year the colored wage and salary worker earned an average of about \$1,300, or 52 per cent of the average for white workers.

Jim Crow Union Bypasses Meet

GARY—The Fair Employment Practices Commission for the third time in succession deferred legal action Friday night against the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 697, of Hammond, for discriminating against Negro electricians and other minorities.

Eli Mandich, chairman of the Commission, stated that legal action was deferred until Dec. 12 in order to bring about a conciliation between the electrical workers and at least four of 10 complainants charging discrimination. The union was not represented at the hearing, although a national representative had been informed of the meeting.

Violators are punishable by fines ranging up to \$300. This is the first time in the history of the commission that punitive provisions of the FEPC ordinance have been considered for enforcement.

Complaints against the Union were filed by Robert F. Evans, of 1937 Delaware John H. Stephens; Timothy Willis, of 1927 Harrison, and Quintet McElroy, of 2452 Connecticut, all electricians who were denied membership into the Hammond Local because of being Negroes.

Two complaints of discrimination against Mercy and Methodist hospitals were dismissed Friday and a third was held open for further investigation.

The Commission also decided to resume citing publicly local businesses whose employment policies are nondiscriminatory. Those mentioned for immediate citation were:

David's Cleaners, Hudson's Ladies Store, Gary National Bank, the Lake County Department of Public Welfare, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Youth Organization and the YWCA.

Educator Says FEPC Proves Healthy Thing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP) — A university professor, in a report written for a Senate labor subcommittee, said today state and local laws with teeth to forbid job discrimination against minorities have proved to be a "healthy thing."

The study, written by Dr. Morroe Berger, assistant sociology professor at Princeton University, said two states having laws without enforcement provisions "have not presented data showing an equal degree of success."

Berger's study was written at the request of a subcommittee headed by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), an ardent advocate of a federal fair employment practices commission with enforcement powers.

Such legislation has always run into filibusters or threats of them in the Senate. There is some prospect that next year may see the enactment of a non-compulsive law.

Chances of House approval of an "educational" bill are viewed on Capitol Hill as good. But there was still a question whether the Senate could escape a civil rights filibuster if even a voluntary law reached the floor. A compulsory federal FEPC was considered as dead as ever.

Rep. McConnell (R-Pa.), who steps up to the chairmanship of the House Labor Committee, said today he would not oppose a voluntary law.

"I would agree to a voluntary FEPC—but nothing else, certainly not a compulsory FEPC," he told a reporter.

Against Compulsion
President-elect Dwight Eisenhower said before his nomination he didn't think compulsion would work but that a voluntary, educational-type program might succeed. During his campaign, Eisenhower indicated he favored state control of FEPC and pledged he would confer with all the state governors if need be to work out a co-operative federal-state program.

Berger's report dealt mainly with experiences of seven states and two cities—all of them in the north—which have had enforceable FEPC laws over a period of years. It said these areas embraced a third of the nation's population, an eighth of its non-white residents

and two-thirds of the Jews in America.

Berger said the enforceable laws all were enacted over the opposition of employers generally but he declared they have not resulted in the difficulties those employers expected.

8 States Have Amended FEPC Laws Now

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Department of Labor here last week in its monthly Labor Information Bulletin on state laws banning discrimination in employment announced that the fair employment practices acts of two states were amended in 1952.

A New York amendment now makes it unlawful to discriminate on account of race, creed, color or national origin in any place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement.

A Rhode Island amendment changes the name of the "State Fair Employment Practice Commission" to "Rhode Island Commission Against Discrimination" and authorizes the commission to enforce certain laws prohibiting discrimination in public places in the same manner as it enforces the fair employment practice act. Similar amendments had already been adopted by Connecticut and New Jersey in 1949 and by Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico,

Eight FEPC States

Eight states (Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington) have mandatory fair employment practice laws applying to private employment. Laws against discrimination have also been enacted in Colorado, Indiana, and Wisconsin; these provide, however, for voluntary rather than mandatory compliance.

Anti-discrimination laws which rely on educational measures to obtain compliance were passed by Indiana and Wisconsin in 1945 and by Colorado in 1951. The agencies administering these laws may investigate complaints, make recommendations to the parties, and in Colorado and Wisconsin these provide, however, for voluntary rather than mandatory compliance.

STUDY OF 334 FEPC CASES IN N. Y. REVEALS ADVANCES

164 FEPC 85 Per Cent Improvement In Employment Methods

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — A study of all the 334 cases the New York State Commission Against Discrimination reviewed in 1951 revealed advances in the employment practices of various establishments, according to the staff report made to the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations.

The New York Commission made periodic reviews of the cases it settled to learn the "nature and extent of the changes in the employment patterns of the concerns involved" in the complaints it handled.

In 85 per cent of the cases studied there was a definite improvement in the employment patterns as compared with the conditions which existed at the time the original complaints against those concerns were filed.

Those changes were reflected in substantial increases in the number of members of different racial, religious and nationality groups employed in professional, technical, semiskilled, and unskilled job categories.

In the other 15 per cent of the cases analyzed, although there was no evidence of continued job discrimination, no significant changes in employment patterns were found.

The commission's study revealed the following advances in various establishments:

1. The first examination of employment patterns in a company manufacturing cameras and other instruments showed no colored employees among its 900 employees. The review in 1951 showed that 700 additional persons had been hired among whom were twenty colored persons. Among these twenty were eleven professional and skilled workers.

2. An electrical equipment manufacturing company was found to have increased the number of col-

ored workers in its production department from 50 to 100 within a year. In the same period the company increased the number of its colored supervisors from one to three.

3. An old refining company which had employed persons only as messengers now had colored employees on its office staff.

4. A banking company that had no colored persons among its 3,000 employees showed, upon review, that it had taken on 15 colored employees at various levels of office work.

5. Before the enactment of the New York law, one insurance company had no colored persons among its employees. During the first six months of the law's existence, this company had taken on more than 350 colored women in clerical jobs.

6. An architectural engineering company that had no colored persons employed showed, upon review, that it had twelve colored draftsmen and one colored mechanical engineer among its 220 employees.

The staff report dealing with state and municipal fair employment practice legislation said in each of its annual reports the New York Commission cited similar examples of fair employment practices.

According to the report, the New York law has promoted fair employment practices in other ways. Many unions have either removed discriminatory provisions in their con-

stitutions or have made such provisions inoperative in New York State.

From 1945 to the end of 1951, the report said, the New York Commission checked 7,455 establishments for application forms calling for information that can be used to determine an applicant's race, color, religion, or national origin. Of 3,898 firms using application forms, 2,301 were discovered "making at least one unlawful inquiry and were requested to file with the commission revised form."

REPORT SHOWS FEP LAWS ARE EFFECTIVE:

Job Discrimination Seen Lessened In Nine States

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Fair employment practice laws have opened many opportunities for workers previously barred because of race, color, religion or national origin from certain occupations, industries and firms.

This is the gist of one of eight findings contained in a staff report to the Senate Committee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations on the effect of fair employment legislation in the 11 states and 25 cities in 9 states which have some form of fair employment practice legislation.

The study was made by the National Security Resources Board at the suggestion of Senator Humphrey, Democrat, of Minnesota, subcommittee chairman, and Senators Paul Douglas, Democrat, of Illinois, and Irving M. Ives, Republican, of New York.

Comprehensive Report
Jack Gorrie, board chairman, in transmitting the report to Senator Humphrey, said it "represents an objective and comprehensive report of existing state fair employment practice legislation and city ordinances on this subject, together with such information as is available concerning their effect in reducing discrimination in employment."

The report lists 36 states and municipalities that are using some form of fair employment practice legislation. It reveals that "enforceable" fair employment practice laws and ordinances that have been in operation for several years in 7 states and 2 cities cover about a third of the nation's total population — about an eighth of the non-whites and more than two-thirds of the Jews.

Enforceable laws outlawing discrimination in private employment are in operation in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington. New Mexico has

a similar law but it has not been in operation since it was passed in 1949 because the state legislature has failed to appropriate funds for its enforcement.

Colorado Law
A ninth state, Colorado, has a fair employment practice law that has educational provisions covering private employment, but the enforceable provisions apply only to public employment.

In addition, Indiana and Wisconsin have authorized agencies to attempt to eliminate job discrimination by conciliation but have granted them no enforcement powers. Most of the 25 city ordinances cover both public and private employment and contain enforcement powers, but most of them have been enacted since 1950, and have been in effect only a short time. Among the larger cities, only Minneapolis and Philadelphia have enforceable ordinances that have been in effect for more than two years. The Minneapolis law became effective in 1947, and the Philadelphia law in 1948.

Reports Findings
The report contains the following findings:
1. Since 1945 the 7 state and 2 city agencies that have enforceable FEP laws and ordinances have handled about 5,900 cases. In 54 per cent of these cases, the agencies found some form of discrimination, which they were able to eliminate by informal conciliation to the satisfaction of all parties, except six cases.

Seventy-nine per cent of the complaints have been lodged against employers. Charges of discrimination because of race or color were involved in 73 per cent of the cases. Discrimination against white persons has been less frequently reported because, it is believed, such discrimination is more subtle and occurs less in the hiring process than in conditions of work and upgrading.

The small number of cases handled by the agencies is believed to be the result of the fact that these laws and ordinances represent a new concept in the protection of civil rights, they have been in operation only a few years, and the agencies have sought to move ahead cautiously and to stress their educational functions rather than their compulsory powers.

Opened Opportunities
2. FEP laws have opened many opportunities for workers previously barred because of race, color, religion, or national origin, from certain occupations, industries and firms.

3. The FEP agencies have reduced discrimination and expanded opportunity through settling complaints, changing employment patterns in small and large enterprises, promoting fair practices in employment agencies, reducing exclusionary practices of unions, diminishing the frequency of discriminatory job advertisements in newspapers and discrimination questions of employment application forms, and promoting healthy group relations in the community.

5. The FEP agencies have conducted the kind of educational programs which many persons and groups have insisted would be the best way to promote better intergroup relations and to reduce employment discrimination.

6. The integration of minority groups into American industry resulting from FEP laws and ordinances, has been accomplished to the satisfaction of employers, workers and labor unions.

Although employers generally opposed the enactment of enforceable FEP laws, many of them have since expressed their belief that such legislation has not prevented them from hiring the most competent employers available, and has had positive beneficial effects.

7. The enforcing agencies have

done their jobs cautiously, emphasizing their educational functions and using their compulsory powers sparingly.

Few Rulings Challenged
8. Only a few rulings of the FEP agencies have been challenged in the courts, and in no case has such a ruling been reversed. In Connecticut the Superior Court in 1950 sustained a ruling of the Commission on Civil Rights, then the Interracial Commission, that a dairy company had discriminated in refusing to hire a colored person in 1949. In 1951 the Connecticut agency issued an order to a local International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to cease and desist from refusing to admit two colored persons solely because of their race. The local has challenged this ruling in court, raising also the question of the constitutionality of the law itself.

Challenged Power
In New York an association of employment agencies has challenged in the courts the power of the State Commission Against Discrimination to require employers and employment agencies to post a notice summarizing the FEP law and to prohibit certain pre-employment inquiries, the answers to which might be used for discriminatory purposes.

In 1951, this case went through the Supreme Court, New York county, and the appellate division, and the commission's contentions were largely upheld. The case is being appealed in the highest state court.

In Philadelphia a worker asked the court to require the commission to hold a hearing of her case, which the commission had held to be without merit. In 1950, the court refused to do so, holding that the commission could not be forced to use discretionary power if it chose not to exercise.

Pittsburgh Passes Fair Practice Law

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — (AN P) — Pittsburgh last week joined several other cities with a law against discrimination in employment because of race, creed, national origin or religion.

The city council unanimously passed the FEPC ordinance which earlier had received approval from the council, sitting as a finance committee. The civic Unity Council sponsored the bill and Councilman Patrick T. Fagan introduced it in the council.

The passage of the Pittsburgh law this week marks a long fight for such a provision. The fourth failure to obtain passage of a state-wide law in the last session of the legislature moved local supporters to seek a Pittsburgh law.

Introduction of the ordinance was delayed first by the illness of the local mayor and later by the impending presidential election. However, as soon as the election was over, the measure was acted on.

Administration of the ordinance will be placed in the hands of a five-man commission appointed for staggered four-year terms. This commission will function as an arm of the division of civic unity, with a director and such staff as are needed for successful enforcement of the provisions of the act.

Covered by the ordinance are the city administration and every person who employs five or more persons exclusive of parents, spouse or children of such persons. Fraternal, sectarian, charitable and religious organizations are exempt from the provisions of the act.

The provisions of the ordinance also specifically apply to all contractors and subcontractors doing work for the city.

STUDY OF 334 FEP CASES IN N. Y. REVEALS ADVANCES

85 Per Cent Improvement In Employment Methods

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The New York Commission made periodic reviews of the cases it settled to learn the "nature and extent of the changes in the employment patterns of the concerns involved" in the complaints it handled.

In 85 per cent of the cases studied there was a definite improvement in the employment patterns as compared with the conditions which existed at the time the original complaints against those firms were filed.

Those changes were reflected in substantial increases in the number of members of different racial, religious and nationality groups employed in professional, technical, semiskilled, and unskilled job categories.

In the other 15 per cent of the cases analyzed, although there was no evidence of continued job discrimination, no significant changes in employment patterns were found.

The commission's study revealed the following advances in various establishments:

1. The first examination of employment patterns in a company manufacturing cameras and other instruments showed no colored employees among its 900 employees. The review in 1951 showed that 700 additional persons had been hired among whom were twenty colored persons. Among these twenty were eleven professional and skilled workers.

2. An electrical equipment manufacturing company was found to have increased the number of colored workers in its production department from 50 to 100 within a year. In the same period the company increased the number of its colored supervisors from one to

to three.

3. An old refining company which had employed persons only as messengers now had colored employees on its office staff.

4. A banking company that had no colored persons among its 3,000 employees showed, upon review, that it had taken on 15 colored employees at various levels of office work.

5. Before the enactment of the New York law, one insurance company had no colored persons among its employees. During the first six months of the law's existence, this company had taken on more than 350 colored women in clerical jobs.

6. An architectural engineering company that had no colored persons employed showed, upon review, that it had twelve colored draftsmen and one colored mechanical engineer among its 220 employees.

The staff report dealing with state and municipal fair employment practice legislation said in each of its annual reports the New York Commission cited similar examples of fair employment practices.

According to the report, the New York law has promoted fair employment practices in other ways. Many unions have either removed discriminatory provisions in their constitutions or have made such provisions inoperative in New York State.

From 1945 to the end of 1951, the report said, the New York Commission checked 7,455 establishments for application forms calling for information that can be used to determine an applicant's race, color, religion, or national origin. Of 3,898 firms using application forms, 2,301 were discovered "making at least one unlawful inquiry and were requested to file with the commission a revised form."

By outlawing discriminatory employment advertisements in newspapers, the report said, the commission has blocked off another means of carrying out unfair employment practices.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The U. S. department of labor here last week in its monthly Labor Information bulletin on state laws banning discrimination in employment announced that the fair employment practices acts of two states were amended in 1952.

A New York amendment now makes it unlawful to discriminate on account of race, color, creed or national origin in any place of public accommodation, resort or amusement.

A Rhode Island amendment changes the name of the "State Fair Employment Practices Commission Against Discrimination" and authorizes the commission to enforce certain laws prohibiting discrimination in public places in the same manner as it enforces the fair employment practices act.

Similar amendments had already been adopted by Connecticut and New Jersey in 1949 and by Massachusetts in 1950.

Eight states (Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington) have mandatory fair employment practices laws applying to private employment.

Laws against discrimination have also been enacted in Colorado, Indiana and Wisconsin; these provide, however, for voluntary rather than mandatory compliance.

New York, Rhode Island Strengthen Fair Employment Practices Laws

Pittsburgh Joins Group Of Cities With FEPC Law

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (ANP) — A Pittsburgh FEPC ordinance became law Monday, Dec. 1. The proposed legislation last week was given unanimous approval by the city council sitting as the finance committee.

Councilman Patrick Fagan introduced the FEPC bill immediately after the presidential election. It specifically prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, religion, ancestry or place of birth.

Administration of the ordinance will be placed in the hands of a five-member commission, appointed for staggered four-year terms. This commission will function as an arm of the division of civic unity, with a director and such staff as are needed for successful enforcement of the provisions of the act. These commissioners will be members ex-officio of the mayor's Civic Unity Council.

Provisions Of Bill

Included in the provisions of the bill are individuals, partnerships, corporations, labor organizations and persons acting in a position of trust or responsibility, whether appointed by a court or not.

Covered by the ordinance are the city administration and every person who employs five or more persons exclusive of parents, spouse or children of such person. Fraternal, sectarian, charitable and religious organizations are exempt from the provisions of the act.

The provision of the ordinance also specifically applies to all contractors and subcontractors doing work for the city.

FEPC Dead In Detroit

BY ROBERT CRUMP

DETROIT — (ANP) — FEPC as far as this city and state is concerned is, for the present, a dead issue as it suffered a double setback in the past few days, when both the ~~city common~~ council and the state legislature failed.

For months, a large committee of citizens from the various organizations has been hounding the common council and the mayor to pass a local fair employment practices ordinance making it binding on all business and industry in the city. *Wored*

The citizens committee expressed the belief that if a local ordinance were passed it would help to get a state FEPC law on the statute books. *Tues. 3-4-52*

The Common Council refused to pass the ordinance on the excuse that it would require a change in the city charter. Three liberal councilmen fought along with the committee for the passage of the city ordinance. The majority, six, however, went along with findings of the corporation counsel who said the city had no authority to pass such an ordinance.

Many old timers here, noting that only six Negroes work in the city hall, feel that the council can see the passage of an FEPC ordinance acting as a boomerang, forcing the employment of more Negroes in *the city hall*.

On the state level, a statewide FEPC committee was trying to bring pressure to bear *on the state* legislature which already had allowed three previous FEPC bills to die in committee during the present session.

Led by the Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, bishop of Grand Rapids, a delegation of more than 100 backers of FEPC crowded into the legislative chambers at the state Capital in Lansing Friday to urge the passage of the law. But again the efforts failed.

Two more FEPC bills were immediately introduced in the lower house.

Another Guidepost From New York

The state of New York, which seven years ago set the pace for the country by enacting a state-wide FEPC law to combat discrimination in employment because of race, religion or national origin, has erected another guidepost along the way toward real democracy. *Cue P. 22 Ju. 3-21-52*

The state assembly of the Empire State has passed a law banning discrimination in places of public accommodation. This means that restaurants, hotels, theaters and night spots, which may have had undemocratic policies, can no longer refuse to accommodate a person because of his race, religion or nationality without being called to task by the State Commission Against Discrimination which has so effectively carried out New York's FEPC law. *Manhattan*

New York already is a state and city of comparative freedom for members of minority groups. Residents of our No. 1 City tell visitors that plenty of segregation and discrimination exist there, but the visitor finds it hard to believe because all around him, in almost every area of community life he finds Negroes moving about with the kind of freedom and acceptance that he is fighting for at home. If all cities in America treated minority groups as does New York, our struggle for first-class citizenship would be three-quarters won. *16 f my*

We see the law against discrimination in places of public accommodation as a guidepost for the rest of the country. There are a few places in New York, like the Stork club, which do not welcome persons of darker skin, but by and large Negroes can be served almost anywhere in New York. The new law is aimed directly at those few places which have not been imbued with New York's democratic atmosphere.

During the last seven years, other states and cities have followed New York's lead in the passage of FEPC laws. We believe it is safe to assume that in the next seven years other states and cities will also pass laws banning discrimination in places of public accommodation. We like to think of New York as setting up the guidepost which will be followed by all America, city by city and state by state. It is our fervent hope that "as New York goes in human relations, so goes the nation." It is not too much to hope for nor to work toward.

Says State Commission Could Serve As Model For Other States

ALBANY, N. Y. — (NNPA) — Governor Thomas E. Dewey last Wednesday told the opening session of the 175th session of the Legislature that the State Commission Against Discrimination continues to serve as a model to other states of a fair employment practice law.

The Governor, in his tenth annual message to a joint session of the Senate and Assembly, recommended expansion of the commission's jurisdiction to include access to restaurants, hotels, and other public accommodations.

The text of the portion of his message dealing with discrimination follows:

"I am happy to report to your honorable bodies that the State Commission Against Discrimination continues to serve as the model to other states as a wise, firm and effective agency for the protection of individuals against discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin. *P. 1*

"An increasing climate of goodwill and understanding has been developed during the year through the twelve citizen councils established by the commission in important employment areas and by educational and human relations programs developed by the commission working with public and private schools, radio, television and newspapers. *Ju. 1-18-52*

"A recent selective survey of cases already closed by the commission found that in nearly nine cases out of ten there had been significant improvements in employment policies. *Atlanta, Ga.*

"There is a splendid record of which all of us can be proud. Our program against discrimination is of the utmost importance to free institutions, here and throughout the world. We must maintain and expand it.

"For many years, the state has recognized that access to public places is a civil right. Discrimination in permitting use of such places hitherto has been subject to criminal penalties. This a field for education, cooperation and conciliation, rather than compulsion.

"Our Commission Against Discrimination has demonstrated the power of such techniques in the field of employment. I recommend expansion of the commission's jurisdiction to include access to restaurants, hotels and other public ac-

commodations."

One of the eighteen bills introduced in the Assembly last Wednesday to carry out Governor Dewey's recommendations was a measure to prohibit discrimination because of race, creed or national origin, in places of public accommodation, including hotels, restaurants and theaters. It was offered by Assemblyman Roman, Republican of Manhattan.

16g 1952

**Capt. Mulzac Elected
Queens ALP Secretary**

NEW YORK—Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, a State vice-chairman of the American Labor party and famed colored maritime commander of World War II, has been secretary of the Queens County ALP, it was jointly announced last week by former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, State chairman, and Herbert Smigler, Queens County chairman.

16h 1952

Alaska

Negro Migration To Alaska Started In '47, Writer Says

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — (ANP)— Anchorage is Alaska's largest city and gateway to many of America's military bases. It also is the city where the newcomer first took hold, earned fabulous money and the common laborer found it easy to bank \$100 a week. *word*

The coming of the Negro to this country was stimulated by this desire to make money and with the advent of the cold war in 1947, Uncle Sam began a series of defensive military measures calculated to defend this region in event of war. There became an immediate need for manpower and a lot of it. So, to attract the skilled, unskilled and technical workers to the territory the government skyrocketed paychecks to unheard sums. *Alv*

Then, with the acceleration of this huge defense maneuver, word flashed to nearby Washington and California that private companies were being awarded contracts and it was from those two states mainly that Negroes poured into Alaska.

Students went to Alaska during their summer vacations. Road builders, brick masons, electricians, carpenters, and business adventurers all journeyed here to seek their worth in finances.

Rising from this inpour of labor was a small - scale war. A war that became more vicious and cruel as

the ranks of the laborer swelled and as housing became more acute. A sociological pattern came into being. An economic battle raged. The feverish push for the almighty dollar brought to the surface all those deep and dark motives that are so characteristic of the human race.

Those who managed to acquire a piece of land, pitched shacks on it and loaded each room with double-deck bunks and charged \$12.50 per man per bunk per week. A small room netted \$50 and some rooms accommodated even more bunks.

In the midst of this congestion one fellow remarked that he had to go outside to turn around. There is also a case of two married couples living in one bunk room. Both husbands sleep separately in the upper

bunks and their wives use the lower bunks. *2-8-29-52*

The picture as regards a certain section of Anchorage called Chester Flats, is altogether pathetic.

Chester Flats is a section of Anchorage that harbors the majority of Negro workers. Those workers have pitched shanties on this plot of land and have made themselves a community.

The over-all picture affecting Negroes here is only fair now. A spring carpenters' strike and a ship-ping strike caused a temporary paralysis. A certain lull hangs over Alaska now. Many have left.

Contrary to popular opinion in the States, winters in Anchorage are endurable, about like those of Minnesota.

It is interesting to see Negroes homesteading here. They can be seen spading the earth and hammering a home together. God bless the women, who may be seen on their days off pioneering besides their husbands, making a home.

Albert BARNETT

Negro Farm Workers Rush North In Search Of 'The Promised Land'

"BLAME IT ON THE I. C." hotel maids and in other service establishments. What does this mass migration from the South to industrial centers of the North mean. We all know the answer. Ghetto districts, fire-trap kitchenettes, juvenile and adult delinquency, loose living, lowering of moral standards, children "born out of wedlock," dope, wine-heads and every form of crime, from tort to rape and murder.

The Illinois Central, as the direct line through the Mississippi Valley, daily brings its quota of "refugees," fleeing to "the promised land," in search of economic, social and civic freedom.

But many have learned, to their sorrow, that the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow is but a snare and delusion, and that the transition from the farm to the skilled jobs of factory and industrial plants is no "nickel-in-the-slot" affair.

How great the migration north to the great plants of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other states has been, is seen in a comparison of labor figures for 1940 and 1952. In 1940, about seven out of ten Negroes were engaged in farm, domestic and non-farm labor. At present, surveys indicate that only about three out of ten are engaged in these three forms of labor.

It's interesting to note that in 1940 more than one-third of all Negro workers were employed in agriculture, but that the World War II migration to industry reduced the number of workers on farms down to one in five. In the 1947-1952 period, observers declare the ratio is still lower.

During the same period (1947-1952), another noticeable employment drop was in the number of Negro women employed as domestics. Before World War II, more than 70 percent, not working on farms, were employed as domestics. At present, an estimated 20 to 25 percent of Negro women, not working on farms, are household employes. What are the others doing? They're working as cooks, waitresses, beauticians,

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Here's how a nationally known white newsman views the situation. He's Harding Carter, Pulitzer Prize-winning editor of the Greenville, Miss. Delta Democrat Times. In a current issue of Look Magazine, Carter writes an article in reply to another Look Magazine story, by Carl Rowan, noted Negro newsman. Rowan authored "How Far From Slavery," in which he penned pointed protest to the Negro's low status in the South.

White newsman Carter predicts that so many Negroes are leaving the South, that by 1960, half the Negro population in the U. S. may be living in Northern and Western states. He wants to know if the Northern cities are prepared to welcome these newcomers with adequate housing and schools for their children.

Carter asks: "Do the great cities of the North have carefully considered programs for integrating these bewildered, sometimes belligerent and generally unprepared strangers, so that they can be more complete citizens than they were in the South?"

The Greenville editor also states that no responsible Southerner can deny that the white South has deliberately imposed severe legal and extra-legal restrictions on the Negro as a citizen. But, he sees a hopeful sign in the changes that are coming about in the South's treatment of the Negro.

The "incident in Korea" has also caused a shortage of agricul-

General

tural workers, of both races. Colonel Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois Selective Service Director, recently announced results of a national survey, which sought an answer to the question: "What are the major causes of farm labor shortages?" Here are the three main factors:

1. Heavy migration of farm workers to industry.
2. Non-selective recruiting by the armed forces.
3. Inductions through Selective Service.

To forestall further depletion of farm labor, Col. Armstrong said that Selective Service National headquarters has proposed that immediate action be taken to check the allurements of manpower from the farms and establish an orderly system of withdrawal so that the necessary workers, of both races, may be retained on the farms of the nation.

Summarized, this means that all true Americans are interested in one thing—liberty and preservation of the Union, whose Constitution guarantees equal rights and privileges to all. It's a long, lonely road, but all must travel it, remembering the words of the great Colton:

"Liberty will not descend to the people; a people must raise themselves to liberty; it is a blessing that MUST BE EARNED before IT CAN BE ENJOYED."

End Of Barnett's Column

HALF OF U. S. NEGROES TO MOVE NORTH BY 1960

NEW YORK — So many Negroes are leaving the South that by 1960 almost half the Negro population in the U. S. may be living in the northern and western states. This is the prediction of Harding Carter in an article, "The Negro Problem Moves North," in the issue of Look magazine just released.

Carter, Pulitzer Prize-winning editor of the Greenville (Miss.) Delta Democrat-Times, asks if the northern cities are prepared to welcome the newcomers with adequate housing and schools for their children. "Do the great cities of the North," he inquires, "have carefully considered programs for integrating these bewildered, sometimes belligerent and generally unprepared strangers so that they can be more complete citizens than they were (in the South)?"

Carter believes that racial tensions will grow worse in the North as the Negro population

increases. The pressure is heightened, he says, by the tendency of the transplanted Negro to settle in the big cities and industrial areas in the North and West where competition is keen for jobs and living space.

"With ominous frequency, group clashes have occurred in the North that the newspapers could, and if they happened in the South would, describe as race riots," he says.

While tension mounts in the North, the South's problem becomes easier, Carter believes. He points out that most southern states have showed an actual or relative decline in Negro population during the past 10 years.

Carter's article is a reply to a protest on the Negro's status in the South, "How Far From Slavery?" written by Carl Rowan, a Negro journalist, and published in a recent issue of Look.

HODDING CARTER PREDICTS HALF U. S. NEGROES MAY LIVE OUTSIDE SOUTH BY 1960

New York, Mar. 25.—So many Negroes are leaving the South that by 1960 almost half the Negro population in the U. S. may be living in the Northern and Western states. This is the prediction of Hodding Carter in an article, "The Negro Problem Moves North," in the issue of Look magazine just released.

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While tension mounts in the North, the South's problem becomes easier, Carter believes. He points out that most Southern states have showed an actual or relative decline in Negro population during the past ten years, according to the 1950 census. This, he believes, will result in improved living conditions and civil rights for Southern Negroes, especially the farm owners, skilled workers and professional men.

Carter's article is a reply to a protest on the Negro's status in the South, "How Far From Slavery?" written by Carl Rowan, a Negro journalist, and published in a recent issue of Look. Carter says:

Williams, a widely known political analyst, is executive secretary of the Security Life Insurance Company of Jackson; president of the Miss. Negro Business League

and president of the Jackson Business School of Jackson.

Prior to organizing the insurrection that no responsible Southerner can deny that the white South has deliberately imposed severe legal and extralegal restrictions upon the Negro as a citizen. He is proud, however, of the changes that are coming about in the South's treatment of the Negro, he says.

Negroes Leave South For Better Future

Beach Dispatch
RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) —

There is a story between the lines of columns of news in the last decade telling about the continued migration of Negroes from the south to the north and west. The college-bred Negroes trained in unsegregated colleges in the north have been coming south for jobs in the segregated school system. But the skilled workers trained in the south find their best opportunities for work in the industrial north and west.

World War I gave a great impetus to Negro migration north and west. It continued after the war, but at a slower rate. From 1940 to 1950 there was such a steady migration from the south as to indicate a definite trend.

There was virtually no increase in the non-white population of the south during the last decade, according to the last census figures. In 1920 the Negro population of the south constituted 27 per cent of the entire population. By 1950 it was only 25.1, and in 1940 it was 24 per cent. The 1950 census showed it had dropped to 21.9 of the south's population.

The net gain in the non-white population of the 13 southern states from 1940 to 1950 was only 55,637. During the same decade the white population in the same state gained 4,453,354, or nearly 100 times the increase of the Negro population.

Census figures show that Negro migration like the general migration has gone more west than north where new industrial opportunities await skilled and semi-skilled workers. Job discrimination and union partiality in the south explain the large exodus of Negroes from that section.

Sees Half of Race Leaving South

NEW YORK—So many Negroes are leaving the South that, by 1960, almost half the Negro population in the United States may be living in the Northern and Western States. This is the prediction of Hodding Carter in an article, "The Negro Problem Moves North," in the issue of Look magazine just released.

Carter believes that racial tensions will grow worse in the North as the Negro population increases.

The Dixie Exodus Means Power And Challenges

By WILLIAM K. CLARKE

The migration of many colored persons from the South to the North is apparently giving some of our white friends much concern.

They point to the fact that in the 1950 census most Southern states showed either a relative or actual decline in colored population; hence, they predict that the colored population center will be situated somewhere in the Middle West within twenty years.

They even go so far as to say that there is a strong possibility that by 1960 as many colored people, now numbering 15,000,000, will be living outside the South, as within it.

They turn to the figures and point out that only twelve years ago, nearly 10,000,000 of 12,865,000 colored Americans still lived in the South.

Significance Studied

Taking these figures to be correct, what does it signify? Does it mean that colored citizens are being transformed in one generation from a principally rural to an urban people?

Are we, of our own volition and choice, centering in the industrial centers in the North and West?

Assuming that it is so, it indicates that, if we use our heads and are not led away by cheap political demagogues of both parties, we can become a powerful close-knit political force in the large cities of the Middle West and the Atlantic Seaboard.

Balance Of Power

We can be the lever for shifting the scales in a close national political election, either way. We can hold the balance of political power in at least eight thickly-populated, politically-divided key States.

There was a time in our history, when the Republican and Democratic parties stood for definite principles—but do they do so now?

In fairness to ourselves, we

should be for that candidate or party who delivers to us not promises, but deeds.

To End Prejudice

I am of the opinion that a proper and just education on the part of the white group in the colleges and universities of our land will wipe out race prejudice and bigotry.

We can accelerate this movement for a decent and honorable existence of our group by using the ballot wisely.

Despite our critics, who speak derisively of the 'metropolitan jungles,' if we keep our heads and follow the fine leadership of our earnest and sincere press, and our spiritual leaders, we can go forward.

South Will Lament

We may not turn the notch of the magic key of political and civic salvation at once, but we certainly will move in the right direction toward the threshold of our security and safety.

Prejudiced Southerners, I am sure, will regret the departure of native colored citizens. The wiser ones among them realize their sins.

They have committed themselves, politically, to separate school systems, denying our children equal education. Southern school plants have been anything but adequate. Colored Southerners have, in some places, been denied the right of suffrage.

They have made colored families live in sub-standard housing; they have turned upright colored persons away from theatres, stores and other public places, refusing the currency Uncle Sam provides as the monetary system for all the people.

The social service agencies have a responsibility to work beside the churches to remove the disabilities and stamp out from the minds of prejudiced human beings ideas of a fake pseudo-superiority—that they are better than their neighbors because of a texture of skin.

It is difficult at this time to give the answer, but I know what that answer ought to be—if we all work together. We must achieve the answer before our young ones reach

adulthood.

This silly attitude is, indeed, a grim joke on humanity.

Now An Unheard Cry

Now, some of them, because of the shortage of labor, cry out that the colored man is leaving the Promised Land of friendly white hands South of the Mason and Dixon line.

The protection of democracy requires that every citizen be given his just rights under the Constitution. Colored Americans do not get them in the South, despite the great changes that have taken place there in the last decade.

We certainly can do no worse in the North.

I believe that if we work toward raising our children in the North, properly and decently, live in reasonable economic security and safety, we will release the unchanneled energies of our sons and daughters who have shown and demonstrated their faith and belief in our democracy.

Challenge To Churches

The churches of the North have an opportunity; a great challenge to translate the doctrine of universal brotherhood into action among the peoples of different colors.

South's White 'Hillbillies' Said Out Of Place Socially In States Of North. West

STATE COLLEGE, Miss. (AP) — White Southern "hill billies" have difficulty fitting into the social pattern of the North and West, a Florida State University sociologist said here Monday night.

Dr. Lewis M. Killian, addressing the social science roundtable at Mississippi State College, said Northern and Western employes regard these Southern "hill billies" as a reserve of unskilled labor to be fired when times get dull.

"Many Southern families expect to return to the South in the event of unemployment," Dr. Killian said, adding "this may constitute a serious relief burden on the South in the event of a depression."

These people can't gain a foothold in the working force, churches, community life and other social niches out of their native South, Killian said.

The Floridian said the young and better educated "hill billies" migrate and thus rob the South of their most productive years after the South has borne the expense of educating them. Then when their economic usefulness wanes, they return.

Killian said usually the South thinks of mass migration of Negroes to the North but that the 1940 date shows that in five years before the census about 850,000 whites migrated against about 140,000 Negroes. During the last decade, 1940-50, indications are that the volume of migration was greater than the previous decade.

The men who
man the mills

He bakes stoves in a fiery furnace that fuses the enamel to glossy finish

BY LANE CARTER
News staff writer

Andrew Jones operates a furnace that bakes the enamel on stoves and heaters.

The furnace has been burning a year without stopping. The only reason for it to quit would be a breakdown. Jones looks into the depths of the furnace and beams. It looks like the furnace in which those three men in the Bible walked. It looks like the sunsets of a thousand Summer evenings concentrated into a cave.

The furnace works day and night at the Unit Stove and Enameling Co. in North Birmingham. It is fueled by gas. It creates a heat of 1700 degrees Fahrenheit. The furnace burns 8000 cubic feet of gas an hour. The enameled stoves don't have to stay in there but four and one half minutes to get the job done.

The heat fuses the bisc enamel into the metal. The bisc has been sprayed on.

JONES PUTS the heaters or stoves on a rail called a fork. He presses a button and the electrically operated door on the furnace slides up. The operator must watch to see that the proper temperature is in the furnace. The temperature is controlled automatically. If there is too much, it is automatically cut down. If it goes down, the temperature is automatically raised.

Jones has a helper to work with him. The furnace operator began working here a year ago when the enameling plant was started at the company. It is the only enameling plant in Birmingham.

For four years during the war Jones worked at a metal company in Sheffield. He grew up on a farm near Athens in Limestone County. He is married, has three children and lives in Avondale.



Bakes the enamel—Andrew Jones.

Negroes In Industry

Changing patterns of farming in the South are creating "displaced persons."

Dr. T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, who was the first Negro farm agent in the nation, says this:

Thousands of colored rural dwellers are being literally forced out of the one and only occupation they know—farming, which is due to the South's changing agricultural economy, namely, mechanization of farm implements and the introduction of cattle raising to a large degree throughout the entire South.

The problem is a real one and it "has been discussed by economists, educators,

businessmen and other leaders, but no one seemed to do very much about it," says Dr. Campbell. "It remained for a group of public-spirited citizens, white and colored, of the Tuskegee community, who on August 25, 1952, began the manufacture of wearing apparel at Mitchell Village under the trade name of Tuskegee Industries, Inc."

The concern is now turning out garments for sale to firms in New Orleans and New York. More than 400 skilled and semi-skilled colored women in the Tuskegee community applied for the 16 jobs which were open when the industry got started.

Here then in Tuskegee is an example of one way of going about solving a Southern problem which bids fair to become more and more pressing. It is a small manufacturing venture which gives work to colored citizens who need it, and need it badly.

Various factors, we think, are converging to utilize more Negro labor in industry in the South. Among them are:

- (1) The changing patterns in agriculture which free more Negroes for other work.
- (2) The increase of education which fits them more for skilled or semi-skilled jobs.
- (3) The increasingly full use of the white labor supply in many parts of the South. In these parts there may be few available white workers but many available colored workers.

It makes little sense for the South to educate its Negro citizens and then tell them it has no work for them to do, no living for them to make. The South can, with profit to its economy, use far more Negro labor in industry than it has done in the past. And it looks as if it will.



GETTING THE "KNOW-HOW" ABOUT MACHINE OPERATION—T. M. Campbell, field agent, Federal Extension Service, Tuskegee, right, is seen (in left photo) conferring with Eugene Sibley, Tuskegee, center, one of the organizers of Tuskegee Industries, Inc., a manufacturing concern which began operation last August. With them is Glenn Folmar, of Opelika, textile specialist, who assisted in setting up machines at the plant. The plant is located at Mitchell Village, site of the World War II Air Force Base, eight miles northwest of Tuskegee.

NEW EMPLOYEES AT TUSKEGEE GARMENT FACTORY are seen (in center photo) getting instructions on how to operate one of the special machines.

Here (in right photo) four operators sew the first stitches in the new plant. There are 16 modern sewing machines, two of which are special types—buttonhole and button.

Orders are being filled for firms in New York City and New Orleans, La. The first order, 50 dozen pairs of pajamas, was shipped by motor freight early in September.

500 Negro Laborers Want To Take Civil Service Tests

Are uncovered city employees entitled to Civil Service protection and eligibility for any classified job for which they are prepared to hold?

That question was placed before Mayor James W. Morgan today by the city's 500 Negro laborers who indicated that they desire permission to take Civil Service tests for Civil Service jobs.

An eight-man grievance committee included the job-test question in a list of requests calling for a 15c per hour pay hike. Mayor Morgan indicated that he would consider the wage increase proposal but that the classified jobs request would be turned over to the personnel board.

In a quick reaction, Ray Mullins, personnel director, pointed out that hiring policies are set by the City Commission. He said that the board will recruit Negro employees when it is asked to do so but observed, "There is no point in giving them (Negroes) an examination if we know they're not going to be hired."

Classified jobs are the only ones filled by the Civil Service Personnel Board. Day labor is non-classified jobs. Negro workers at present are not accepted for classified jobs.

A dues check-off proposal was turned down by the mayor. Day laborers were organized into a CIO union approximately a year ago but the city rejected a request for recognition of the union.

Races Work Unsegregated And In Harmony At Mobile Post Office

By JOHN LEFLORE

MOBILE, Ala.—This city is the home of Gessner T. McCorvey, former head of the State Democratic Executive Committee, a notorious Dixiecrat and racist, and one of the leading figures in the successful move to withhold Alabama's electoral votes.

McCorvey also conceived the infamous Boswell disfranchisement amendment, which was declared unconstitutional by federal courts in January, 1949. He and his cohorts master-minded the state's latest Negro vote curbing scheme, which was barely ratified by Alabama's electorate last week.

But anyone with a modicum of intelligence is compelled to say "rubbish" to the McCorvey philosophy of race hate if time is taken to visit the workrooms of the Mobile post office. There Negro and white employees work side by side on a basis of complete equality in performing their duties.

The results can be better

in the carrier section, where most of the colored employees work because of classification. White and Negro letter carriers have work desks indiscriminately placed and go about their duties in the post office as members of one big family.

This spirit is manifested in a completely obvious manner at the Carolina avenue post office station, where about 40 postmen of both races are employed.

The men are congenial, they joke with one another, salute each other with a "hello, Frank," or a similar expression, share coffee during the Christmas holidays, which is the only time of the year there is the necessity of bringing a hot drink to work because of long hours, and get along as human beings should.

They discuss such problems as race or religion pro and con without anger. One of the white carriers, a college student under the GI Bill of Rights, got his material on the injustice of segregated education for a term paper from

a Negro fellow worker who is engaged in interracial work and is active in the NAACP.

Another white worker regards one of the colored carriers as "one of his best friends." The two go out of the way to do small favors for each other—and on a man to man basis.

All employees drink from the same water fountain. There are segregated restrooms and toilets not because the men asked for them, but because the officials perhaps behind time with antiquated ideas about the place of race in a progressive atmosphere of democracy, don't have sufficient vision to see the folly of segregation.

Both the NAACP and the Postal Alliance here are eyeing that situation, with a view toward attacking Jim Crow in any form in the Mobile post office during 1952.

The NAACP is mapping plans to include all government agencies and departments in its campaign against racial segregation.

Alabama Postal Worker Wins Signal Job Honor

MOBILE, Ala.—For the first time—perhaps—in all of its more than 150 years of existence, the U. S. Post Office Department has signally honored a Negro employee whose keen mind developed certain service techniques which have resulted in substantial savings in funds and improvement in postal operation.

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson on March 3 awarded the Department's certificate of "Honorary Recognition," along with a cash award to John O. Watson, local letter carrier and president of the Mobile Branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees. Mr. Watson submitted a money-making plan for handling

HIS SUGGESTIONS which were put into practice here, will become a nationwide policy in the "biggest business operation in the world," the U. S. postal service. Of the more than 100 employees in the 500,000-man Postal Field Service in the U. S. so honored, Mr. Watson is believed to be the first Alabamian honored and the first NAPE member ever so honored.

He submitted his idea in accord with a suggestion by the Postmaster General that employees present any ideas they had which might aid in the more efficient operation of the post office department. In fact, Mr. Watson submitted two ideas, both of which were accepted as postal policy after tryouts in the local office.

TOTAL SAVINGS which will accrue to the postal service as a result of Watson's ideas will run into millions of dollars annually. One had to do with truck service, the other dealt with undeliverable third-class mail.

Mr. Watson lives here with his family and children and has been president of the local NAPE branch for several years. He has been very active in civic affairs

and spearheaded the successful fight to open the doors of the Mobile office for Negro clerks. He has cooperated actively with the NAACP in its local programs and in state programs as well. He is a devout churchman.

Ironically, no notice was given here to his signal honor, except by the editor of the Mobile Labour Journal, which carried a front page story. The award was presented by the Mobile postmaster acting for Postmaster General Donaldson.

Negro truck driver due for in-grade promotion by city

A Negro truck driver was scheduled for an in-grade promotion today for the first time in the history of Civil Service in Birmingham.

Commissioner James W. Morgan said he will promote Truck Driver Odis H. E. Harris to the grade of motor equipment operator in compliance with certification by the Jefferson County Personnel Board.

Harris has been with the city 17 years and is one of only two Negroes to hold certified Civil Service positions. The other was Aaron Evans, who was employed at the city warehouse for several years.

Both Negroes attained Civil Service status when the law went into effect 17 years ago.

"According to Civil Service rules, Odis Harris is No. 1 on the promotional list. In complying with Civil Service rules, which state that I am to promote the Number One man, I am promoting Odis Harris to motor equipment operator."

As a motor equipment operator, Harris can operate heavy grading equipment, street sweepers or other such equipment.

Personnel Director Ray Mullins said Harris' 17 years seniority helped him to attain the No. 1 spot on the promotional list.

AS A TRUCK DRIVER, Grade 2, Harris' present pay is \$236 a month. He will start as a motor equipment operator at \$248 a month and can attain a maximum salary of \$272 a month after sufficient service in that position.

Mr. Mullins said Harris had indicated that he would just as soon remain a truck driver if he could have the raise in pay. However, Mr. Morgan indicated that he did not favor such a raise without the performance of duty required by the job classification.

Infant Garment Factory Points Way In New South

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The South's changing agricultural economy, mechanization of farm implements and the introduction of cattle raising, is literally forcing thousands of rural dwellers out of the only occupation they know — farming.

The late Booker T. Washington remarked that: "God for 250 years, in my opinion, prepared the way for the redemption of the Negro through industrial development."

For many years this critical problem which the Negro farmer is facing is not being able to find a substitute for his labor has almost relegated him to the position of a "Displaced Person." From the turmoil of this sweeping industrial revolution, a new South is emerging.

In an attempt to halt the mass exodus to Northern urban areas by the South's unending manpower pool, new avenues of employment are being flung open in backward Dixie.

Aware of the need for a new outlook on life in the South, a group of Negro and white citizens last month began the manufacture of wearing apparel at Mitchell village under the trade name of Tuskegee Industries, Inc. The site is that of the abandoned Tuskegee Army Air Base, eight miles from Tuskegee, Ala.

The new industry began operation with 16 latest model sewing machines and is now turning out commercial garments on contract for firms in New Orleans and New York City.

Though at present there are positions available to only 16 operators, more than 400 women with above average training have filed applications for work in the garment factory. Many of the applicants received some of their formal education at Tuskegee institute. Only a few have had working experience in northern garment factories. Many are mothers with large families.

The infant Tuskegee Industries inc., is significant of a new era in the South, and has already set an example for others.

Exams For Clerk-Typist For Health Post Announced

Examination for job of clerk-typist for the Jefferson County Board of Health is announced today by the Personnel Board of Jefferson County.

Typing Performance Tests will be held on Thursday, September 25 in Room 518, Jefferson County Courthouse, Birmingham. Classes will be held at the following hours: 8:30 a. m., 10 a. m., 1 p. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Applicants who attain a passing grade on the performance test will be notified when to appear for the clerical test.

Interested persons may obtain application forms at the office of the Personnel Board, Room 520, Courthouse, until 4 o'clock, Monday, September 22 upon payment of \$1.50 application fee.

Applicants must be female, 18 years of age, and must not have passed their 30th birthday at time of appointment, and must meet the qualifications prescribed.

Applicants must be citizens and, if 21 years of age or over, QUALIFIED VOTERS of Jefferson County. Applicants not meeting this requirement who qualify on the examination will be placed on the eligible register but will not be certified for appointment while CITIZEN VOTERS are available.

Purpose of the examination is to establish an eligible register from which to fill one present vacancy and future vacancies with the Jefferson County Board of Health.

Applicants may furnish their own typewriters or reserve a rental machine in the Examination Room at the time of obtaining applications.

MUST MEET FOLLOWING QUALIFICATION

Applicants must be a graduate from a standard high school; must have ability to type from copy accurately and neatly at the rate of at least 40 words per minute; must have general knowledge of office methods and practices; must have ability to follow oral and written instructions; must have ability to

use correct English; Clerical Aptitude; must have ability to make calculations of average difficulty; must be neat; accurate; courteous; must be in good physical condition and have good moral character.

SALARIES

Salary will begin at \$170.10, with maximum \$197.66 per month, and six per cent deduction for retirement pension.

Duties of accepted applicants, under supervision, will include typing and general clerical work in connection with the records and operations of the Public Health Nursing Division of the Jefferson County Board of Health.

TYPICAL TASKS

Typical tasks of accepted applicants will include registering patients; typing reports; keeping and checking records; writing routine correspondence; indexing and filing records; verifying figures; cutting stencils; serving as information clerk and doing related work as required.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Eligible persons will be required to pass a medical and physical examination upon being selected for appointment.

EXAMINATION SUBJECTS AND WEIGHTS

For written test (minimum grade required, 70), the maximum grade expected is 80. Eligible persons will be given an additional 20 per cent credit for their Education and Experience, which will make a total grade of 100.

Negro Deny 'Hard Times' Rumors Here

Household Workers
Fear Wage Slashes,
Return To Bondage

Fears, borne on the belief that

an unprecedented depression soon will bring bare cupboards and total unemployment among their race, are reported to be rampant among many Montgomery Negroes; a check on rumors disclosed here yesterday.

However, Negro leaders immediately disclaimed the rumors as "preposterous." They said that there might be some "feelings about a change in the government from a Democrat administration to a Republican one but that generally the Negroes did not expect any radical changes."

Several Negroes, asked if they were aware of any such fears, replied, in effect: "Yes, we know about them. Some of us are scared to death because the general won the election."

Source of the fears, apparently, came from listening to what "somebody" said. One Negro said she understood that "talk-in," which helped to spread alarm, had been traced to a "popular meeting place of Negroes."

Those who were contacted asked that their names not be used.

"I don't want to get in trouble with the white people," it was explained.

One South Montgomerian, whose maid probably is above average intelligence, spent more than an hour yesterday reassuring the woman that no catastrophe is imminent.



TUSKEGEE VISITORS — Visiting recently in New Castle, Pa., Clairton, Pa., and Youngstown, Ohio, was this family from Tuskegee, Ala. Left to right: Solomon M. Holland, Major Holland, Solomon Jr., Harriette Holland and Mrs. Emily L. Holland. Front, cen-

ter: Ellis Holland. Mr. Holland is manager of the A&P Market in Tuskegee Institute, Ala. The Hollands visited Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Jackson in New Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Thad Aldridge in Clairton and Thomas Reid in Youngstown.

The men who
man the mills

At Connors Steel, Willie Smith shapes reinforcement bars for construction

BY LANE CARTER
News staff writer

After steel reinforcement bars are made, they have to be bent into the right shape for the type of construction they go into. P. 23

At Connors Steel Co., 5000 Powell-av, one of the men who does this work is Willie B. Smith, 34, 123 Coleburg, Sayreton.

Smith, a powerful man, does this work on a bar-bending machine. Several of the bars are placed together and then bent at the ends into L shapes. The bars are used to reinforce concrete. P. 24

The reinforcement bars are prepared in different ways for specific jobs. The bars on which Smith was working, were for a

telephone building at Albany, Ga. June 9-23-52

THESE BARS go into every type of construction in which concrete is used. Bridges and highways are examples.

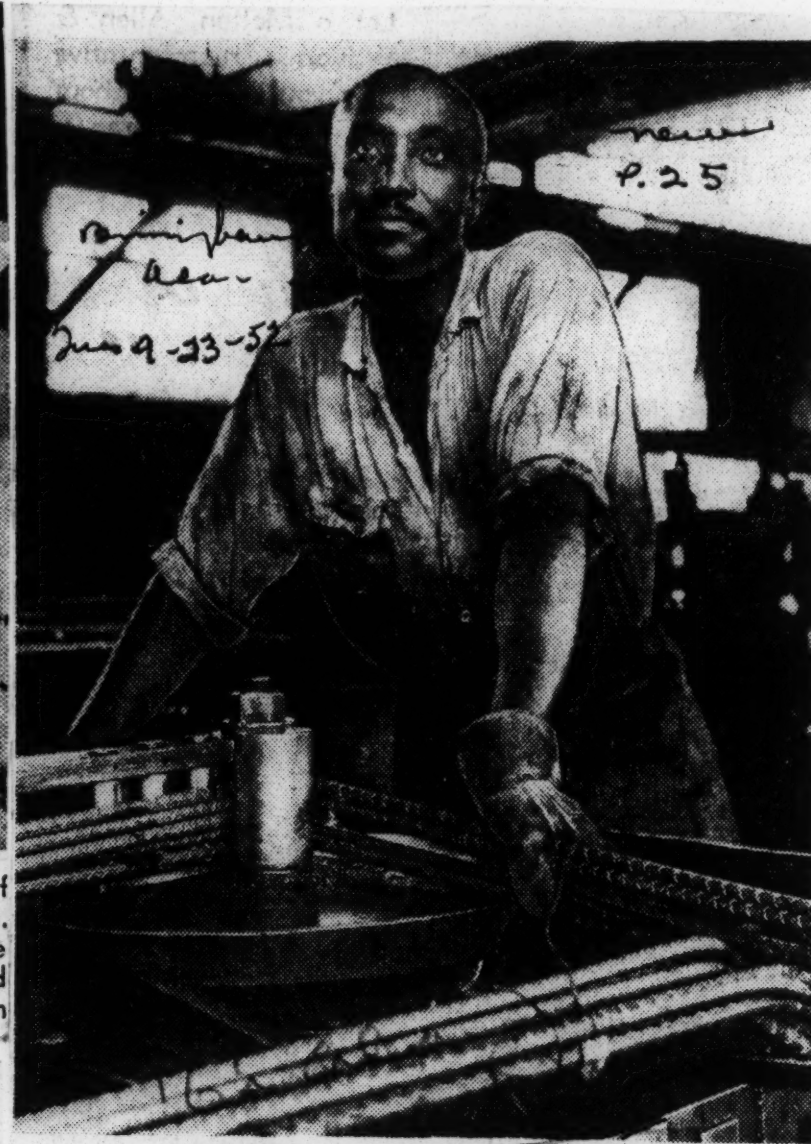
Smith and his co-workers on the bar-bending machines handle about 100 tons a day.

The number of bars put together and bent at one time varies, according to the type of construction. You will note that four are being bent at one time in the picture. The bars are clamped together as they are shaped. June 9-23-52

The bars are tested in another machine, described yesterday, to determine how much weight they will stand.

Smith has worked at Connors

for six years. He came to Alabama from Georgia. He is married.



Shapes the bars—Willie B. Smith

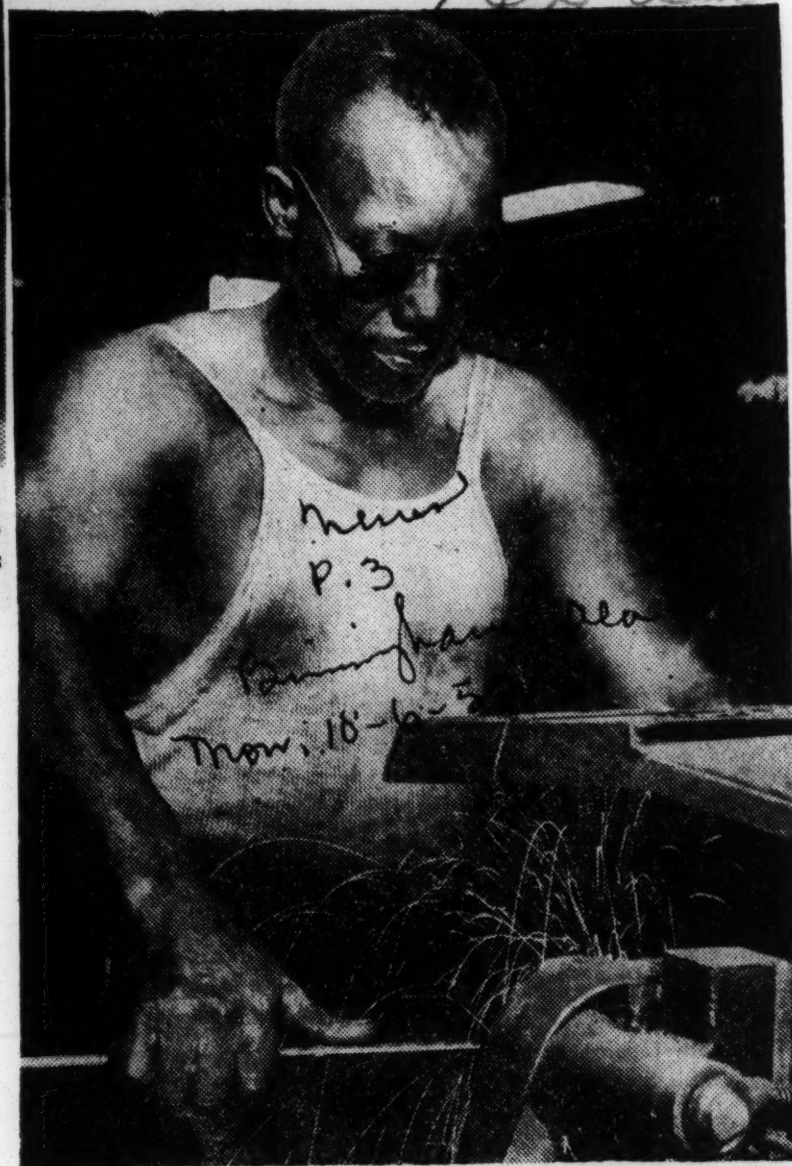


NEW GARMENT PLANT—Pictured above is the garment factory which recently started operation in a building at Mitchell Village at the former Air Field. The plant began operation with 16 modern sewing machines on sub-contracts from two larger plants. Eugene Sibley, one of the promoters of the factory, is shown standing in front of the plant.

The men who
man the mills

His job is to secure wire in bedsprings

16 Ala



Helps make bedsprings—Douglas Black.

BY LANE CARTER
News staff writer

Douglas Black makes the borders that go around the top of bedsprings.

He is employed by the Perfection Mattress and Spring Co. at 831 24th-st. n.

This mill worker uses an electric welder to join the border as the picture at right shows.

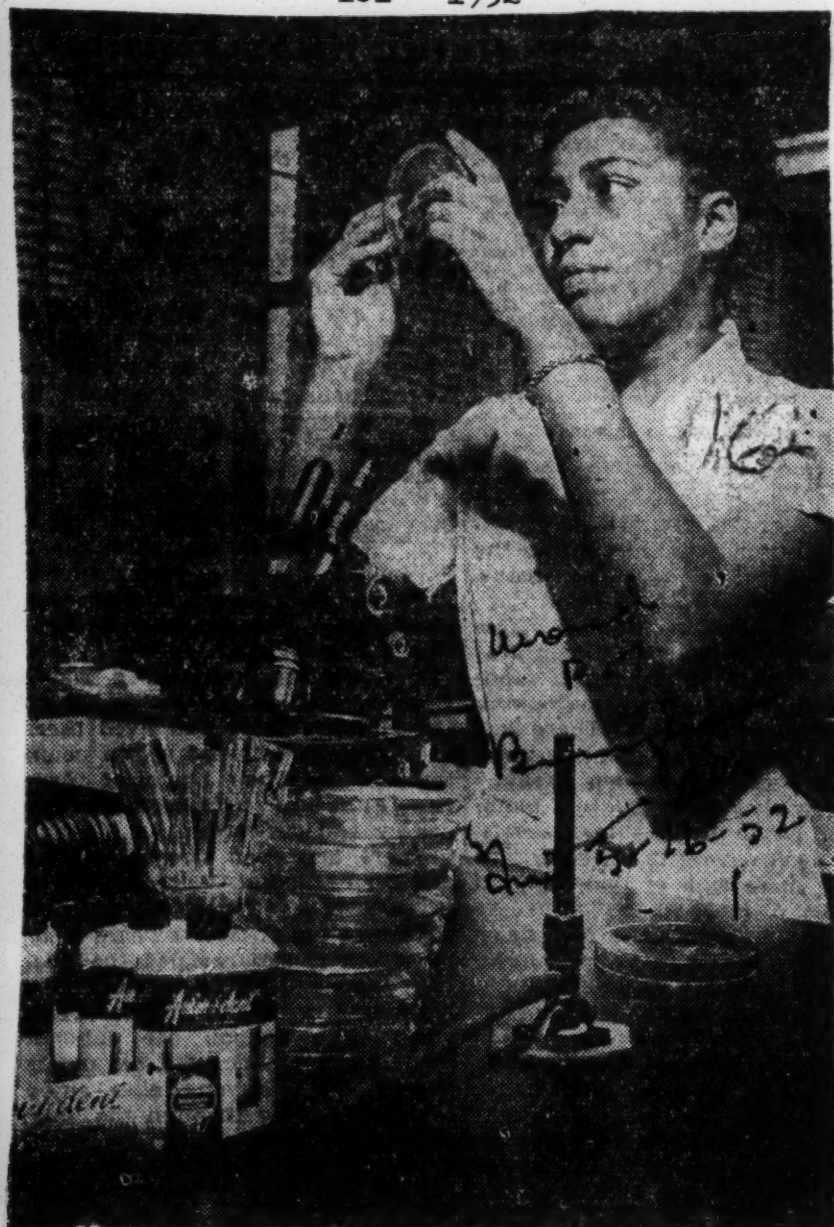
But some other work has to be done before this. The low carbon wire for the borders is in a coil before it is used. Black straightens the wire on a machine that cuts it off to the desired length. He then takes four of the rods at one time and bends them on a form. The

wire is bent into four L shapes to make a rectangular shape. This forms the border for the top of the bedspring.

WHEN THE wire has been bent at four corners a space of a few inches is left between the pieces of wire at one end. These are the two pieces that are welded.

Borders are made for both twin and full size bedsprings.

Black went to work at the Perfection Co. 26 years ago when he was 18 years old. He lives with his wife and family at 1020 14th-st. n. He has five children. One daughter is a student at A & M College at Huntsville.



News Press Photo Service

BIG JOB IN BIG INDUSTRY—When Lois Shields got her degree in chemistry at Fisk University, little did she know that several years later she would serve as a bacteriologist for Amm-I-Dent Inc. of Jersey City. Mrs. Shields, married to a construction engineer, recently collaborated on experiments which resulted in the new ammoniated chlorophyll toothpaste. She is 27 years old and lives in Jersey City New Jersey.



Council **Wages Witness**

Oct. 2-22
George Stith, a Gould, Ark., cotton picker, tells Senate labor committee in Washington that wages in his section dropped from \$4 to \$2.50 per hundred pounds after Mexicans were imported into Arkansas for the job.—INP.

SEEKS JOBS FOR NEGROES

Adopted
Group Will Request Cherry To Make State Appointments

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 18.—(AP)—A Negro organization Saturday adopted a resolution requesting Judge Francis Cherry, the Democratic gubernatorial nominee, to appoint to state positions qualified Negroes and persons who will employ Negroes.

10-19-52
Adopted by the Arkansas State Conference Executive Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the resolution said the governor fills some 250 appointments. "These appointees and their employees handle vital affairs that affect the lives of Negroes in Arkansas," the resolution said.

2 p.m.
The board also voted to aid in a court fight to ban segregation on public vehicles in Arkansas.

BATTEN, BARTON, DURSTINE AND OSBORN, INC.

New Advertising Executive Introduced



Lyle Purcell, manager of the merchandising and research department of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, points out service bulletins to Clarence Holte, left, who was appointed marketing specialist by BBDO,

one of the nation's largest advertising agencies, becoming the first of his race to be hired as an executive in a major advertising agency. Others left to right are, Joseph La Cour, general manager of Associated Pub-

lishers Inc.; Louis Martin, president of National Newspaper Publishers Association, and Jack Wren, account executive and assistant to the president of BBDO.

PURCHASING POWER RECOGNIZED:

Major Ad Agency Hires First Tan Executive

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Clarence Holte, 43-year-old native of Norfolk, Va., last Monday became the first colored man to be hired as

an executive in a major advertising agency when he was named as a marketing specialist by Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn Inc., one of the nation's largest and most important advertising agencies.

Announcement of Mr. Holte's appointment to the position was made by Lyle Purcell, manager of the merchandising and research department of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn at a luncheon held in the firm's execu-

tive offices, 382 Madison Ave., attended by advertising representatives of the nation.

In making the announcement Mr. Purcell said that Mr. Holte's appointment was a recognition by his agency that colored people represent roughly ten per cent of the nation's purchasing power, and was an effort on the part of his agency to gain more of that business for the 138 important business firms which BBD and O represents.

Not A Crusader

"I'm not a crusader," Mr. Purcell told his luncheon guests. "This is a cold calculated move on my part for the dollar sign only. I was not pushed. I was not shoved. I was only moved by the dollar sign."

Mr. Purcell said Mr. Holte's appointment means that his firm will now begin shooting at the huge colored market with "a rifle instead of a shotgun."

"We feel," he added, "that by taking direct aim at the target with a rifle we may be able to score more bulls eyes."

Idea In Detroit

The idea first came to him, he said, while making a merchandising study of a chain of colored drugstores owned and operated by Sidney Barthwell, well known Detroit business leader.

His contact with the drug chain, also showed him the need of having someone in his agency who was well acquainted with colored people and their buying habits.

Calling attention to his agency's awareness that the colored press is a direct route to the colored consumer, Mr. Purcell asked the newspaper representatives present to begin immediately sending Mr. Holte copies of their papers to help him stay abreast of the market.

He added that among Mr. Holte's many duties will be to attend all important events and edit a news letter geared to the colored consumer.

Material Available

On the consumer side Mr. Purcell pointed out that with Mr. Holte's appointment all of the valuable research material produced by BBD and O will become available to colored and white retailers handling products of firms serviced by BBD and O.

In order to gear such studies to the colored market BBD and O

has already added 150 colored families to a group of 1,000 families in Upstate New York who represent the local point of the agency's consumer research program.

In September the agency will add 375 selected colored families to its panel of 3,000 families which it uses to reflect the consumer habits of the nation.

Lincoln Graduate

A product of Lincoln University, the New School of Social Research and the American Institute of Banking, Mr. Holte is a former traffic manager of an electrical corporation, was a race relations specialist with the WPA and for the last nine years was a sales representative of Lever Brothers.

Married to the former Audrey Proctor of Washington, he has a four-year-old daughter Helen, and lives at 555 Edgecombe Ave.

Among those present at the luncheon in addition to Mr. Purcell were Jack Wren, BBDO account executive and special assistant to the president; Joseph La Cour, general manager of the Associated Publishers Inc.; Louis Martin, president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association; William G. Black, sales manager of the Interstate United Newspapers Inc.; Clyde Hunt, New York Amsterdam News; Melvin Patrick and George Schuyler, Pittsburgh Courier; William Grayson, Johnson Publications, Arnold DeMille, Chicago Defender and James Hicks, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.

Clarence Holt, Market Specialist, Gets Executive Post With BBDO

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — Clarence Holte, 43 year old native of Norfolk, Va., Monday became the first colored man ever to be hired as an executive in a major advertising agency when he was named as a marketing specialist by Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn Inc., one of the nation's largest and most important advertising agencies.

Announcement of Holte's appointment to the position was made by Lyle Purcell, manager of the merchandising and research department of BBDO, at a luncheon held in the firm's executive offices which was attended by advertising and editorial representatives of the nation's major colored newspapers.

In making the announcement Purcell said frankly that Holte's appointment was a recognition by his agency that colored people represent roughly 10 percent of the nation's purchasing power and an effort on the part of his agency to gain more of that business for the 138 important manufacturers and business firms which BBDO represents including Lucky Strike cigarettes, Schaefer beer, Lever Brothers.

"I am not a crusader," Mr. Purcell told his luncheon guests. "This is a cold calculated move on my part for the dollar sign only. I was not pushed. I was not shoved. I was only moved by the dollar sign." 6-28-52

In further explaining the history making move, Purcell said Holte's appointment means that his firm will now begin shooting at the huge colored market with "a rifle instead of a shotgun." "We feel," he added, "that by taking direct aim at the target with a rifle we may be able to score more bulls eyes."

The idea first came to him, he said, while he was making a merchandising study of a chain of colored drugstores owned and operated by Sidney Barthwell, well known Detroit business leader.

He said that among Holte's many duties will be to attend all important colored events and edit a news letter geared to the colored consumer.

This means, he stated, that all of the facilities of the 13 depart-

ments will be available to Holte in the firm's shot at the colored market. He said Holte will be given the full cooperation of every department and that he has announced his appointment to BBDO's office managers located in 11 principal cities.

On the consumer side, Purcell pointed out that with Holte's appointment all of the valuable research material produced by BBDO will become available to colored and white retailers handling products of firms serviced by BBDO.

In order to gear such studies to the colored market, BBDO has already added 150 colored families to a group of 1,000 families in upstate New York who represent the focal point of the agency's consumer research program. In September the agency will add 450 selected colored families to its national panel of consumer opinion of 3,000 families which it uses to reflect the consumer habits of the nation.

A product of Lincoln university, the New School of Social Research and the American Institute of Banking, Holte is a former traffic manager of an electrical corporation, was a race relations specialist with the WPA and for the past nine years was a sales representative of Lever Bros. co.

Married to the former Audrey Procter of Washington, D.C. he has a 4 1-2 year-old daughter, Helen, and lives at 555 Edgecombe ave.



URBAN LEAGUE PLACES SALESMAN—Herblyn Green, new sales representative for the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., is being welcomed to the field by John J. Najarian, local drug-gist. Also shown from left: E. A. Leter, manager of the local R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Division, and Angelo I. Meriwether, vocational services secretary of the Los Angeles Urban League.

Green, a veteran of World War II with six years sales experience, is a recent arrival from Boston.

N B C Hires Negro Staff Announcer In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — In keeping with the National Broadcasting Company's fair employment practices, KNBC, the network's San Francisco radio outlet, has announced the appointment of Wallace G. Ray as vacation relief staff announcer. KNBC is the first radio station in the San Francisco bay area to hire a Negro in such a capacity.

George Greaves, Program Manager at KNBC, stated that Ray will be in charge of the station's all night broadcast period, announcing a program of classical and semi-classical music from midnight until six a.m. five nights a week.

Ray, who holds a broadcast engineer's license, comes to KNBC well equipped for his job. Until hired by NBC, he served as Assistant Manager of station KBLF in Red Bluff, California. His duties at KBLF ran the gamut from news reporting to fashion shows. As an announcer, he aired news and commentary, sports events and both popular and clas-

sical music. Ray also wrote continuity and scripts for the station. Ray is a native of Los Angeles and studied at the Don Martin School of Radio there. During World War II he saw service as an anti-air gunner with the Marines. Ray expresses great enthusiasm for his new job at KNBC and says that he looks forward to working and living in San Francisco.



UNIQUE POST—Brasco Coleman, an Alcorn A. and M. College product and an Atlanta U. grad student, was recently appointed as accountant and bookkeeper for the downtown Los Angeles Mahler Belt Corporation.

L.A. Postmaster Integrates Negro Supervisors

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—Following up the interracial precedent, with which he pleasantly surprised both Negroes and liberal whites, when he first took office less than a decade ago, Postmaster Michael Fanning, again added to his fame as a friend of colored citizens in the U. S. Post Office department.

At a press conference last week he announced that he was making five new promotions, most of which would integrate Negro supervisors into some of the many districts, in which to date, no Negro citizens resides at all.

Aaron Douglas, who has been assistant superintendent at the 99 per cent colored district of Station "K," at Vernon and Central, was transferred and promoted to superintendent at Santa Monica. Rev. Garnett, supervisor of the Watts district has been made supervisor in the thickly populated white West Los Angeles district.

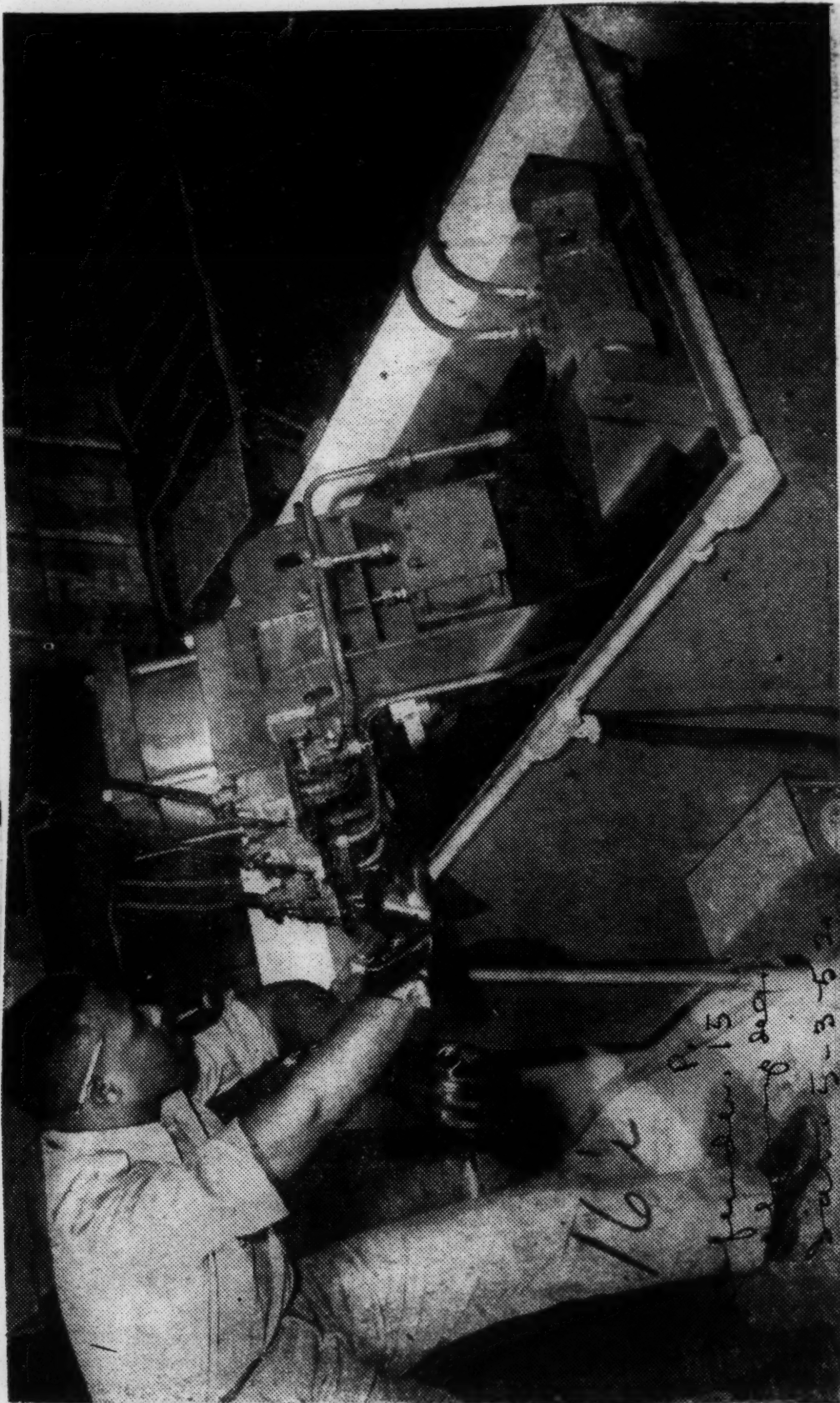
Eugene Ware, long time postal employe, and former manager of the late Eddie Green's Sepia

Films Production Studio, has been promoted to clerk in charge and transferred to South Station at 111th and Main. Tom Smith has been made a general foreman of carriers, both colored and white.

Democracy In Defense

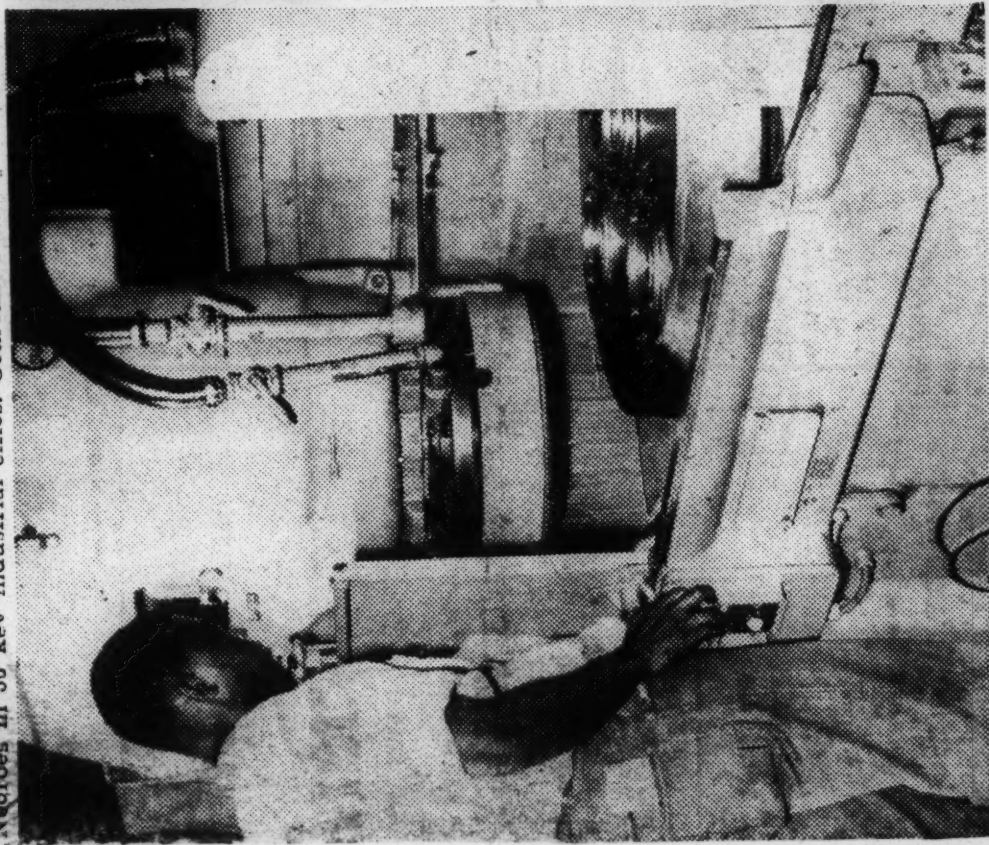
161 1952

Chrysler Corporation

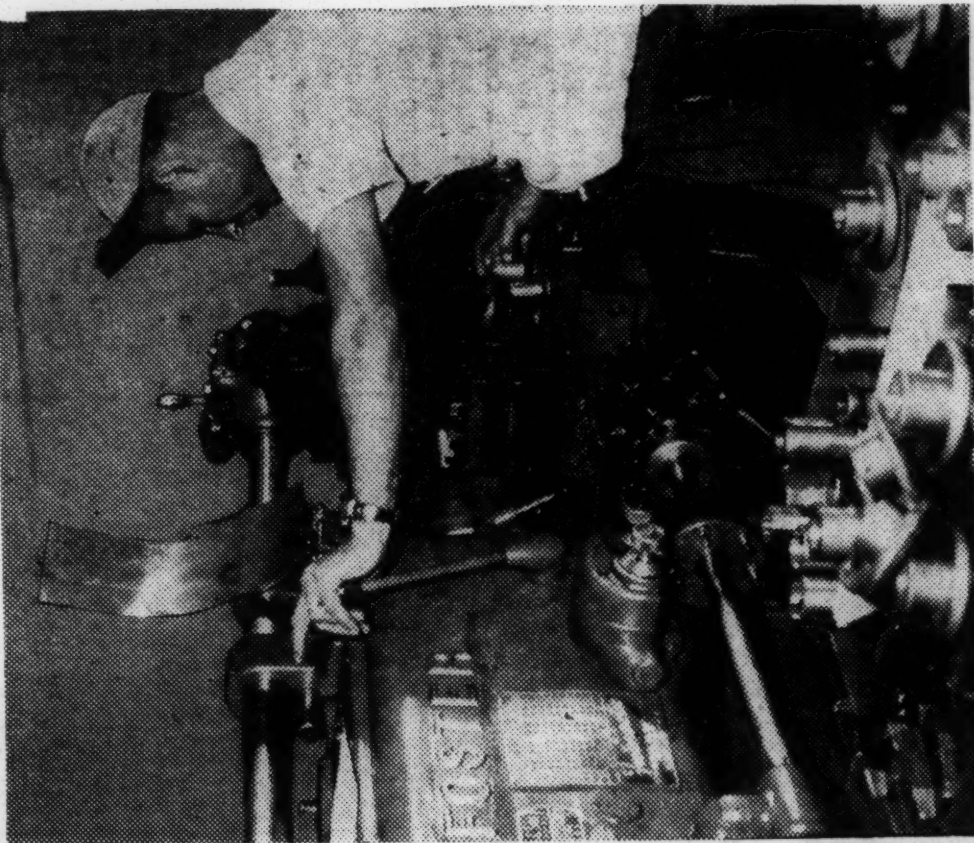


CHRYSLER CORPORATION tank engine factory in New Orleans is praised by J. Westbrook McPherson, executive director of the New Orleans Urban League, as one of the notable exceptions in the dismal picture revealed recently by National Urban League's recent survey of defense industry hiring of Negroes in 30 key industrial cities. Company's policy of no dis-

crimination has already "been implemented with the employment of qualified Negroes in a variety of skilled machine operations of such as lathes, precision grinders, milling machines. McPherson said. In photo above, Melvin Lee, an inspector, is shown pressure testing cylinder heads.



TAKING THEIR PLACES as skilled workers in the Chrysler plant in New Orleans are Earl Jones (left) a surface grinder



operator, and Fred Holmes (right) whose turret lathe is turning out gears that will go in tank engines.



MANAGER.— Robert H. Downs has been appointed Division Manager of the Chesterfield cigarette college promotion program, it was announced by Campus Merchandising Bureau, Inc.

He will supervise a student sales staff and carry out a merchandising and public relations program for Chesterfield on Negro college and university campuses throughout the country.

A 1950 graduate of Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas, Downs was formerly manager of the College Bookstore and Co-op, assistant in the public relations department, and assistant to the Business Manager of the college.

During World War II, he completed Army administration, supply, and classification courses at Fort Sam Houston and served two and a half years with the Army in Africa and Italy.

Prior to his association with CMB, Downs resided at 2912 East 12th Street, Austin and was a member of the Wesley Chapel Methodist church of Austin. He is a brother of the late Karl E. Downs, noted educator and former president of Samuel Houston College.

WASHINGTON

Army officials and mail employees of the Department of the Army and the Post Office held appropriate ceremonies in honor of Arthur H. Johnson, who retired Tuesday after 48 years of Government service.

Mr. Johnson was clerk-in-charge of the Post Office at Tempo Building T-7, at the time of his retirement. He received his first appointment in the Federal service on Feb. 25, 1904 in the Department of Agriculture and worked there for one year.

He took a Civil Service examination and accepted a position in the Government Printing Office as a doorkeeper to the Public Printer.

Mr. Johnson was in that position for 10 years at the end of which he was transferred to the War Department to become doorkeeper to Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison.

He became a clerk in 1917, and was placed in charge of the mail room then located in the State, War and Navy Building, and later moved to the Munitions Building.

He was made foreman of the office force, directing and furnishing new branch offices. He was also property clerk and liaison officer between the several buildings.

Opened Pentagon Mail Room

He opened the branch office in the Pentagon when it was completed and became its foreman and clerk-in-charge of directory room service.

Mr. Johnson also served at the office of The Quartermaster General and went to Gravelly Point on Jan. 2, 1951.

He is the father of six children, two daughters and four sons. The daughters are Mrs. Pauline J. Allen an employee of the Secretary of the Army; Mrs. Helen J. Jarman, statistical assistant in the Memorial Division, OQMG; Arthur M., Chicago Housing Authority accountant; Harold E., Air Force employee; Walter P., Defense Printing Service, Navy Department; and Edgar H., steel mill worker, Pittsburgh.

Receive Meritorious Awards

Six colored employees of the Census Bureau were among 24, who received meritorious service awards from Director Roy V. Peel during ceremonies last week.

They are Mrs. Mary L. Arrington, Mrs. Frances E. Barnett, Samuel O. Estes, James W. Ford, Miss Eunice A. Jones and Mrs. Gladys L. Tinsley.



GOOD JOB, WELL DONE. — Secretary of the Navy Dan A. Kimball presents scroll to John M. Brent, messenger to the Secretary of the Navy, on occasion of Brent's retirement from Navy Civil Service. Ceremony was held in

the office of the secretary. Brent has completed 34 years of active service, 24 of which were in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, where he has served under six secretaries. Looking on is his wife, Mrs. Bernice M. Brent.

Neighbors Worry Over Him



According to a claim by the occupant of a house at 1100 K St., NW, Washington, this elderly man who knows his last name,

that of "Johnson," is happy and content to wear filthy rags every day and live in the basement of the house without friends or family.

Probing Reporter Kept From Home

Employer Says Man's Satisfied But Won't Let Him Talk For Self

By JAMES WILLIAMS

WASHINGTON

Dressed in filthy rags held in place by strans of rope, an elderly man is living in the dark basement of a stately three-story

that he had no home and no friends.

The city directory lists the occupants of the house as Edward and Bessie Ready, but a white woman who stood by the man's side as he talked to the reporter, refused to identify herself and finally ordered the reporter away from the house.

With obvious anger the woman said: "He's well treated, he's been in the family for over 35 years and my cousin had him before me. He's satisfied and happy. I don't see why his own people don't leave him alone."

After several additional remarks about "his own people" the woman ordered the man away from the door, and then slammed the door shut with the warning "If you don't stop asking questions, I will call the police."

Before the door was closed the man did reveal that "Johnson" was the only name he had, and that he did not know the name of a single relative or friend, who would be interested in him.

Through Screen Door

The conversation was conducted through a screen door in the basement, which the woman refused to open. The only part of the basement that could be seen was a small kitchen equipped with a stove, and a small and crowded room that appeared to be a bedroom.

This room was divided by a curtain and was filled with a collection of old furniture, rugs and other discarded items. What appeared to be a pile of bedding was on the floor.

Johnson, who appeared to be over 80, was dressed in an odd assortment of rags, with a white rag tied around his head. Even through the screen it was possible to see his clothing was stiff with dirt and filth.

Woman Interrupts

When questioned about the state of his clothing, Johnson started to answer but was interrupted by the woman who said "He won't put on any clean clothes."

Once again when Johnson was asked whether he was satisfied with his living conditions, the woman answered for him with the allegation that he "is perfectly

The well kept appearance of the happy." home owned by a white family, with his living conditions, the woman that he had reportedly served man answered for him with the allegation that he "is perfectly

Like Parchment

In the bright light of the sun it was possible to see his frail physical condition. His hands and face appeared like old and dried parchment. When he walked with a slow stumbling gait, it appeared that every step would be his last.

When he spoke it was with a feeble croak. His words seemed to become tangled as they left his mouth. His whole appearance was that of a confused and sick old man.

According to neighbors, Johnson has been living at the K St. address for over a year. During that time he has reportedly worn the same clothing day in and day out, no matter what type of weather.

Does Odd Jobs

They also said that despite his age, Johnson does odd jobs around the house such as beating rugs and cutting the large lawn.

Miss Palletta Peters, 1101 Florida Ave., NE, reported that she had attempted on several occasions to speak to Johnson, but each time she has been chased away by the same woman, who spoke to the AFRO reporter.

One of the most outraged neighbors was Elijah McGee, 155 11th St, NE, a Korean veteran, who reported that he called police when he discovered the conditions in which the man is living. McGee said the police investigated the case and told him that "he's satisfied so you should be satisfied too."

Mrs. Mariam Binder, owner of a grocery store in the 1100 block of Florida Ave., NE, said that Johnson was a constant visitor to her store and she felt sympathy for him "because he can hardly make it."

Benjamin Binder, the operator of a nearby liquor store also said that he was "sorry" for Johnson and that it was probable that the man had "never heard of the Emancipation Proclamation."

Name Tan Superintendent To Yonkers Post Office

WASHINGTON—Officials of the National Alliance of Postal Employees this week hailed the July 1 appointment of Fred Stevens as first colored superintendent of the Tuckahoe Branch of the Yonkers, N.Y. post office as a major achievement. Stevens was named by Postmaster Francis P. Tobin.

NAPE District Eight is given the major credit for the promotion which was a part of the program of the District. Mr. Stevens is a member of the New York City NAPE Branch. Postmaster Tobin conferred with Alliance officials before making the appointment.

Meanwhile, Alliance leaders expressed pleasure by the action of the National Convention of the NAACP in Oklahoma City in which the NAACP passed a blistering resolution attacking "abuses of the President's Loyalty Order which had injured a large number of NAPE members."

Attack Loyalty Order

The NAACP called upon President Truman "to restrict the loyalty program to the security sensitive agencies of the government, such as the State Department, the Defense Department, the Atomic Energy Commission and the FBI." The NAACP resolution also declared:

"Furthermore, any government agency should be required to pay back pay to persons wrongly accused and suspended under the loyalty program and persons changed given an immediate hearing." The resolution also attacked the methods used in the loyalty program. "We demand," the NAACP said, "that, to preserve the constitutional rights of all, persons accused shall have the right to know the charges against them, the sources of charges and the right to cross-examine witnesses."

Inside Our Government

WASHINGTON

The Government evidently is not interested in developing colored employees for Federal administrative careers.

The Civil Service Commission has just announced that 17 employees have been selected to participate in the first career development program which will run from Feb. 11 to June 27.

Nomination Agencies

Those selected come from the Department of Agriculture, which has three; Department of the Army, one; Department of Commerce, one; Census Bureau, two; Defense Transport Administration, Federal Communications

Commission, Department of Interior, Public Housing Authority, State Department and Veterans Administration, one each, and Civil Service and Federal Security Agency, two each.

A Civil Service spokesman told this column Wednesday that not a single colored person was nominated by any of the agencies submitting candidates.

He said the procedure is for interdepartmental committees to be set up in the individual agencies. These committees select those names desired to be submitted to participate in the program.

Names of the candidates are not made public. Senator Byrd, of Virginia, and why not? Everybody else knew it, but for the record he told the members of the General Assembly that there was very little difference between his thinking on the issues in Congress and that of Senator Byrd.

One man asked me, "Does this mean that Taft is a Dixiecrat or that Byrd is now a Republican?" You pay your money. You make your choice.

Mr. Taft was applauded vociferously in our General Assembly. When he declared that he "favored States rights," immediately after talking about the right of local communities to run their schools and to determine who shall attend their public education institutions, candidate Taft's meaning was clear and the General Assembly responded with resounding ovation.

Mr. Taft, obviously, came South to rake in party votes. But, I don't think he gained a single additional vote.

Winston Churchill was here in the General Assembly, too.

The doughty old warrior, who at 77 would still preserve the "Colonial empire," was not really in Richmond in person. Yet, he might

as well have been for the General Assembly closed shop completely when he talked to the Congress in Washington and a television set and several radios took over the oldest lawmaking body in North America.

Moses Bill Week's Climax

But the climax of the week was yet to come. In brief, it was the recognition that Virginia is now to follow South Carolina. Two announcements brought this vividly home.

One was the statement that "his excellency," Jimmy Byrnes (how do you call him?) is being urged to speak for the General

VA to Dismiss 2,700 Workers

WASHINGTON—Veterans Administration has announced that approximately 2,700 administrative employees will be dropped from its payroll by May 31, to get down to the limitation contained in the budget for fiscal year 1953 as submitted to the Congress.

High Job In Post Office To Bomar

WASHINGTON—Officials of the U. S. Post Office department last week confirmed the promotion of Thomas P. Bomar of Washington, former National Alliance of Postal Employees' national secretary, to the second highest post in the department's field service.

This week Bomar, already the highest ranking Negro in the Post Office department, became assistant general superintendent at large of the Postal Transport Service, once called the "Railway Mail Service."

Bomar, born in Spartanburg, S. C. in 1891, is a graduate of Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, N. C., and the Howard university law school.

Inside Our Government

WASHINGTON

The Government Printing Office, through Public Printer John J. Deviny, issued a directive effective Sunday, boosting the wages of skilled and non-skilled workers.

The wages of skilled laborers will be increased five cents an hour and include 15 per cent differential for night work; time and one-half for hours worked in excess of 40 in any work week; and for holidays in addition to gratuity pay, one and one-half times the regular hourly rate for all hours worked.

The non-journeyman employees salary directives mean that all elevator operators, messengers, skilled laborers, laborers, helpers, truck drivers, wrappers, checkers, receipt writers, time clerks, bindery operatives, and press room helpers, the majority of whom are colored, got the five cent increase.

This will also affect workers in the same classifications at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and the Navy Yard as their wages are geared to negotiations in the Printing Office.

The AFL Bookbinders technically were not allowed to increase under the agreement. For years they have blocked efforts to unionize colored workers in the GPO bindery. Public Printer Deviny gave the helpers a five cent wage hike anyway. The lily-white bookbinders are unhappy about it all but can do nothing.

Treasury Worker Retires

Mrs. Frances D. Braxton, 1620 Vermont Ave., NW, has retired after 34 years of service in the Treasury Department. She worked in the register and loans and currency department. She is the wife of retired Police Pvt. Edward H. Braxton.

Dr. Frank Horne, head of the minority groups section of the Housing and Home Finance Agency has just returned from the Virgin Islands where he participated in talks and tours with top financial experts on setting up a savings and loan association or the Islands.

Making the trip with Mr. Horne were Nugent Fallon, president, Federal Home Loan Bank of New York; Ernest A. Minier, president, Carteret Savings and Loan Association, Newark; Raymond P.

Harold, president, Worcester Federal Savings and Loan Association, and William J. Dwyer, president, Franklin Society Home Building and Savings Association, all of New York.

The group visited St. Thomas and St. Croix studying sites and other matters related to establishing an association.

50 Typists Needed

Officials at Fort George Meade announced this week that they have vacancies for 50 typists and 25 stenographers on the base. They would replace servicemen's wives who moved out when their husbands' military units were transferred.

Applicants are urged to get in touch with the executive secretary, Board of U.S. Civil Service Examiners at Fort Meade. The pay ranges from \$2,750 to \$2,950 year.

WITH THE POSTAL WORKERS

Appoint. Four Negro Clerks in Jacksonville P. O.; Woman Promoted

WASHINGTON—Chalk up more gains for Negroes in the Postal Service in the South! President Ashby B. Carter of the National Alliance of Postal Employees announced this week that four Negroes have been appointed as clerks in the Jacksonville, Fla., post office, the first Negro appointments since 1925.

NAPE District 3 President L. C. Moman praised Postmaster Blum of Jacksonville for the appointments and hailed them as positive proof that the NAPE program for better postal positions for Negroes in the Deep South was getting results.

President Carter also announced the promotion of Mrs. Mary E. Glenn of Detroit — veteran of twenty-eight years' service — to clerk-in-charge in Detroit's Roosevelt Park Annex Post Office.

President Carter also announced that the Alliance is now working on the promotion of a Negro to a supervisory position in the Atlanta, Ga., post office. Incidentally, the NAPE education committee will hold its Southeast regional education institute at the Butler Street YMCA, Atlanta, May 16-18, with Executive Secretary Charles S. Gorman perfecting the arrangements and program.

LAST WEEK, NAPE Welfare Director William C. Jason Jr., was one of the consultants on the jointly sponsored Urban League-Tennessee A. and I. State University career conference for students in Nashville, Tenn.

President Carter held conferences with the Greater Kansas City and Heart of America branches of the NAPE in Kansas City, April 5. He announced that suits were filed last month in the District of Columbia Court of Claims for back pay for sixteen alliance members who were suspended on charges of disloyalty, then cleared and reinstated. Mr. Carter said that every other

agency except the Post Office Department has paid its claims in such cases.

Renewed efforts in the fight to halt the "double jeopardy" proceedings of the Post Office and Civil Service Loyalty Boards against twenty-one NAPE members who have been "re-charged" as disloyal have been pledged by the alliance. It was indicated that additional suits, similar to that filed by Welfare Director Jason, are to be brought in Federal courts.

4 Named P.O. Clerks In Fla.

1st In Area
For 27 Years

WASHINGTON — Four colored persons have been appointed as clerks in the Jacksonville, Fla., post office, the first colored appointment since 1925 according to President Ashby B. Carter of the National Alliance of Postal Employees. NAPE District Three President L. C. Moman praised postmaster Blum of Jacksonville for the appointments and hailed them as positive proof that the NAPE program for better postal positions for colored in the Deep South was getting results.

President Carter also announced the promotion of NAPE member, Mrs. Mary E. Glenn of Detroit, veteran of twenty-eight years' service, to clerk-in-charge in Detroit's Roosevelt Park Annex Post Office. President Carter also announced that the Alliance is now working on the promotion of colored employee to a supervisory position in the Atlanta, Ga., post office.

Job Bias Reduced Through FEPC Law

N. Y. Solves Complaints Without Legal

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—The New York State Law Against Discrimination has been an important instrument in the progress which has been made in removing job discrimination in New York State, Edward W. Edwards, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, declared Wednesday.

Mr. Edwards and Elwood S. McKenney, a member of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, testified before a Senate Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee considering Federal fair employment practice legislation.

It is the "considered judgment" of the New York commission that job discrimination is "being steadily eliminated as a result of the combined administrative application of the law's devices of education and regulation," Mr. Edwards testified.

The preponderance of complaints alleged racial discrimination he testified. "Incidentally, it is in that area that the greatest gains have been made," he added. From July 1, 1945, the date the law became effective, to last March 31, Mr. Edwards said, 2,174 verified complaints were filed with the commission. In only one complaint, he disclosed, was it necessary to issue a cease and desist order, with which the respondent employment agency fully complied.

Two complaints were settled before scheduled hearing dates. All other complaints were settled "amicably through the commission's conciliation process, backed up by available legal sanctions," he testified.

Commission-initiated investigations, based on credible information from a reliable source rather than on the complaints of aggrieved persons, totaled 58, bringing the overall total of complaints to 2,832. The commission-initiated investigations also have been adjusted by the process of conference and conciliation.

According to Mr. McKenney, the compulsory aspects of FEPC laws are widely misunderstood and distorted by opponents of this type of civil rights legislation.

Massachusetts has had six years of experience with "compulsory" FEPC, and only once in 1,015 cases have the administrators of the law found it necessary to go beyond conciliation or persuasion to compel compliance with their decision through court order.

Postal Superintendent In Fla.



Shown at his desk in the subpostoffice in Jacksonville, Fla., is H. W. Smart, Jacksonville, first colored person to serve as superintendent in this section of the country. Mr. Smart has been with the postoffice for many years.

SURVIVORS OF THE FREIGHTER FLYING ENTERPRISE EN ROUTE HOME



Six men, whose ship is still wallowing in the Atlantic with only her captain aboard, lunching at the London Airport after their arrival from Rotterdam. From left (clockwise around table) are Cyril Francal of the Bronx, Louis Rodock of Wisconsin, John Drake of New York City, J. Crowder, Deala, Fla.; Louis Pagan and Harold Gleaves, both from New York City.

Associated Press Radiophoto

Rescue Tug Reaches Stricken Ship And Lone Captain as Storms Abate

By The United Press.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4—The rescue tug Turmoil reached the side of the stricken United States freighter Flying Enterprise today to try to help her skipper win his lone and heroic battle against the sea.

The Turmoil immediately made preparations to begin the most critical phase of Capt. Henrik Kurt Carlsen's struggle against gale winds and mountainous seas. The 37-year-old skipper was in his seventh day alone on the ship after ordering his passengers and crew to abandon ship. He had vowed to bring the ship into port or go down with her.

The Flying Enterprise was listing between 60 and 65 degrees to port—almost on her side—when the Turmoil hove to by its side. Once it gets a tow line secured to

the freighter, one gust of wind or heavy sea could roll the Flying Enterprise over and carry its gallant captain to the bottom of the icy sea. Friction of the towing also might capsize her, veteran seafaring men said.

By FARNSWORTH FOWLE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 3—Prospects for rescuing the United States freighter Flying Enterprise and Henrik Kurt Carlsen, her captain, improved slightly tonight. The wind and swell had abated as the helpless ship wallowed 350 miles out in the Atlantic from the nearest shelter.

[The Associated Press reported that Captain Carlsen and the

masters of the Weeks and the Turmoil worked out details of the towing plan in a three-way radio telephone conversation. As reported by United States Navy monitors Captain Carlsen said he would be able to handle by himself the first lines to be shot aboard the Flying Enterprise by the Turmoil. He decided, with one others concurring, that his ship should be towed stern first.]

The United States destroyer John W. Weeks took advantage of the improved conditions to shoot a messenger line over to Captain Carlsen's quarters in the freighter's superstructure and send him the hot coffee, meat, sandwiches and magazines he had requested to supplement the cold leftovers in the ship's galley. The crew also sent candy and cigarettes, and received cheerful acknowledgment from Captain Carlsen as he prepared to pass his sixth solitary night on his perilously listing vessel.

According to reports from the

destroyer released by the United States Navy in London, Captain Carlsen had wedged a mattress between the bulkhead and deck in the radio operator's room. He was able to get some sleep during the day.

Last night the destroyer tested a system of signals arranged in advance to meet the greatest single danger to Captain Carlsen—if the ship were to keel over in the mid-Atlantic darkness. It had been agreed that if the emergency arose after dark and he did not have time to reach the radio, he would fire a rocket. Last night one of the destroyer's lookouts thought he saw a flare and gave the alarm. The destroyer rushed closer with searchlights playing and sounding a long blast on his whistle. Captain Carlsen appeared on deck and called by radio to say that all was well and to thank them for their vigilance.

According to a message reaching Lloyds of London, the Flying Enterprise was cracked across her deck and her number three hold was full of water. On the port side, the decks were awash to the hatchway coverings. The engine room had taken some water, but not a

dangerous quantity. The ship's list was about 65°.

Planes of the Royal Air Force Coastal Command that maintained daytime patrol reported the Flying Enterprise was listing up to 80° in the swell.

During the first day or two of Capt. Carlsen's stand against the elements, radio "hams" in England exchanged greetings with him. To save batteries in the emergency set he has rigged, Capt. Carlsen subsequently reduced the use of the set to two-way chats with the destroyer every two hours, unless something special came up. Some reading matter today, Capt. Carlsen's only book was "The Law of the Seaman."

The legal aspect of his position is almost as delicate as the balance that keeps his ship afloat.

In London, experts in sea law said the Isbrandtsen Company had concluded an agreement of the "no cure no pay" type with the owners of the salvage tug Turmoil. If the Turmoil failed to tow the Enterprise to safety she would collect nothing. If she succeeded, her fee would be settled either by direct agreement with the freighter's owners or by arbitration by a British Admiralty lawyer nominated by Lloyds. The decision could then be appealed to another admiralty "king's counsel" whose word would be final.

Experts in London agreed that whatever the award it would be substantially less than if Carlsen had abandoned the ship.

TR for Second Add Enterprise.



"I held on to his (Lumpkin's) arm and tried swimming to help keep us up. But I don't remember much about the lifeboat."

FLYING ENTERPRISE CREWMEN ARRIVE HOME —

NEW YORK — Seven members of the crew of the freighter S. S. Flying Enterprise, whose battle against the sea has thrilled the world, are shown as they arrived at Idlewild Airport by plane recently. From left (Bottom to Top) are Luis Pagan, of Brooklyn; Cyril Frances, Bermuda; Harold

Cleaves, North Carolina and Newark, N. J.; John Drake (First Officer) of Brooklyn; John Crowder, Ocala, Fla.; Balthazar Gavilan, New York City, and Louis Rodock, New York City. Meanwhile, their Captain, Skipper Henrick Carlsen was still aboard the Flying Enterprise as the British Tug Turmoil tried to get a towline aboard.

Pneumonia Downs Boston Sea Hero

Flying Enterprise Cook Saved Boy In Shipwreck; In English Hospital

BOSTON — (ANP) — Mrs. Lillian Gomes, mother of Robert Lumpkin, Boston cook who saved an 18-year-old boy by swimming him from the "Flying Enterprise" to the "Southland," revealed her son is in an English hospital with pneumonia.

Mrs. Gomes was notified by officials of the New York company which owns the Enterprise that her son "had battled the water so hard

he was chilled through." Lumpkin, 44, took the boy, Lothar Muller, from the arms of the heroic ship's captain, calmed his fears and plunged into the icy waters.

The dramatic rescue came just two minutes after Lothar's mother and 18-year-old sister, Liane, had been placed in a lifeboat with crew members. Mrs. Muller said she was the first to jump from the heavily listing deck of the Flying Enterprise.

"I was the nearest to the captain and some one had to go first," said Mrs. Muller. "After not a very long time, the lifeboat came near me and they took me along to the Southland."

The daughter said she jumped the arms of one of the crewsmen and was picked up in 20 or 30 minutes.

Then young Lothar told how it felt to plunge into the waters of one of the worst Atlantic storms in 50 years.

"I cried when I saw my mother jump into the sea. That was not very nice. It was bad, too, when Liane jumped with one of the men of the ship."

The captain gave me to the cook to hold me when he jumped and after we had jumped and I was in the water, I tried to shut my mouth and nose and eyes to keep it out.

Negro Competes With Whites For Better Jobs In South

One of First Studies of Labor Competition and Color Prejudice in America Reveals Pattern of Employment.

DURHAM, N. C.—Negro workers are making only "modest" progress as they compete with white workers for better jobs in the Southern labor market, says Duke University Economist Donald Dewey.

According to statistics collected by Dr. Dewey, Negro job upgrading is likely to continue at a slow rate for some years to come. The time when Negro workers "will score" impressive gains seems to lie in the future.

The Duke economist makes his predictions on the basis of information collected from United States Census reports, annual state reports, and other sources.

His article, "Negro Employment in Southern Industry," in the Journal of Political competition and color prejudice in the American economy.

There is a definite pattern in the Southern employment picture which largely determines the kind of jobs that a Negro may hold and the rate of advancement which he may achieve, Dr. Dewey says.

This pattern, he explains, is based on two implicit "rules" which are apparently followed by most Southern employers: (1) Negroes do not hold jobs which command white workers and (2) they do not generally hold jobs where they must work side by side at the same task with white workers.

Under these circumstances, the Duke economist says, the Negro finds it difficult to compete for single job openings in a white labor group. When an entire new work group is needed his opportunities are much better.

Since a Southern employer in a well established plant will rarely find it necessary to replace an entire work group at one time, Negro work groups are more likely to be accepted in new plants, new divisions of plants, and in new jobs created by technical innovations.

Employers who wish to substitute Negro for white work groups have many difficulties. There are three important trends which help to keep the Southern employment pattern in operation:

1. There is nearly always a high rate of replacement in the white labor force. ("Since most skills are developed by on-the-job experience which Negro workers ordinarily cannot acquire, the decision to introduce a Negro work group usually means the willingness to train it from scratch." Such a procedure is costly when there are trained white workers available).

2. Even during man-power shortages there is a high elasticity of the white labor supply available to Southern industry, especially among white women.

(In such a situation "a Southern employer reacts by exploring the possibility of upgrading white women, since they can be fitted into his labor force far more easily than Negro men. Hence during World War II Negro gains in the South were confined largely to those jobs which white women were unable or unwilling to handle.")

3. The South suffers a continuing heavy loss of above-average Negro labor to other areas.

("So long as able Negroes cannot be fitted into predominately white work groups they are strongly tempted to head North and West." Thus the Southern areas are handicapped in developing large groups of really superior Negro workers—the kind of groups that might serve to promote the more extensive employment of Negro labor.

The export of this Negro ability, Dr. Dewey believes, is at present the most costly result of the segregated Southern employment pattern).

As long as the pattern persists, "Negro upgrading will continue at a snail's pace." But sometime in the future, Dr. Dewey predicts, "Negro workers will score impressive gains even if the Southern employment pattern continues unchanged."

"The improving health, education and self-confidence of the Negro population will continue to reduce its competitive handicap. These gains will appear first in jobs whose skills can be acquired by formal schooling—typing, bookkeeping, nursing, etc. Color lines will show their greatest tenacity in the skilled trades and organized factory employment."

The Negro in Industry Makes Gains Toward Equal Economic Status

Gap Still Exists Between National Union Policies and Local Practices — A Progress Report.

By SPENCER R. McCULLOCH
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff.

THE Negro in the United States today has the best economic position he has ever reached—but he still has a long way to go before achieving full acceptance by employers or equal status with non-Negro workers in the ranks of organized labor—an investigation by the Post-Dispatch indicates.

Discriminatory barriers are steadily disappearing. A gap between democratic national policies of major labor bodies and their application on the local level is narrowing. It remains a problem because local labor practices are apt to reflect local community patterns. A union card does not automatically rid a worker of prejudice.

Gains made during manpower-hungry days of World War II have been retained, however. Advances are continuing in the current era of full employment.

No longer is the Negro employe invariably relegated to the status of a "second class citizen" in industry. There are more better-paying and skilled operations open to him now than ever before. In many instances he has accumulated seniority, protected by labor-management contracts aiding in dispelling the old practice of "last to be hired, first to be fired." Disparity in earnings between the white and Negro worker is lessening.

MANY FACTORS apart from a scarce labor market, have contributed to the progress of the Negro worker. These include:

An increasing recognition of the Negro's aptitudes, fostered partly by his community participation as a citizen, as more and more

Negroes register and vote. His industrial capabilities have been demonstrated wherever he has been given a chance to demonstrate them. National firms with non-discriminatory labor policies have attested to his efficiency.

Effect of war-time service of Negroes on the battle front. Bullets do not discriminate. The influence of Soviet propaganda against racial discrimination. There is an increasing awareness by union leaders of the necessity of practicing democracy at home if it is to be promoted abroad.

The entrance of the Negro into new fields, accelerated by World War II. During World War I he made his first substantial entry into heavy industry in the north, mainly as unskilled labor. In this era of technological development he is becoming gradually recognized in a variety of skilled and semi-skilled jobs in such fields as the chemical, aircraft, and electronics industries. He is usually working in new plants, free of traditional labor patterns.

Competition of rival unions for membership. This has followed as increasing numbers of Negroes are employed in industry.

Changes in top level union policy, particularly among a powerful minority group of AFL unions, usually representing skilled crafts. Both the AFL and the CIO, as national organizations, advocate democratic practices and fair employment legislation although the CIO, which organized mass industry, is outstanding in that field.

Anti-discrimination clauses in federal defense contracts besides similar provisions in some private labor-management agreements. These usually are brought about by union pressure.

Legislative action which has resulted in fair employment laws in 11 states, notably New York, which led the way in 1945, and similar measures in 20 municipalities. None are in the South. While moral suasion rather than resort to police power has been the chief method of enforcing such regulations they have exercised an impact which has aided in opening doors once closed to Negroes.

an era when Negroes were used as strike-breakers at a time when they could get no other jobs.

Court decisions which have tended to safeguard equal treatment for Negroes both within unions and in industry. These have proven particularly effective in curbing the railway operating brotherhoods who, while adhering to a policy of not admitting Negroes, have been prevented from bringing about dismissal or downgrading of Negroes in areas where they possess bargaining jurisdiction for all employees.

Educational work of many unions, both in the AFL and CIO, coupled with growing evidences of determination to enforce contracts providing equal treatment on the basis of seniority and ability. Some unions maintain staffs to further anti-discrimination policies and check on locals to see if they are practiced.

Staunchness with which Negro union members have supported major strikes, as in coal, auto and steel. Their emergence as loyal union members, when given the opportunity, has tended to dissipate a historic prejudice in some union circles, particularly among the railroad brotherhoods, which dated from

A NEW SURVEY of the economic status of the Negro since 1940, obtained by the Post-Dispatch from an authoritative Government source, shows that the Negro today

comprises about 10 per cent of the nation's barriers within the union. A union organizing total population—and is represented by about a payroll was virtually forced to accept the the same percentage in the nation's labor force. Negro. He often became a prize, representing a deciding factor in balloting between rival unions at National Labor Relations Board elections for collective bargaining representation.

More than half of the Negroes lived in rural areas 12 years ago. Now 60 per cent live in cities, usually in industrial centers. The shift has been from southern to northern, central and western states. In industrial Michigan, the Negro population more than doubled going from 216,463 to 453,925. The survey disclosed that California, center of the aircraft industry, has a Negro population of 700,000, exceeded only by New York and eight southern states.



BORIS SHISKIN

"... Some restrictions ..."

A steady shift to better paying and more skilled occupations was noted in the survey although the highest proportion of Negro wage earners continued to lie in the lower paid and unskilled brackets. The Negro male labor force was placed at 3,500,000. It was not broken down into union membership. Estimates from union sources indicated a membership of about 1,500,000 Negroes, probably fairly evenly divided between the CIO and AFL. Many unions do not keep rosters indicating racial distinctions.

"Of all the information brought together," it was stated in the report, "two general facts seem to emerge.

"The first is that in almost every significant economic and social characteristic that we can measure—including length of life, education, employment and income—our Negro citizens, as a whole, are less well off than our white citizens.

"The second is that in almost every characteristic the differences between the two groups have narrowed in recent years."

* * *

THE NEGRO has gained industrial and union acceptance primarily because of his own efforts. First he had to get a job. Then, in some instances, he had to break down

Expediency as much as principle compelled some unions which had employed discriminatory tactics to relax their methods. All discriminatory unions, however, did not discriminate against Negroes as such—some sought to hold down their membership in the face of declining crafts or industries.

Most of the industrial type unions, comprising almost all of the CIO unions, and some in the AFL have battled to insure the Negro equal treatment in the shops in accord with general union goals for all members regardless of race. In some cases, as with the CIO United Auto Workers, situations developed where international officers backed Negro members against white majorities.

Full Employment Has Given Negro Worker a Chance — Many Have Come to Cities, to Find Better Jobs.

Consistently non-discriminatory unions fall, roughly, into three categories. One, like the AFL bricklayers, represent trades in which Negroes were numerous. The other is composed of unions who accepted the Negroes as they organized without paying particular attention to his working conditions or plant practices. The advent of the militant CIO, with its sweeping organization of mass industries, weakening the position of craft unions in those industries, brought about a broad revolutionary concept of non-discrimination in the union and the factory.

Because of its composition, the CIO was in a strategic position to do so. Unfettered by craft ties or traditions it was able to organize on a broad scale. It is composed of some 39 unions, including big automobile, steelworkers and electrical workers unions. The AFL contains 109 unions, representing every type of labor from glove makers to electricians and teamsters, some of them in trades which have individual problems which are not encountered by large industries.

While union discrimination has become the exception, it follows a checkerboard pattern, depending upon conditions in local communities. As late as 1945 some 30 unions consistently practiced discrimination by constitutional provisions, by tacit consent, or by placing Negroes in segregated auxiliary locals.

Those excluding Negroes by constitutional provision were the AFL machinists, air line dispatchers, railroad telegraphers, railway mail association, switchmen and wire weavers.

Independent unions with similar bars were the brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Order of Railroad Conductors, the

American Train Dispatchers Association, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Yardmasters.

Negroes were excluded by tacit consent, either through national policy or by a preponderance of locals, by the AFL asbestos workers, electrical workers, flint glass workers, granite cutters, plumbers and steam fitters.

Independent unions following such practices included the Brotherhood of Railroad Shop Crafts and the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water Tenders and Wipers Association of the Pacific Coast.

Negroes were consistently put in auxiliaries by the AFL blacksmiths, boilermakers, maintenance of way employes, railway carmen, railway clerks, freight handlers and sheet metal workers. Two independent unions, the American Federation of Railroad Workers and the National Rural Letter Carriers Association were in this group.

The situation today is decidedly different, with discriminatory unions on the defensive. Practically all of the AFL unions have abandoned discriminatory provisions although the element of tacit consent lingers, especially in the south. The gap between official national policies and local practices is narrowing but it is still there, especially in international unions whose heads hesitate to "police" their locals too strenuously. Control of apprenticeship is utilized by some skilled crafts to control jobs. Auxiliary locals still crop up but their number is waning.

Even the railroad operating brotherhoods, the traditional nucleus of resistance to Negro membership, have set aside their technical discriminatory positions in states with fair employment practice statutes although their rolls remain virtually closed to Negroes. The railway clerks and telegraphers have rescinded bars but scant practical effect has resulted.

* * *

MOST COMPLAINTS voiced today by representatives of Negro organizations against specific unions pertain to the railroad brotherhoods and practices ascribed to the AFL asbestos workers, electrical workers, plumbers, boilermakers and sheet metal workers.

The AFL has no constitutional anti-discrimination provision but has established such a policy through convention resolutions.

The CIO sets out in its constitution a basic objective of bringing about "the effective organization of the working men and women of America regardless of race, creed, color or nationality and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection."

The position of the AFL was summarized recently by Boris Shiskin, its economist, testifying on behalf of fair employment legislation before a Senate committee on labor and labor-management relations.

"National and international unions in the American Federation of Labor," Shiskin said, "are autonomous organizations and assume direct responsibility for their own membership policies.

"In the past there have been a few unions in which some restrictions on membership have been placed, either openly or covertly.

"In recent years and especially since the operation of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices during the last war these bars have been removed in almost all instances."

George L. P. Weaver, assistant to James B. Carey, secretary treasurer of the CIO in investigating discriminatory practices, told the writer that observance of CIO policies is greatest in local unions in which there is a high participation by Negroes.

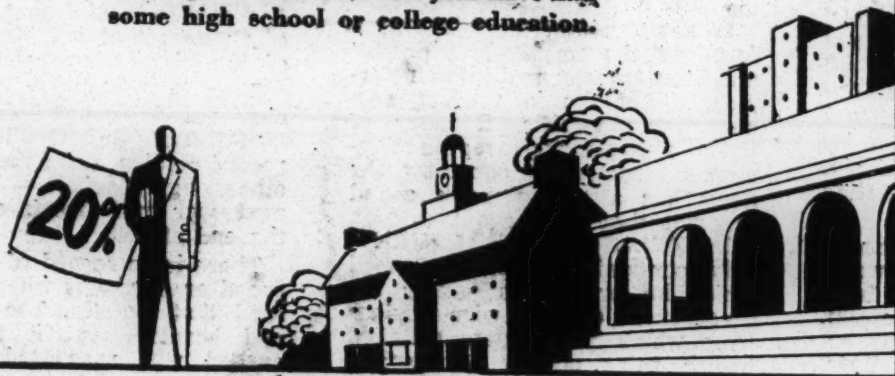
Weaver, who is a Negro, said that the active Negro unionist recognized that every right conveyed a responsibility and practiced it in his work for the union without consideration of racial distinction. As a result, Negroes have been elected as international officers of unions through caucuses composed of white majorities.

The Negro worker is now BETTER EDUCATED

More and More Negroes Are Going To High School and College

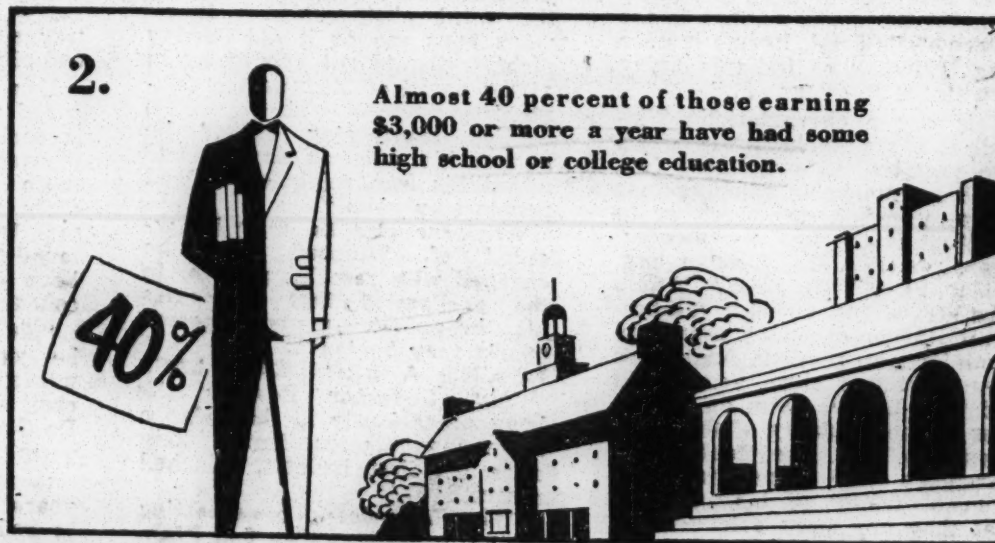
1.

Among male Negro non-farm workers over 25 years of age, 20 percent of those earning less than \$2,000 a year have had some high school or college education.



2.

Almost 40 percent of those earning \$3,000 or more a year have had some high school or college education.



Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce

Reprinted from Quick Facts Selling the Colored Market, issued by Associated Publishers, N.Y., representing the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.

Retiring Workers Over 65 Entitled To \$80 Per Month

If you are 65 years of age and planning to retire soon, it will be best to wait until after July 1.

At that time, the social security pension reaches a new maximum of \$80 a month. Anyone now on pension or retiring before July 1, will not be entitled to the increase.

The amount they will receive will be \$68.50.

No Effect On Manpower

Officials in charge of the Government's manpower expect number of retirements to immediately after July 1, and then return to normal.

They state that it will have no effect on the total manpower situation.

Before Congress increased social security benefits in the fall of 1950 the rates ranged from a minimum of \$10 to a maximum of \$45 per month.

The New Rates

According to the new rates, workers retiring before July 1, 1952 are entitled to monthly benefits ranging from \$20 to \$65.80.

Persons retiring after July 1 of this year are entitled to receive as high as \$80 per month. The minimum is \$20.

To be eligible for the maximum amount, a retiring person must have worked 18 months between January 1, 1951, and July 1, 1952, on a job covered by Social Security and paying a \$3600-a-year salary.

He must retire from his post after July 1, 1952.

Self-Employed Worker

If he is self-employed, he must work until next January 1 to be entitled to the full \$80 per month.

Self-employed persons retiring now, would get some pension but not the maximum amount.

No Rime Nor Reason

Little George's evening was ending up in the usual manner. His mother had ordered him to bed, he had demanded to know why he had to retire so early, and she had told him. Following the usual pattern he had turned to his father.

"Pop," he complained, "women sure are unreasonable!"

Papa watched Mama out of the corner of his eye, and timidly inquired:

"Why, son?"

"Well," explained the thoughtful youngster, "tonight Mom says, 'George, you are too young to stay up.' Know what she'll say in the morning, Pop? She'll say, 'Get up, George—you're too big to stay in bed! You can't win, Pop!'"

U.S. Labor Force Nears Equal Percentage Of Both Races

WASHINGTON, D. C. — While the percentage of colored workers in the civilian labor force has been consistently higher than that for whites, the gap between the percentages has narrowed since 1940 according to a summary of current labor market conditions made by the Employment Security Bureau of the Labor Department.

In April, approximately 56 per cent of the white population and 60 per cent of all colored persons 14 years of age and over were in the labor force, as compared with 52 and 58 per cent, respectively in April 1940, the summer states.

The Labor Department attributes the higher rate for colored workers entirely to the fact that more colored women work than white women. Generally there is less than 0.5 per cent difference between the per cent of white men and boys and colored men and boys in the labor force.

On the other hand, the summary states, the narrowing gap is a result of a more rapid increase in the proportion of white women than of colored women in the labor market.

In April, nearly 32 per cent of the white women and 46 per cent of colored women 14 years of age and over were in the labor force last April. Twelve years earlier, the summer states, more than 37 per cent of all colored women in this age group were workers, while only 24 per cent of white women were in the job market.

These figures reflect "the difference in the economic and social status" of the white and colored population, the summary states. But changes since 1940 also show significant improvements in this respect for the colored population as compared to the whites, it adds.

In 1940, the majority of colored male workers were employed as unskilled manual laborers or in the service occupations. Less certain tenure and low wages usually associated with such employment, the summary states, made it necessary for many colored women to enter the labor market to augment the household income.

Although it is still much more common among colored couples than among white couples, living in households headed by the husband, for both husband and wife to be working or seeking work, the summary asserts, labor force participation by white couples has undergone a much sharper relative increase in years.

According to data from the Census Bureau in April, 1940, the proportion was 23 per cent for colored couples and 10 per cent for white couples. By March, 1950, these proportions had risen to 34 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively.

The summary also contains other interesting data regarding the experiences of colored persons in obtaining employment.

During the defense period just prior to World War II (1940 and 1941) the percentage of employer persons in the labor force increased at approximately the same rate white and colored workers and it was not until 1942 that this percentage increased more rapidly among colored persons than among whites.

But the recent rise in employment, which began in March, 1950, effected a greater change in the proportion of the employed among colored workers than among whites. Between April, 1950 and April, 1952, the proportion of employed colored workers rose by 4.5 percentage points to 95.5 per cent while the proportion of all white workers employed increased 2.0 percentage points to 97.6 per cent. Approximately the same per cent of each group were employed in July, last.

Changes in the unemployment rates show the other sides of the picture. The rates dropped about one-half among colored and white workers.

Unemployment rates for the colored workers have been consistently higher than for white workers. This continuing differential is partly the result of a higher concentration of colored workers in unskilled and seasonal occupations, where the incidence of unemployment tends to be well above the average for the labor force.

Employment and unemployment of colored workers generally followed the pattern of the total work force during World War II and the postwar period.

Today the status of the colored worker appears to be even more favorable than during World War II when the tight labor market necessitated the use of the colored worker in industries and occupations not previously open to him. Although wide differences continue to exist, changes in recent years have narrowed the gap between white and colored workers in many important aspects.

The high level of employment for

all segments of the labor force this year is reflected by employment of 96 per cent or more of white and colored workers, men and women, in June just prior to the steel strike.

The 1950 census shows that urban area accounted for a large majority of unemployed workers—76.6 per cent of the total workers and 85 per cent of the colored workers who were unemployed in April, 1950.

The unemployment rate for colored workers was more than double than for whites in urban areas and slightly greater than the rate for whites in rural nonfarm areas. But the unemployment rate among colored workers was below that for whites in rural farm areas.

The shift from agriculture during the 1940's was even more pronounced among colored workers than among whites. Between 1940 and 1948 the proportion of employed colored workers engaged in farm activities was cut approximately in half from 35.1 to 17.6 per cent. During the next two years this proportion edged up slightly, but declined again by last April to 14.5 per cent.

The faster shift away from the farm of colored workers has almost removed the difference between the proportions of colored and white workers in agriculture.

According to the 1950 census, in almost every category, both industrially and occupationally, sharper changes occurred among colored workers than whites, despite a greater relative increase in the employment of white persons.

Although total employment of colored persons rose only 15 per cent in the last decade, a gain of 75 per cent was recorded in trade 81 per cent in manufacturing, and 85 per cent in construction.

In contrast, total employment of white workers was up 26 per cent with trade recording 36 per cent, manufacturing 31 per cent, and construction 67 per cent.

The rise in manufacturing employment represents an increase of 31 per cent for white workers and 81 per cent for colored workers. The change in service industries was up 22 per cent for white workers as compared to 4 per cent for colored workers.

In the past two years there was a slightly greater proportion of colored workers employed in construction. While there was a slight decline in the proportion of colored workers in all types of manufacturing, the decline was in the consumer goods industries which have experienced total employment declines in the past year.

In the durable goods industries there was a very slight, 1 per cent in the proportion of colored workers.

There also was a slightly greater proportion of colored persons employed in the professions, clerical and sales, service and nonfarm labor occupations in 1952 than in 1950. In the more highly skilled groups craftsmen and operatives, there was a slight decline.

Negro Job Upgrading Still Slow

DURHAM, N. C.—Negro workers are making only "modest" progress as they compete with white workers for better jobs in the Southern labor market, says Duke University Economist Donald Dewey.

According to statistics collected by Dr. Dewey, Negro job upgrading is likely to continue at a slow rate for some years to come. The time when Negro workers will score "impressive gains" seems to lie in the future.

The Duke economist makes his predictions on the basis of information collected from United States Census reports, annual state reports, and other sources.

His article, "Negro Employment in Southern Industry," in the Journal of Political competition and color prejudice in the American economy.

There is a definite pattern in the Southern employment picture which largely determines the kind of jobs that a Negro may hold and the rate of advancement which he may achieve, Dr. Dewey says.

This pattern, he explains, is based on two implicit "rules" which are apparently followed by most Southern employers: (1) Negroes do not hold jobs which command white workers and (2) they do not generally hold jobs where they must work side by side at the same task with white workers.

Under these circumstances, the Duke economist says, the Negro finds it difficult to compete for single job openings in a white labor group. When an entire new work group is needed his opportunities are much better.

Since a Southern employer in a well established plant will rarely find it necessary to replace an entire work group at one time, Negro work groups are more likely to be accepted in new plants, new divisions of plants, and in new jobs created by technical innovations.

Employers who wish to substitute

Negro for white work groups have many difficulties. There are three important trends which help to keep the Southern employment pattern in operation.

1. There is nearly always a high rate of replacement in the white labor force. ("Since most skills are developed by on-the-job experience which Negro workers ordinarily cannot acquire, the decision to introduce a Negro work group usually means the willingness to train it from scratch." Such a procedure is

costly when there are trained white workers available).

2. Even during man-power shortages there is a high elasticity of the white labor supply available to Southern industry, especially among white women.

(In such a situation "a Southern employer reacts by exploiting the possibility of upgrading white women, since they can be fitted into his labor force far more easily than Negro men. Hence during World War II Negro gains in the South were confined largely to those jobs which white women were unable or unwilling to handle.")

3. The South suffers a continuing heavy loss of above-average Negro labor to other areas.

Race Workers Gain With Harvester Co.

U. L. Career Conference in Arkansas
Bares Job Opportunities for Youths

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—The warning that there is a price tag on success was given March 19, by Ivan L. Willis, vice president of the International Harvester Company, of Chicago, to students of the Arkansas A. M. and N. College attending the three-day career conference co-sponsored by the National Urban League and the college.

The well-known industrialist during his career has been a carpenter, teacher, laborer, school principal and industrial relations man.

In a practical analysis of the problem confronting Negro students, the speaker posed the question of whether they would seek success in the North or the South, in jobs that have been traditionally closed to them, or whether they would venture forth among themselves.

INTERNATIONAL Harvester Company, Mr. Willis told the students, employs over 74,000 people in its various plants, and of this number some 9,500 were Negroes at the start of this year.

During 1951, he said, 1,708 Negroes were upgraded and promoted and significant changes recorded in the kind of work they are doing. In addition to foremen, employment interviewers, draftsmen, labor relations investigators and lay-out men, he proudly pointed to the number of Negroes who are highly skilled and working as metallurgists and electrical engineers.

He predicted that the number of Negro employees in technical jobs will continue to grow as more and more receive training in such skills, and noted hopefully that the trend in recent years has been to reduce the barriers between such opportunities and the Negro people.

Among the consultants who participated in the conference were:

George Allen, Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Hon. A. B. Bonds, Commissioner of Education, Little Rock, Ark.; L. R. Coster, Pine Bluff

Chemical Company, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Russell R. DeBow, assistant to the director, OPS, Washington, D. C.; Miss Estelle Frankfurter, executive director, Dorothy H. & Lewis Rosenthal Foundation, New York City; Walter Goldston, Wilson Dam Personnel Office, Tennessee Valley Authority, Colbert County, Ala.; Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to the FSA administrator, Washington, D. C.; C. V. Hussey, Arkansas Light & Power Company; William Hyatt, Philip Morris Company, New York City; Kenneth Knight, program director, radio station WERD, Atlanta, Ga.

Cornelius Maiden, international representative, International Chemical Workers Union, Atlanta, Ga.; Lieut. Dennis D. Nelson, U.S.N., Armed Forces Information School, Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N. Y.; B. G. Olive Jr., vice president-secretary, Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.; Lewis O. Swinger, editor, Tri-State Defender, Memphis, Tenn.; C. Udell Turpin, manager, special markets, Remington Rand Inc., Chicago, Ill.; and Herbert Wright, Philip Morris Company, New York City.

The Negro is EMPLOYED in ALL OCCUPATIONS

After American

Oct 5-10-52 He Is Working In All Fields

From Common Laborer

P. 10

Baltimore Through Proprietorships

1. Negro Americans are well distributed among the major occupational groups — proprietors, professionals, clerical workers, craftsmen, etc.

the proof

Percent Distribution of Families, by Occupation of Head, by Income Level, by Sex and Color of Head, for United States — 1948

(Figures restricted to families with head 21 to 64 years old with nonfarm jobs)

		Major occupation group in April 1949						
	Total nonfarm	Profes- sionals, etc.	Propri- etors	Clerical and sales	Craftsmen and foremen	Opera- tives	Service Workers	Laborers
Families with income under \$2,000								
Total	100.0	4.7	12.0	8.2	17.0	22.6	17.6	17.9
Male, white	100.0	5.8	16.0	8.4	22.7	22.7	8.0	16.4
Male, nonwhite	100.0	—	4.7	3.1	10.9	25.0	20.3	36.0
Female	100.0	5.8	3.8	13.5	—	19.2	55.8	1.9
Families with incomes of \$3,000 or more								
Total	100.0	18.6	10.7	15.7	24.2	21.8	5.1	3.9
Male, white	100.0	19.1	11.1	15.4	25.3	21.4	4.2	3.5
Male, nonwhite	100.0	7.4	5.6	5.6	9.3	33.2	20.4	18.5
Female	100.0	15.1	3.8	37.7	1.9	24.5	17.0	—

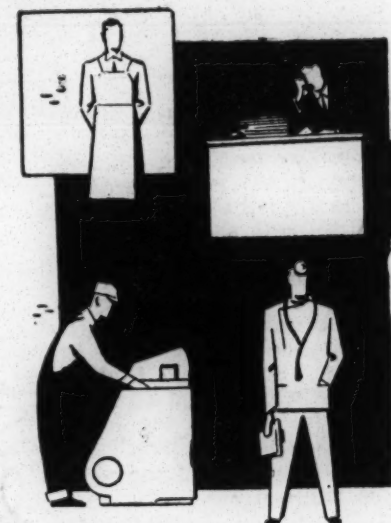
Reprinted from Quick Facts About Selling the Negro Market, issued by Associated Publishers, N.Y., representing the AFRO-AMERICAN.

Railroads Lead In Hiring Negroes

ATLANTA, GA. — Negro workers in the railroad in-

dustry receive more than \$1,000,000 daily in wages, declared Colonel Robert S. Henry, vice president in charge of public relations for the Association of American Railroads, in a recent address here at Spelman College.

Oct 5-10-52
Colonel Henry pointed out the fact that more Negroes are employed by the rail industry than by any other industry in America, with some 115,000 workers.



Source: Bureau of the Census

U.S. Seeks to Wipe Out Regional Unemployment

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—Employment is brushing the 60-million mark, a record for this time of year. *P. 14 Part 7*
Unemployment is just a silver over two millions, a postwar low for March. *4-6-52*

Yet the government has launched a drive to wipe out unemployment.

Explanation? *new*
The unemployment is concentrated in only a score or so areas. Thousands of jobless in those areas

already have exhausted unemployment compensation.

Those areas range in size from New York City to little Cumberland, Md. Almost all are east of the Mississippi. Their unemployment ranges from 6 to more than 20 per cent of their labor forces.

To cut these sore spots out of an otherwise booming economy the Defense Department has been ordered to give seventeen cities a special preference through "negotiated" contracts.

But manpower officials working on the problem say it's highly speculative how much good this will do. The plan allows contractors in the depressed areas to meet the lowest figure submitted by any contractor in any other area.

There are two main reasons for the regional unemployment:

1. The switch from civilian to war production brought cutbacks in critical materials which hundreds of civilian industries must have to keep in business.

2. North and middle eastern states are pocketed with "soft" industries, like textiles and clothing and hard coal, which the Defense Department says are "in a depressed condition due to many long-range factors other than materials shortages and conversion to defense production."

Southerners protested violently when the procurement directive came out in January. They said they were afraid the order might do as much damage to southern textile mills as it could do good for New England's idle mills.

The contract-aid cure for unemployment is only the latest in a series of steps. Manpower and defense officials have been taking for months. Its chance for success was weakened when it was decided to exclude all textile, apparel and shoe plants from benefits of the order for the time being.

"It would appear from the information now available that the

textile and garment industries have historical problems which this policy can not cure," an official said.

Of the seventeen areas picked

for special contract help, thirteen have numerous textile, apparel or shoe factories. For instance, in Providence, R.I., nearly 50,000 of the city's 150,000 manufacturing employees normally work in textile plants.

Hearings are going on to determine what would happen to the textile industry as a whole—the South, New England and elsewhere—if the contract-aid treatment for textile plants was allowed.

No textile areas in the South have been certified as needing help. It is a sure bet the southern textile industry, fast growing and with lower costs than its New England competitor, will resist with all its strength any order giving northern mills a special preference on government contracts.

One official in the Labor Department says the long-range attack on regional unemployment does not lie in contract aid but in new plants in the depressed areas and in community efforts to diversify manufacturing.

He says that if the contract-aid order simply alerts procurement officers to the part they can play in channeling war contracts to jobless areas it will have done a sizable job. "Procurement officers" don't think much about the economy, the unemployment situation and the social well being of the country.

Their job is to place contracts in the cheapest possible way."

There is no official guess on how much business the order might divert to the seventeen jobless areas. Places like Detroit and Flint, Mich., where modern production facilities and highly skilled labor are idle, are naturals to benefit. During the last two months more than 500 million dollars' worth of defense contracts have been put into Detroit.

But, the Labor Department official says, a government decision to give the auto industry enough materials for more than a million cars in April, May and June did more than any contract aid could do to ease unemployment.

The government has several other weapons in fighting unemployment.

The Labor Department gets an advance look at "certificates of necessity," which give industry a special incentive to build new plants, by giving them a more favorable tax write-off on them.

If the new plant is to be built in an area where there are more jobs than workers, the Labor De-

partment objects and points to its list of labor surplus areas.

Six months ago a new plane engine part plant was tentatively scheduled for an area where workers and jobs were already about equal. The plant was finally built at Terre Haute, Ind., a surplus labor area.

Southeastern Factory Employment Declines

Factory employment in eight southeastern states, totaling 1,879,300 in March, was 30,500 less than the requirements for the corresponding month of 1951, according to Brunswick A. Bagdon, Regional Director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in the South. Substantial declines occurred in the textile, apparel, and leather industries primarily as a result of slackened consumer buyer and high inventories. Significant reductions in lumber and wood products industry are attributed to less business. Over-the-year employment reductions in the consumer durable goods industries are due mainly to curtailment of output as a result of heavy inventories and to a lesser degree to consumer buying resistance. The losses were offset somewhat by expanded employment in defense and related industries, particularly military aircraft and shipbuilding and repair.

Gross average hourly earning in March, including overtime and other premium pay of factory production workers ranged from \$1.08 an hour in Mississippi to \$1.33 in Tennessee. Hourly earnings have increased from two cents to eight cents an hour above March 1951.

The increased earnings are attributed to cost-of-living and other wage rate adjustments allowed under wage stabilization policy, scattered overtime, and increased proportion of workers employed in the higher wage defense connected industries. The average work week of factory production workers declined in seven states and increased slightly in Florida during the corresponding period.

Factory employment declined 4,600 during March. Seasonal declines in tobacco stemming and redrying plants, scattered labor disputes in several industries and less business in textile and lumber mills were the principal contributing factors.

Average Negro Earns \$30 Week

Census Figures Show Americans of Color Lag Behind Rest of Nation in Income

P. 2 *Pittsburgh Pa. 1/6/52*
(By Courier Press Service)

Mr. Average American Negro is earning somewhere in the neighborhood of \$30.17 per week and is working somewhere on a farm in these United States, according to Current Population Reports recently released by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The figures, based on Bureau of Census reports compiled from 1950 investigations, pointed out that the average non-white worker in the United States earns in the neighborhood of \$1,569 annually as compared to his white brother's healthy \$3,135 per year.

Despite this discrepancy there was a time when the disparity between the two categories was even greater. This margin was narrowed down between 1949 and 1950 when the median income of whites increased a mere 10 per cent while the brother's wages and salaries hiked by 23 per cent.

A BREAKDOWN of the earnings of non-white males shows that an infinitesimal percentage of them are on the way toward becoming rich. The bulk of the Negro male population earns somewhere between \$1 and \$2,499 per year, or 77.2 per cent. Only 5.5 per cent of the Negroes are earning \$3,500 per year or better. White males in the latter category total 30.8 per cent.

The case of the Negro female is truly tragic when viewed from the perspective of prevailing rates of pay in industry and other pursuits. Only 7.1 of the "weaker sex" of color earns \$2,000 per annum or better. A total of 85.1 per cent earns between \$1 and \$1,499 per year.

Despite her lowly lot she still had one advantage over the Negro male. Only 0.1 per cent of Negro women showed a loss as compared to 1.2 per cent of the colored males. White males and females showed losses of 0.7 and 0.3, respectively.

Specialists Needed In U. S. Program

WASHINGTON—A large number of specialists in certain agricultural fields are needed to represent the United States in technical cooperation programs abroad, especially in the Near East and Southern Asia, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today. The greatest needs are for extension and agricultural education specialists. There also are a number of positions for specialists in agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, entomology, plant pathology, horticulture, soils and agronomy.

Applicants are not required to take Civil Service examinations. However, applicants must meet high qualification standards established for these positions. Candidates preferably should be between 30 and 60 years old. Salary rates range from \$5,913 to \$11,130 a year. In addition, employees may receive quarters and living allowances, and in some cases post differential allowances of from 10 to 25 per cent of the salary.

Interested persons who are qualified by training and by several years of responsible professional experience in agriculture are asked to submit Form 57, Application for Federal Employment, or write to the Office of Personnel, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Form 57 may be obtained from First and Second-Class Post Offices.

Labor Studies Problems Of Negro In Industry

NEW YORK — The American Negro made history on March 1st, 1952, when at his invitation representatives of all sections of the organized labor movement, AF of L and CIO and (non-communist) Independent trade-unions met in conference to consider the problems of the Negro worker in industry and in his community.

The Conference received statements of greetings from the President of the United States of America, Harry S. Truman; Governor Thomas E. Dewey; Mayor Vincent Impellitteri; United States Secretary of Labor, Maurice Tobin; New York State Industrial Commissioner Edward D. Corsi; President William Green, AF of L; President Philip Murray, CIO; Manhattan Borough President, Robert F. Wagner, Jr. and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United States Delegate to the United Nations.

Delegates to the Conference numbered over 500 Negro and white labor leaders from over 100 Unions, 20 Internationals and 8 Joint Boards of Independent, AF of L and CIO Unions. These representatives came from as far West as Chicago and Detroit and represented practically every basic industry of the Nation including Steel, Oil, Building Trades, Garment Workers (men and women), Auto workers, Electrical Furniture, Textile, Restaurant, Railroad, Transport, Maritime workers and others.

WOMEN TURNING MORE TO WORK OUTSIDE HOMES

2 million more 1-7-52
Reasons for Job Search

Mostly Financial

Part 4 P. 8
BY RUTH MacKAY

The question mark of the year 1951 as related to feminine employment was who is working and why. The United States department of labor reported more married than unmarried women gainfully employed. From other sources came the statement that nearly half of the married women of the United States were holding part or full time jobs. An air force manpower research project [a study by the community inventory of the University of Chicago] placed the figure lower—27 per cent of married women in the greater Chicago area as employed; 55 per cent of the single women.

More Housewives Working

Whatever the exact figure, Mrs. Housewife in increasing numbers is earning money outside the home. The reasons reported in various surveys were generally financial—higher taxes, rising living costs, and a desire to supplement family income. Vacations, televisions, and college educations for young members of the family were among the objectives.

The total number of American women employed, 19,204,000, includes 780,000 owners, proprietors, and officials of business. Yearly life insurance bought on the lives of these women executives was estimated last year as 25 million dollars.

For their white collar sisters in less rewarding positions, Frieda Miller, head of the women's bureau of the department of labor, made a plea in November for equal pay, a principle, she said,

now backed by the National Association of Manufacturers and other organizations.

Office Salaries Increase

Office salaries in this region increased \$1.78 a week during six months of 1951, the Office Management Association of Chicago reports. The same survey showed beginning stenographers averaging \$46 a week; more experienced stenographers, \$60; secretaries, \$68; typists with less than a year experience, \$43; senior typists, \$50.

The National Secretaries association for the first time sponsored an examination for the title Certified Professional Secretary. Numerous secretaries burned the midnight oil in preparation; took the test at Northwestern university.

Women in local plants and industries have not increased in any measure comparable to World War II. The Hawthorne works of Western Electric company has approximately 30 per cent women workers instead of 50 per cent as in the peak war period. International Harvester showed a slight increase in women employees but no sharp rise such as after Pearl Harbor. However, women in industry demonstrated more interest in their jobs. For example, one of the highest suggestion award winners of the year in the Electro-Motive division of General Motors corporation was Vivian Kramer, a welder. She added \$1,270.76 to her bank account thru her ingenuity.

Many 40 Years on Job

Despite the fact that older job seekers had difficulty finding a good position there were a conspicuous number of 40th anniversary celebrants among women employees in a variety of occupations. A study of women part time workers thruout the country revealed the majority to be between the ages of 45 and 55.

In railroading, in banking, in technical jobs, such as engineering and drafting, women moved into higher brackets. The names of several made news as being successful in various fields; Alice E. Crawford became a director of the Corn Exchange Trust company, first woman on the board

of a large New York city bank; Mildred McAfee Horton, former head of the Waves was made a board member of the National Broadcasting company; Millicent Carey McIntosh, dean of Barnard

were on the minds of young white collar women; replacements in A number of Chicago firms in jobs vacated by men called to military service were greatest among manufacturing companies, in order to ease the strain on the smallest among merchandise firms.

A trend toward decentralized neighborhood jobs was evident. Lunches, especially the cost, troubled white collar girls. Hiring of new employees at a higher salary than long term workers furrowed many a pretty brow. The double role of homemaker and wage earner consumed a prodigious number of woman hours—husbands and fiances overseas and under 39 years old.

Carfare, Lunch Costs Rise
The problems which vexed women workers included transportation. The "battle of the brew" representing the pros and cons of the coffee hour continued thruout the year; in some cases the bosses

NCNW Aids In Drive For Filing Clerical Shortage

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The National Council of Negro Women, Inc., is one of 10 national women's organizations who have joined with the U. S. Department of Labor in initiating a program to help ease one of the nation's most troublesome occupational manpower shortages — that of stenographers and other office workers.

A plan for initiating this program through "pilot projects" in cities where the need is acute has been worked out by Robert C. Goodwin, director of the bureau of employment security, and Miss Frieda S. Miller, director of the women's bureau, according to Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin.

The first four cities selected for this cooperative effort, are Hartford, Conn., Des Moines, Ia.; Chicago, and Cleveland, Ohio.

The shortages of stenographers and typists have increased ten-fold since the defense program was started in 1950, reported Goodwin.

"In February, local public employment offices reported 3,600 job openings for typists which could not be filled in the communities where they were needed," he said.

"Suitable applications to fill these job openings are now being sought through out-of-area and out-of-state recruitment."

Miss Miller believes that thousands of women with clerical and stenographic skills, not now in the labor market, would take jobs if part-time employment were available in their communities.

The other nine women's organizations participating in this cooperative movement are: The American Association of University Women; the American Federation of Sorority Clubs; the General Federation of Women's Clubs; the National Council of Jewish Women; The National Board of the YWCA; the National Council of Catholic Women; the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; and the United Church women.

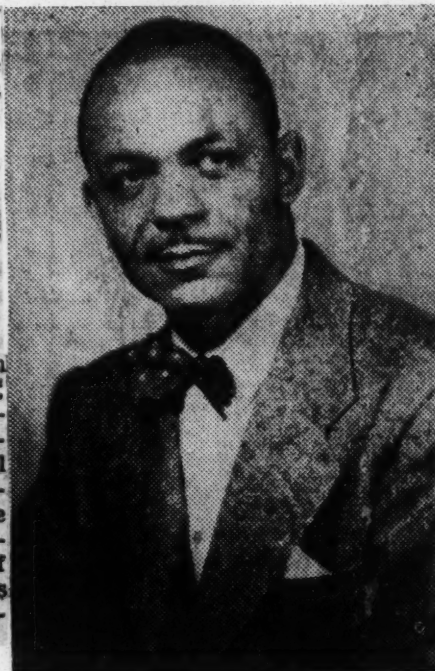
National Firms Increasing Employment For Young Negroes

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

The possible growth of a better future for the Southern Negro in the field of employment with national business establishments is being revealed daily by representatives who move through city, town and hamlet in the state with a threefold purpose behind them.

One of these is Reuben N. Vaughn, Sales Representative for the Blatz Brewing Company, of Milwaukee. For the past two months Mr. Vaughn has been touring Georgia, accomplishing a great deal in this unwritten threefold purpose, which, in its perfection offers the following:

1. Proof to members of his race in outlying areas that qualified Negroes can and will get some of the better jobs available.
2. Encouragement to school stu-



REUBEN N. VAUGHN

dents that better jobs await them if they train themselves for the positions.

3. Bettering relationships between the race and big business while increasing the sale of a particular commodity.

Aside from his work on the local level, Vaughn has been busy in the southern part of the state.

HELPED IN HIRING

Probably one of the more out-

standing of Vaughn's feats was the good will developed in Augusta, Ga. after he was instrumental in the hiring of that city's first Negro driver salesman for the Blatz company.

Vaughn helped with the hiring of Elbert Simpson, 34 year old Augusta native son. Later, on May 20 and 22 he was asked to speak to the employees of the Luvenia School of Beauty Culture and the home office of the Pilgrim Life Insurance Company.

Vaughn told his audiences of the opening of vast fields for the Negro in big business and described the future in an optimistic vein.

OPPORTUNITIES

Earlier, on May 6 through May 8, the young salesman addressed the Senior Job Clinic Forum, conducted at Savannah State College, (similar to the annual Career conference of the Urban League.)

The senior class was given an enlightening insight into the present job opportunities and also methods of sales promotions of the present day.

SPEAKS TO SOLDIERS

Special promotions were undertaken at Camp Stewart, Hinesville, Ga., near Savannah and at Hunter Air Base in Savannah by Vaughn, in a timely endeavor to impress young servicemen that jobs of a better nature would be available when the hitch was finished. Vaughn also told them of the importance of extending their education. He was aided in this work by Mrs. Gloria Small, Civilian Personnel Manager at Camp Stewart.

In other instances Vaughn gave addresses at: the Beauticians state convention at Savannah, April 27-29; was guest speaker at the "Hub" Savannah's leading businessmen's club on April 10, and made a "good will speech" at the Elk's state convention in Augusta, May 18-21.

SHIP LAUNCHING

Vaughn was on hand when the C. M. S. steamship line launched a yacht, "The Visitor," to serve the recreational needs for the Negro in Savannah.

Purchased through the efforts of Dr. H. M. Collier, Dr. McDew and Samuel Stevens, a Savannah oil magnate, the ship sales each weekend to South Carolina and back, with the company bearing expenses.

The ship was christened by the wife of Dr. W. K. Payne, president of Savannah State College. Vaughn addressed the group via public address system and played records during the voyage.

In all these instances, Vaughn's first job was the promotion of his product. But along with this he effectively enlightened the public that Negroes are being hired today by big business firms.

FEPC Works!

Integration Of Workers On The Job Proves Successful, Big Industry Tells Senators

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of industry last Wednesday told the Senate Labor and Labor-Management Relations subcommittee that fair employment practices are working out quite well in their plants in the South as well as the North.

The witnesses who explained the nondiscriminatory employment policies their companies are following were Ivan L. Willis, vice president in charge of industrial relations for International Harvester company, and Frank M. Folsom president of the Radio Corporation of America.

The Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee was holding hearings on two FEPC bills—one introduced by Senator Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota, subcommittee chairman, and several of his colleagues, and the other by Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican, of New York.

Both International Harvester and the Radio Corporation of America have long had nondiscriminatory employment policies.

Willis said he did not know how long International Harvester's nondiscriminatory employment policy had existed but it first appeared in written form as official company policy in 1949.

Folsom said RCA's no discrimination in employment practices policy has been in effect since the company was founded in 1919 and applies to all of the corporation's activities in governmental, military and civilian fields.

International Harvester's policy for a good many years existed solely as an expression of company purpose and action, Willis testified, but within the last five or six years, many labor unions have joined with the company in official adherence to the no-discrimination policy and it is now

a part of most of the contracts with the many labor unions with which the company deals.

As an example of its contract provisions, Willis cited the agreement with the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO).

This contract binds the company and the union, in carrying out their obligations, not to discriminate against any employee because of race, sex, political or religious affiliation, or nationality, and the company agreed to continue its nondiscriminatory policy offering equal opportunities for available jobs to qualified applicants.

Willis explained that International Harvester is interested in economic equality. "We believe very deeply that a man has a right to earn a living," he stated. "We believe that the kind of living he earns should be what his own talents and abilities, his education,

his application entitle him to earn in a competitive market."

The company will not hire a man just because he is colored, nor will it refuse to hire him for that reason, he said. When the company establishes a new operation, as it has done since the war in Louisville, Ky., Memphis Tenn., and Evansville, Ind., Willis said, the company's policy is stated to the community, other business people and to employees prior to opening a plant.

He said the company has found no serious objection to its policy. There always is some discussion in southern cities as to whether the company is following the wisest course, he stated, but "we point out that it has proved successful elsewhere."

At the end of 1951, International Harvester had 74,642 employees, of whom 9,494 or 12.7 percent were colored. This "statistical result,"



IN THE INTERNATIONAL Harvester tabulating department are (left foreground) Mrs.

Geraldine Price, and Mrs. Marie Thomas, key punch operators.

Willis said, "comes about through natural causes and not as a result of design." No minimum or maximum quota for the hiring of colored workers or any other group is fixed, he added.

Of the colored employees, Willis testified, 3,410 were unskilled workers, 5,497 were semi-skilled workers 485 were skilled workers and 102 were lumped under the classification "other."

He explained that "unskilled employees" included new employees. "Semi-skilled employees" is the largest classification for both white and colored workers and includes almost all machine operators and assemblers, and "skilled employees" represent for the most part, journeymen or helpers in the skilled trades.

The classification "other" includes employees working in clerical jobs in the offices, such as clerks, typists, computing machine operators, receptionists and so forth, and foremen, employment interviewers, inspectors, hammer operators in a forge shop a metal trades apprentice, draftsmen, a labor relations investigator, a microfilm operator, and at the top of the tree in skills a metallurgist, an analytical chemist and an electrical engineer.

A total of 1,708 colored employees were promoted last year to better jobs, Willis said.

In carrying out its nondiscrimination policy, Willis said, the company's approach is (1) To do something about the problem, rather than just talk about it,

(2) To act at as rapid a pace as circumstances permit and not to retreat, and (3) To keep everyone involved as well informed as possible.

To illustrate this approach, he took as an example a new factory located in a southern city. He did not name the city. In this southern city, he said, state laws require separate drinking fountains, toilet and eating facilities and other separations.

The decisions are, first, the company is going to hire colored workers, there will be no "all-Negro" departments, and the plant is to start on an unsegregated basis.

The first step in carrying out these decisions, Willis stated, is to make sure that all of

the company's managerial people foremen and supervisors—thoroughly understand the policy and the reasons behind it. All workers applying for work in that plant are told what the

job assignments, their promotion and upgrading to better jobs were made on the same basis and on the basis of seniority and ability. In the introduction of colored employees into some of the company's offices, essentially the same procedures have been followed, Willis said. "As a result of our total ex-

perience," he testified, "I think all of us are convinced that there is nothing insuperable about the problem of integrating minority groups into industry, in any area of the United States. We recognize that progress may be faster in some places than in others but we do see progress all along the line."

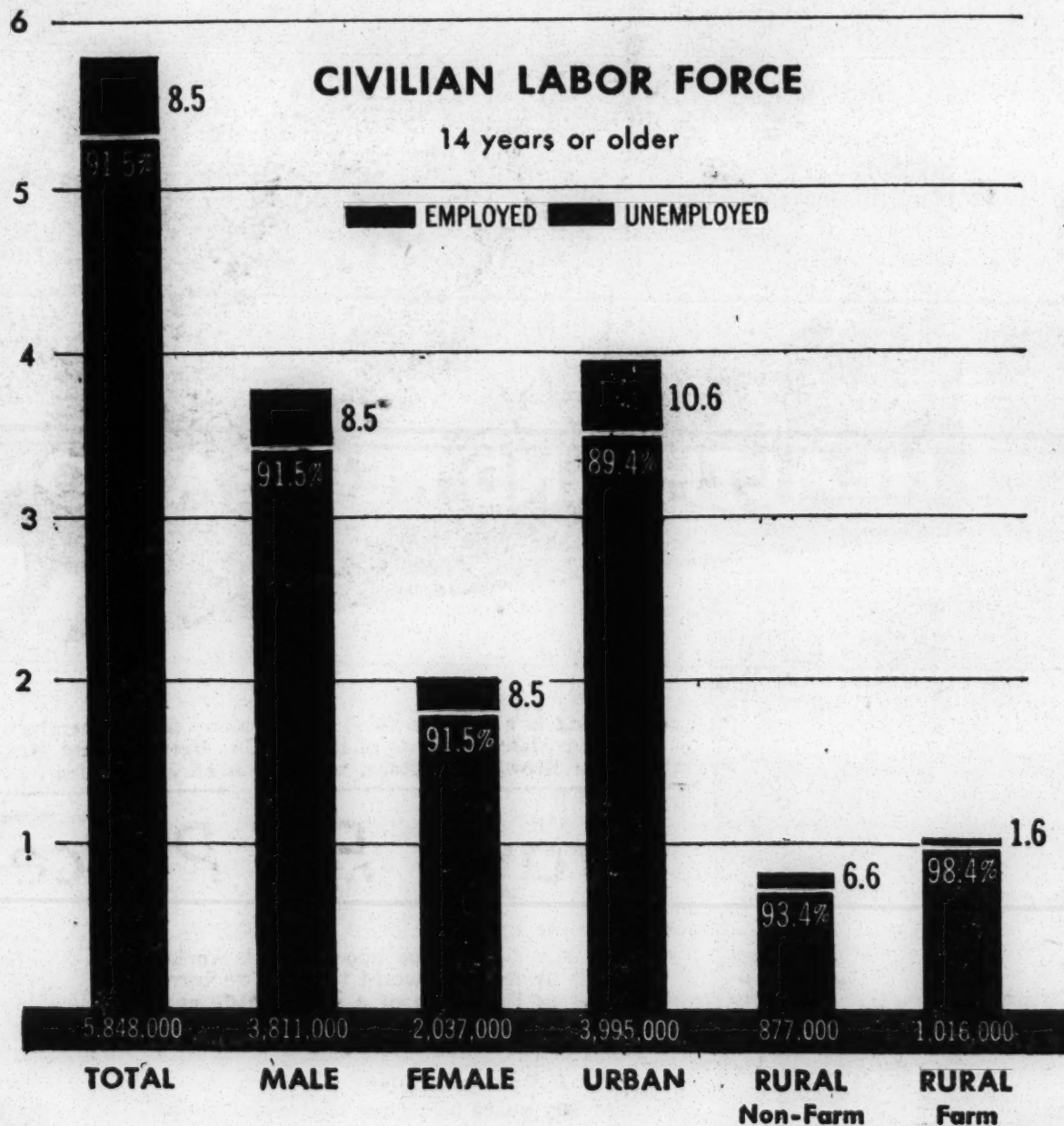
policy is. Willis explained that starting a shop in that particular southern city all job applicants were permitted to come into one waiting room, which was the normal employment practices in that area. Orientation classes for new employees were run on a nonsegregated basis, he said, and their

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

162 general
Apr. American dat. 4-36-52 P. 10
Success and.

of non-white* population U.S. 1950

IN MILLIONS



Reprinted from Quick Facts About Selling the Negro Market, issued by Associated Publishers, N.Y., representing the AFRO-AMERICAN.

Source: Bureau of Census, Series PC-7, No. 2, April 11, 1951.
*Nonwhite Composition is 99% Negro-American

NAACP Hits Civil Service Reclassification In South

mem. 5-27-52
WASHINGTON — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged this week that civil service reclassification of southern janitors and charwomen, most of whom are Negroes, will cause them to lose thousands of dollars in pay in more than fifty areas in the South.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, appeared before the Civil Service Board of Appeals on behalf of Negro employees at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, who were transferred from classified civil service ratings to ungraded area ratings. Under the area ratings, classified janitors and charwomen become la-

borers and their pay is then based on what local non-government laborers are paid—a loss in pay ranging from sixteen to thirty cents an hour. Other benefits of the classified civil service are also lost.

As a result of a three-year fight against the reclassification at Kelly Field, Texas, under the leadership of the San Antonio NAACP branch, the Texas regional office of the Civil Service Commission ordered the employees returned to a classified status, but the Air Force and other defense establishments appealed to Washington. The Washington office of the Commission also ruled in favor of the employees.

CONGRESSMAN DAWSON REVEALS THAT 500,000 NEGROES IN FED EMPLOY

once
NEW YORK, July 14—"The Negro In National Affairs" a stirring short feature film on the vital contributions that members of the race are making to national and international affairs, opens July 27 for seven days at the El Rey Theater, and at the Lincoln and Peralta theaters on August 3.

Another in the series of six films dealing with Negro America, "National Affairs," reveals for the first time the important part that over five hundred thousand Negroes are playing in the affairs of our nation.

In this new motion picture, Claude A. Barnett, director of the

Associated Negro Press, interviews the Honorable William A. Dawson, Congressman from the First District of Illinois. Congressman Dawson through the medium of film shows the high places that countless members of the race have achieved in the services of the United States, the United Nations and in city and state governments.

Highlights of of motion picture are the drills of the old famous Honor Guard in Germany, Korean war scenes, and such outstanding personalities as Dr. Ralph Bunche, Edith S. Sampson, Channing H. Tobias, and Colonel Campbell C. Johnson in action.

The Negro America series was produced by E. M. Gluckman with the advice and counsel of such distinguished persons as Dr. Frederick Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute; Mr. Willard Townsend, President of United Transport Service Employees, CIO; Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director of the Associated Negro Press; Rev. Marshall Shepard, Recorder of Deeds for the city of Philadelphia; Mr. C. C. Spaulding, President of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.; and Mr. William Trent, Director of the United Negro College Fund acting as a National Board of Selection.

Business, Industry Employing More Negroes in Positions Formerly Closed

"American business and industry are employing an increasing number of Negroes in many positions that were formerly closed to them," Frank M. Totton, vice president of the Chase National bank of the City of New York told the opening session of the three-day Career Conference at Virginia State college this morning. He spoke before 1,400 students and faculty members and the 82 consultants.

Mr. Totton urged the students to prepare themselves to meet successfully the competition in job finding. "American leaders in every phase of community and economic life," he said, "are learning to be teammates, they are learning to work together, they are learning to adjust themselves to the great and urgent problems of today's highly competitive society."

Purpose of the conference is to acquaint students about job opportunities in industry, government and the professions and to point up the reservoir of potential skills that are available in the colleges. The Career Conference is co-sponsored by the college and the National Urban League, a voluntary service agency with 58 local branches in 30 states, designed to promote equal economic opportunities.

Dr. R. P. Daniel, president of the college, said, "It is important for the school, as the only state supported institution of its kind in Virginia, to meet its responsibilities to a society which faces widening horizons of participation by all citizens." Dr. Daniel who is also a member of the President's Point Four Committee, discussed the opportunities in the United States Foreign Service for persons who have technical training to work in underdeveloped areas of the world.

Lester B. Granger, the league's executive director, referred to the "different approaches" to careers for Negro youth from the approaches of twenty years ago. "There is always a place today for the qualified person," Mr. Granger said, "and the Career Conference brings together management, labor, government consultants who will give the facts of our economic life to young aspiring students."

Dean Louis K. Downing, of the school of engineering of Howard university, Washington, D. C., congratulated the league for its work in opening doors in industry to

qualified Howard engineering graduates.

Consultants attending the conference represented the National Association of Manufacturers; General Cable Corporation, New York; International Harvester company, Louisville, Ky.; Radio Corporation of America, Camden, New Jersey; Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Marietta, Ga.; International Business Machine Corporation, New York; Western Electric company, Kearney N. J.; Sylvania Electric Products, Long Island, New York; Metropolitan Life Insurance company, Richmond Chamber of Commerce, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, City Investing company, New York; United States Atomic Energy Commission, Textile Workers Union, (CIO); Chicago Defender, United States Auto Workers (CIO); Virginia State Federation of Labor, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO); United States Department of Agriculture, Medical College of Virginia, Time Incorporated, Selective Service System, United States Department of State, Foundry Educational Foundation, Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company, Virginia Beef Cattle Producers Association, United States Department of Labor; R. Mars, The Contract company, and the Negro Labor Committee.

Student Interest Groups in Science, social work, commerce, fine arts, home economics, mechanical industries, agriculture, and the armed services were held Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning. The closing session will be held in the afternoon.

On Friday the conference committee will evaluate the results of these sessions and meetings.

Mr. Walter N. Ridley was chairman of the College Conference Planning Committee, assisted by Miss Ann Tannehill, the league's vocational guidance director.

Negro Postal Employees Get Top Promotions

CHICAGO — Three more top bracket promotions have been announced for National Alliance of Postal Employees members. They are in the Chicago Post Office, and bring to almost thirty the number of Negro postal employees in the NAPE who have been promoted during the last five months.

Henry W. McGee, former president of both the Chicago Branch NAPE and Chicago Branch NAACP, became general foreman of the Money Order division; Robert L. Birdson, secretary of the Chicago Branch, became clerk-in-charge in the Personnel Section, and Oscar O'Neal, also a star basketball player, became clerk-in-charge of outgoing mails. The promotions were made by Postmaster John B. Underhill.

Meanwhile, NAPE President Ashby B. Carter announced the naming of three men on a national NAPE veterans' committee to aid veterans of World War II and Korea now in the postal service. The men are: John B. Lee, Philadelphia, chairman; John W. White, Baltimore, and Edwin Logan, Washington. Others will be named from the NAPE districts.

It was also announced that L. G. Lockhart of Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed treasurer of District Three, by President L. C. Moman of Jacksonville, Fla., to succeed the late J. W. Reece of Atlanta.

It has also been disclosed that the NAPE goal of securing Negro post office inspectors may be nearer realization than believed. Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson has revealed that several Negro postal employees are already detailed to work with post office inspectors in Chicago, New York, Detroit and Los Angeles. These Negroes are active in the work of trailing and detecting apartment house mail box thieves.

Two former NAPE officials are recovering from illness, one of them the highest ranking Negro in the U. S. Post Office Department. Thomas P. Bomar, former

national secretary, and District Superintendent at Large of the Bureau of Postal Transportation, is recovering from hospitalization at Freedman's Hospital, Washington.

Former NAPE Vice President A. W. Bryan, whose wife heads the NAPE Women's Auxiliary, is recovering at his home in Atlanta, after an illness.

Must Give More Jobs -- Johnson

CHICAGO (ANP) — The United States must give its Negroes equal job opportunities if democracy is to overcome Communism on the world front, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, declared last week at the 35th annual meeting of the Chicago Urban League.

Speaking before a full house of 735 persons in the Casino Room of the Morrison hotel, Dr. Johnson challenged the whites of America to take a true stand for democracy in America.

In other activities, the Chicago Urban League presented 13 merit awards to individuals or organizations for their contributions to progress in interracial harmony during 1951, and Urban League officials made various annual reports.

Award winners included the University of Illinois Student Body for selecting a Negro as homecoming queen. The queen, Miss Clarice Davis of Chicago, accepted the honors in person for her fellow students. Other winners were:

Aldens, Inc., a mail order house, Commonwealth Edison Co., Doehler-Jarvis Corp., Inland Steel Co., International Harvester Co., and International Rolling Mill Products Co., all for utilizing fair employment practices.

Inland Steel Local 1422, United Steel Workers of America, CIO, for integration "on the basis of merit and ability." Roosevelt College "for your democratic practice in admitting students."

Frank Annunzio, director, Illinois state department of labor, for directive giving state employment service a policy using no racial references in its files and none from prospective

employers.

Jack L. Cooper, pioneer Negro radio producer; John H. Johnson, publisher of Ebony and other magazines and Joseph Lohman, who introduced system of educating local police officers in race relations.

AUDIENCE ENTHUSIASTIC

The enthusiastic audience interrupted Dr. Johnson several times as he spoke without a manuscript. Dr. Johnson said in part:

"The most important single program on civil rights for the Negro is that of the most rapid possible securing for the Negro the right to work—the opportunity to work in every area on every level, and to be advanced in those areas on the basis of ability."

"The hiring of Negroes in better jobs is stimulating and inspiring Negroes. On the world front this action by American commercial, industrial and banking leaders has an even more important role."

"The treatment of American Negroes can determine whether or not the United States and the Western Bloc will inherit world moral leadership or have it taken from them by the rising force of Communism."

CIVIL SERVICE JOBS

The U. S. Civil Service Commission today announced an examination for Scientific Aid (Cotton) for filling positions paying from \$2,750 to \$3,410 a year in various Federal agencies in Washington, D. C., and vicinity. To qualify, applicants must take a written test and have had appropriate experience or education.

Applications must be filed by October 7, 1952 with the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for the Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Further information and applications may be obtained from Mr. J. E. Giffner, located at Room 259, Post Office Building, Birmingham, or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Oxley Reviews Job Trends During 20 Years Service

WASHINGTON — Lawrence A. Oxley, one of the pioneer employees of the Department of Labor, and consistent fighter for rights and better job opportunities for his people, will round out 20 years of service to this agency next month.

Mr. Oxley, industry relations representative for the industry relations branch, Defense Manpower Administration in the Department of Labor, was one of the first colored professional workers to be employed by this agency.

The affable, 65-year-old Mr. Oxley, was first appointed Commissioner of Conciliation in the Conciliation Service and assistant to the secretary of Labor in 1934. He served four years in that capacity.

Started With Two Workers

When he came to the Labor Department in 1934 there were only two other members of his race holding down professional jobs, two with clerical positions and six messengers.

One of Mr. Oxley's first acts was to try to get more members of his race employed in professional positions.

He was instrumental in bringing in four persons to positions paying \$4,600 a year. They were: Alvin Rucker of Chicago, now with the National Resources Board; Roy Ellis, now retired and who left for a trip to Switzerland and other European countries on Tuesday; William Simmons of NY City and J. Arthur Wisacre.

SIO Employees

This mere handful of professional worker, as well as clerical and other employees have grown to the extent that there are now approximately 150 working in the professions, 300 clericals and 60 messengers.

These persons work in such occupations as supervisors, technicians, labor economists, occupational analysts, statisticians, research assistants, librarians, counselors, lawyers, hearing examiners, secretaries, statistical clerk, stenographers, typists, comptometer operators, public relations specialists, and veterans representatives.

Commenting on the vast changes in employment since those early days, Mr. Oxley says the most heartening is the acceptance of colored women and recognition of the contributions they can make

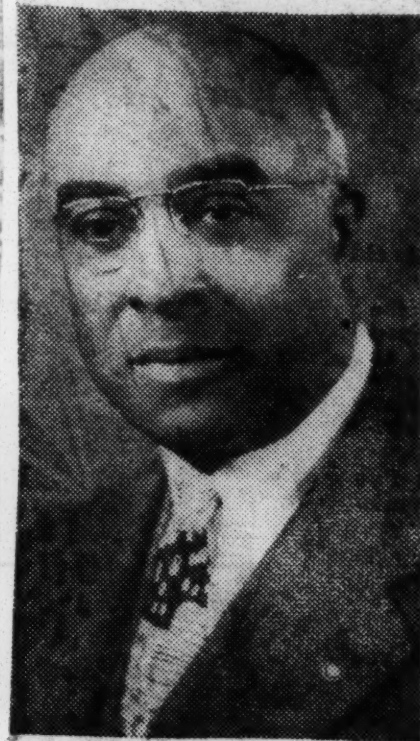
to the Labor Department and the Federal service in general.

Secretary Rebuffs Group

Reminiscing a bit more, he recalled that colored employees were not allowed to eat in the cafeteria.

He remembers that he was called into the office of the Secretary of Labor, shortly after Mrs. Francis Perkins was appointed to the post, to sit in on a conference she was holding with a group of white employees, who were protesting the fact that two of the

Serves 20 Years



Lawrence A. Oxley, who will receive his 20-year service pin as an employee of the Department of Labor. Mr. Oxley has seen many changes in employment trends as they effect our people during his tenure of service. He is an ardent church workers and fighter for better job opportunities.

new professional workers "had dared to eat in the cafeteria."

Previously the tan employees were going into the cafeteria, purchasing whatever food they wanted and taking it to a small room down the hall to eat by themselves.

Mr. Oxley relates how Mrs. Perkins rebuffed the protest group

and declared that "she had no intention of stopping the colored employees from eating in the dining room and hoped nobody else did."

He said he was appointed by the secretary that day to report directly to her any effort to keep the tan employees from eating in the cafeteria or any disturbances that might arise as a result of such an effort.

Other Positions

Mr. Oxley has also served as chief of the division of colored labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1940-41; supervisor, colored placement service, United States Employment Service, Social Security Board, 1941-42; senior technical representative, placement bureau, 1942-1943; technical representative, program policy division USES, 1945-47.

Although he has a full schedule in his Government duties, Mr. Oxley finds time to be an ardent church worker. He is a member of the executive council, Diocese of Washington, Protestant Episcopal Church; Joint Commission on Colored People, General Convention, and has completed two social studies for the Rockefeller and Rosenwald Foundations.

Former Teacher

Prior to going into Government service Mr. Oxley served as a lieutenant in the Army during World War I; field representative, War Department Commission; teacher of Social Sciences, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.; State director, division of colored welfare, North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare.

Mr. Oxley is the husband of Mrs. Mamie Elizabeth Hill Oxley, formerly of Chatham County, N. C., a registered nurse. She is a Red Cross Home Nursing instructor and a graduate of St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, N. C.

Two children were born to this union, Mrs. Edna Desverney of New Rochelle, N. Y., and the late Miss Dora Alice Clara Oxley.

Directed Music Combo

Lieutenant Oxley, as he is better known to most of his friends and associates, is a native of Boston and was educated in the public schools of that city and Cambridge, Mass. He received instruction under private tutorage of Harvard University professors.

At one time he was director of "The Oxley Entertainers," a five piece combination composed of students attending the New Eng-

land Conservatory of Music. He was the drummer.

The Lieutenant was grand basileus of the Omega Psi Fraternity for three years and is still very active in that organization.

NCNW Aids In Drive For Filing Clerical Shortage

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The National Council of Negro Women, Inc., is one of 10 national women's organizations who have joined with the U. S. Department of Labor in initiating a program to help ease one of the nation's most troublesome occupational manpower shortages — that of stenographers and other office workers.

A plan for initiating this program through "pilot projects" in cities where the need is acute has been worked out by Robert C. Goodwin, director of the bureau of employment security, and Miss Frieda S. Miller, director of the women's bureau, according to Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin.

The first four cities selected for this cooperative effort, are Hartford, Conn., Des Moines, Ia.; Chicago, and Cleveland, Ohio.

The shortages of stenographers and typists have increased ten-fold since the defense program was started in 1950, reported Goodwin.

"In February, local public employment offices reported 3,600 job openings for typists which could not be filled in the communities where they were needed," he said.

"Suitable applications to fill these job openings are now being sought through out-of-area and out-of-state recruitment."

Miss Miller believes that thousands of women with clerical and stenographic skills, not now in the labor market, would take jobs if part-time employment were available in their communities.

Equal Pay Confab Set

WASHINGTON

A two-day national conference on how to bring the principle of equal pay for equal work into actual practice in the United States has been called by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

It will be held at the Labor Department, in the Interdepartmental Auditorium, in Washington, D.C., on Monday, March 31, and Tuesday, April 1, according to announcement made today by Miss Frieda S. Miller, director of the Women's Bureau.

"With a woman in three out of every ten jobs at the present time, and with the possibility that still more women will be needed as defense production progresses, it is important to give some attention to the social and economic effects of paying one set of workers less than another for doing the same or comparable work," Miss Miller said in calling the conference.

"Until we find ways to adjust the inequalities which exist between the wages paid to men and women workers, we can expect discontent and dissatisfaction on the part of the women who receive lower wages, and insecurity for the men whose wages can be undercut by the hiring of women at a lower rate," she pointed out.

Albert Black Named Personnel Manager Of General Cable Plant

NEW YORK— The National Urban League hailed this week the success of Albert Black, a "pilot placement" whose promotion to the position of personnel manager of the Rome, N. Y., plant of the General Cable corporation, was disclosed today by Julius A. Thomas, director of the League's Department of Industrial Relations.

Black, referred to the General Cable Corporation's largest plant by the Urban League last year for a position as assistant personnel manager, was upped to personnel manager this week when a vacancy arose in that position. He will be in charge of industrial and personnel relations of the plant and act as main spokesman for the corporation in its dealings with the various unions to which the 1,800 employees belong.

"I enjoy the work tremendously", Black said in an interview at the Urban League's office in New York City, "and I regard my promotion as a challenge in-as-much as it represents an unique responsibility placed on my shoulders. My co-workers at General Cable Corporation have been most cooperative since my arrival here eleven months ago, and I could not have asked to work with a finer group".

Shortly after he arrived at the Rome plant, Black was invited by numerous civic organizations, including the Kiwanis and Romans, to be guest speaker, and he also gave a series of lectures on citizenship at Utica College, an extension of Cornell University, and on industrial relations Cornell University. Recently, he was invited to become a member of the Utica College Industrial Relations Commission, a consulting group to service industry in the Mohawk Valley.

The "pilot placement" project, a key activity of the Urban League's Industrial Relations Department, seeks to place qualified Negroes in highly skilled, technical and supervisory positions in American industry and commerce, and it was through this source



ALBERT BLACK (left) a National Urban League "pilot replacement" who was recently promoted to position of personnel manager of the Rome, N. Y., General Cable Corporation plant, discusses program details with Frank Y. Kromm Dahl, Rome's plant manager.

that Black was referred to the General Cable corporation.

The General Cable corporation has six plants and employs over 6,000 men and women in manufacturing over 3,000 electrical conductors ranging from the smallest magnet wires to the large high voltage cables. Chairman of its board is Dwight R. G. Palmer, who in 1951 served as chairman of the Urban League Fund. Honored for his services in the Urban League movement, at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York in January of this year, Palmer was presented a leather-bound parchment scroll and lauded for demonstrating in "mounmental proportions that equal economic opportunity can be achieved in the industrial scene".

Lockheed Plan Seen As Big Economic Gain For Negroes

Race Workers Get Big Slice Of \$50 Million Annual Pay

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the final of two articles on the production program of the Lockheed Aircraft corporation at Marietta, Ga., where more than 400 Negroes are being trained to produce two sections of the B-47 stratojet. Lerone Bennett, Jr., staff writer, and Robert E. Johnson, city editor, spent a day at the sprawling aircraft plant, observing the unprecedented program.)

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR. and ROBERT E. JOHNSON

K. V. Sampson, director of administration at Lockheed, estimates that Negroes will constitute approximately 10 per cent of the entire labor force at the peak production stage in March, 1953.

At peak production, the corporation will employ about 16,000 persons, 1,300 of whom will be Negroes. Most of these workers, officials say, will be in "actual, direct jobs rather than in indirect jobs."

Lee Rogers, publicity director, commented that the program is not designed "just to put colored people on the payroll."

He added: "We aim to offer them the greatest economical potential. We are therefore concentrating on raising the economic potential of workers in this section. After they are trained, they could leave Atlanta and get higher paying jobs elsewhere."

All officials at the plant pointed out that the educational achievements of Negro workers are much higher than those of white workers. R. S. Kennon, labor relations representative, said that about three fourths of the workers have two or more years of college work.

All of the men, Kennon said, are high school graduates and three are former instructors at Carver Vocational school. Dr. Allen D. Albert, Jr., director of public relations, pointed out that "there is no difference between the pay rates of Negroes and whites."

"The pay scale," Albert said, "is based on skill, not race."

Touring the security-conscious plant, Kennon and Rogers pointed to Negroes who have already been assigned to jobs on the assembly line. Near a vast line of towering-shark-nosed planes, Ester Smith of Atlanta crouched over a par-

tially-completed job.

At another end of the plant buzzing lines of Negroes were riveting. And in the training school, hundreds of Negroes were learning riveting and drilling on fabrics from salvaged planes.

R. L. Boynton, director of sheet metal training, commented that "every man is trained to be a specialist." He estimated that similar training in a private technical school would cost "\$600, for tuition alone." The entire training program costs more than \$1,000,000, Boynton added.

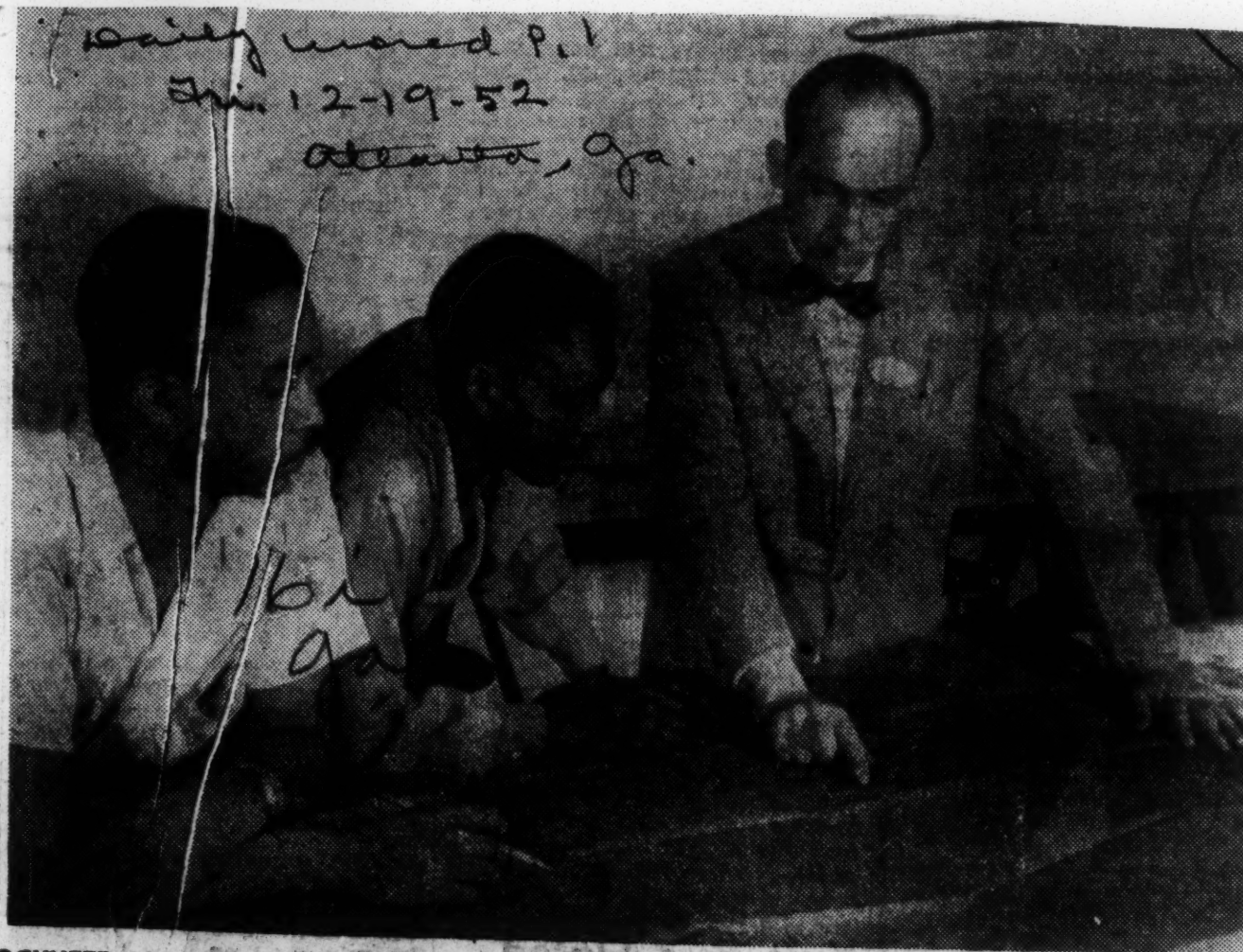
Among those in the riveting and drilling classes were W. A. Tidwell of Atlanta, and Asa Heard, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta. In a special, advanced class were Bennett Davis, of Atlanta Will Solomon, of Emerson, Ga., and Robert Hightower of Temple, Ga.

Kennon said that 28 per cent of Negro workers at the plant travel 33 miles or more to get to work. Dr. Albert commented that adequate housing, recreation and transportation are problems with which the staff is concerned.

"In a rapidly growing community," Dr. Albert said, "there is always a social lag and marginal groups are always hit the hardest."

All officials agreed that the only drawback is the "serious lack" of skilled Negro workers. "Once we get enough workers trained," they said, "we are going to use in direct work all we can find."

The corporation has an annual payroll of approximately 50 million



LOCKHEED JOB TRAINEES — Ben Davis of Atlanta (left) and Morris Holmes are shown here receiving classroom instruction from G. W. Yeager (right) in Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's on-the-job training program for Negroes. They are studying electrical blueprint reading.

dollars. Workers are employed at wages of from \$1.35 to \$1.89 an hour.



LEARNING A SKILLED TRADE — J. A. Burruss of Atlanta, enrolled in Lockheed Aircraft's million dollar training program for Negroes is shown learning to ream and counter. When he completes his course, he will help build B-47 bombers.

\$1 Million Negro Trainee Program Put In Operation

EDITOR'S NOTE: (This is the first of two articles on the integration of Negroes into the production program of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation at Marietta, Ga. Lerone Bennett, Jr., staff writer, and Robert E. Johnson, city editor, spent a day at the sprawling aircraft plant, observing the unprecedented program of "fair employment" in Dixie).

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR. and ROBERT E. JOHNSON

Beneath the 70,000 lights of the huge Lockheed Aircraft plant at Marietta, Ga., skilled Negro and white technicians are working shoulder to shoulder, producing the shark-nosed, B-47 stratojet which made its maiden flight Tuesday.

More than 450 Negroes are employed at the plant and 100 more are actually on the assembly line riveting and lacing the shining skin of the six-jet bomber that can take the atom or hydrogen bomb to the enemy anywhere in the world. Approximately 40 Negroes are now

who have been employed to learn cost consciousness, and (3) meeting the labyrinthine techniques of production schedules. Most of the trainees have attended college.

Undaunted, production officials set up a school to train workers to build two sections of the bombers from the ground up. K. V. Sampson, director of administration, said:

"When we started out we didn't find any technical schools for Negroes in this area, so we set up our own school. We can't wait around for that sort of thing. As I understand (Negro workers) are doing very well. They are turning out good work and I have received many compliments."

Lee Rogers, publicity director, pointed out that production officials are interested in using Negroes in direct, skilled jobs rather than in "the janitorial services, sweeping up shavings." He outlined the initial stages of training Negro workers.

Untrained workers are first given a personal interview and a battery of tests, including mechanical aptitude, mechanical reading, and personal selection tests. Successful applicants are then placed on a hiring list.

When requisitions are received for certain types of workers, top men on the hiring list are employed at \$1.55 an hour to train for six weeks or longer. Upon completion of training, the worker reports to the production floor for assembly work.

Sampson said Negroes will build two sections of the B-47, the aft fuselage and nose section. "They will," he said, "be built from scratch and assembled by Negroes."

R. S. Kennon, a graduate of Morehouse College, is employed by the company as labor relations representative. He is the only Negro employed in the administrative section.

The training center located on the basement floor, is familiarly known as the "Lockheed Industrial College." Nine veteran airplane workers are employed as instructors. Movies, production board training and demonstrations are utilized in the training program.

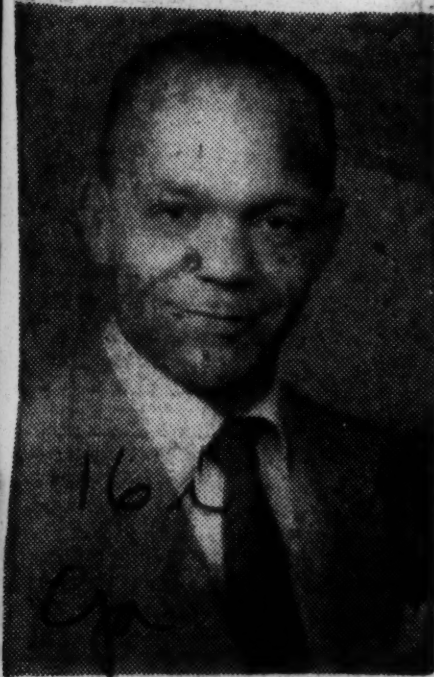
R. R. Brown is in charge of the Negro training program with a competent staff that includes J. C. Bernard, supervisor in charge of manufacturing division; R. L. Boynton, in charge of sheet metal assembly classes; and sheet metal instructors M. C. Kelley, J. L. Karr, H. K. Pharr, H. R. Rakestraw and J. C. Hollingsworth.

Every instructor, while a specialist, knows aircraft from "A" to "Z." They emphasize three things to the students: (1) quality of work, (2)

Top officials at the Lockheed plant speak of the Negroes

18-52

Reuben Vaughan Named Blatz Beer Representative



REUBEN N. VAUGHN

Reuben N. Vaughn, former popular disc jockey at Radio Station WERD, was hired here recently as state representative for the Blatz Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Blatz company, a nationally known beer corporation, is reputed to be the leading beer company in Negro employment and public relations in the south east.

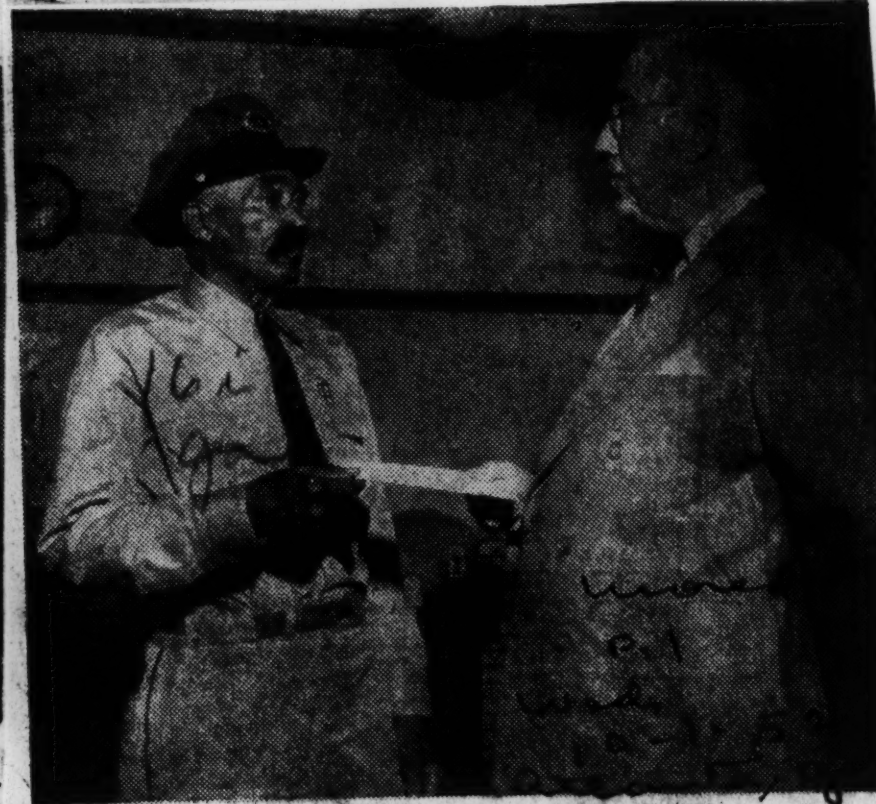
Mr. Vaughn's work with the company will consist of a combination of sales and public relations, with the idea of stimulating sales mainly among Negro business firms throughout the state of Georgia. Future increases in company employment may depend upon the successful increase in traffic in the Negro area, Vaughn said.

The new state representative is a native of Birmingham, Ala. He was reared and received the major part of his education in Los Angeles, California. He came to Atlanta in 1950 and was graduated from the Atlanta college of Mortuary Science.

While in Atlanta, Vaughn has been active in civic and business organizations.

Vaughn works under the direction of Pat H. Montgomery, company district manager, Bob Payne and Bob Burl, both Gate City Beverage company distributors, whom he

said have been helpful and instrumental in helping with his program since he began his duties in January.



THE FIRST NEGRO TO RETIRE from the Special Delivery Department of the Atlanta Post Office retired from duty Tuesday after 34 years service.

John Porter, 70, receives departing gift from Supervisor C. G. Clark. — (Perry Photo)

Postman Retires After 34 Years Of Postal Service

Virtually every special delivery messenger at the New Post Office Building was happy yesterday but one, and he who was about to gain the distinction of being the first of his race to retire from his department in the history of Georgia, celebrated the occasion with tears in his eyes.

John Porter, Sr., who celebrated his 70th birthday on September 18, has been a Special Delivery Messenger since November 29, 1918 and has a record to honest and efficient service behind him, his superiors declared.

And to prove he liked the U. S. Mail service, his son, John Porter Jr., of 634 Highland Ave., N. E. had served in the same department for about 12 years.

Porter lives at 262 Bynum St., N. E., with his wife, Mrs. Jessie Porter, and two daughters; Eloise and Louise Porter.

Porter's service dates back to the days when few streets in Atlanta were paved, and messengers skirted the by ways of the city on bicycles 24 hours a day. He had become known in many downtown office buildings and respected wherever he went.

And Tuesday afternoon, while his fellow workers, some who had been working nearly as long as he, excitedly prepared to laud him on his last day of work, Porter stood around and stared moodily at the mail slots he would leave.

As the time drew nearer, his face grim solemn with years of remem-

brances, tears ran unashamedly down his thin cheeks. And still later when his superior, C. G. Clark presented him with a cash gift from his fellow workers, he completely choked up and could only murmur, "Thank you."

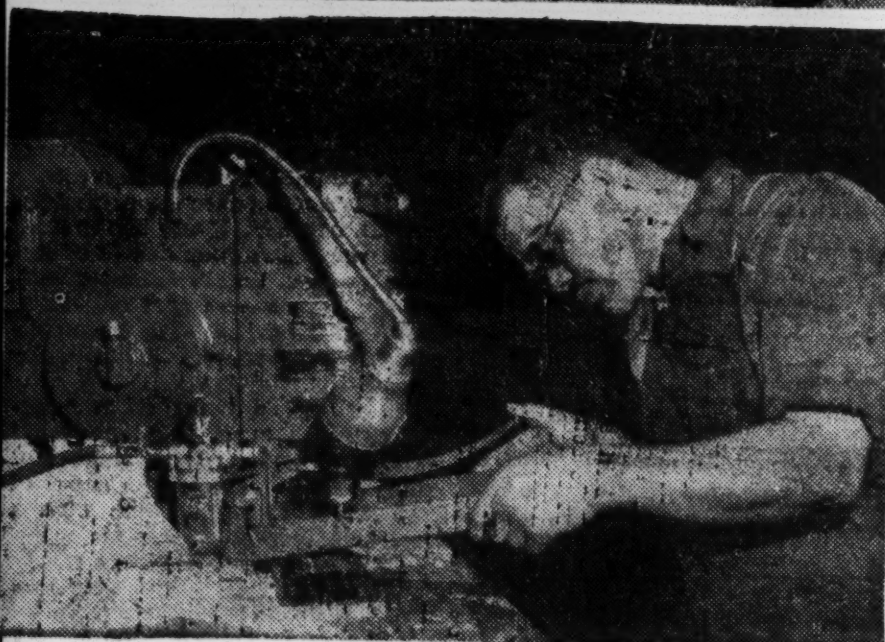
Clark told other messengers that Porter "Is an example for you younger men."

Clark added everybody liked Porter, even patrons.

Employees proved this by gathering around him to congratulate his successful career. George Do, who had served as long as Porter but had not reached the age requirement for retirement, J. C. Osborne, who had served for 26 years.

Porter was also lauded by William H. Smith, 29 years service, Jessie Wilson, 28 years service, John Calhoun, 26 years, Guy Broughton, 28 years and Guy Finch, 28 years.

Porter accepted the gift from his friends and went quickly back to work as he climaxed 34 years of ceaseless work in his community.

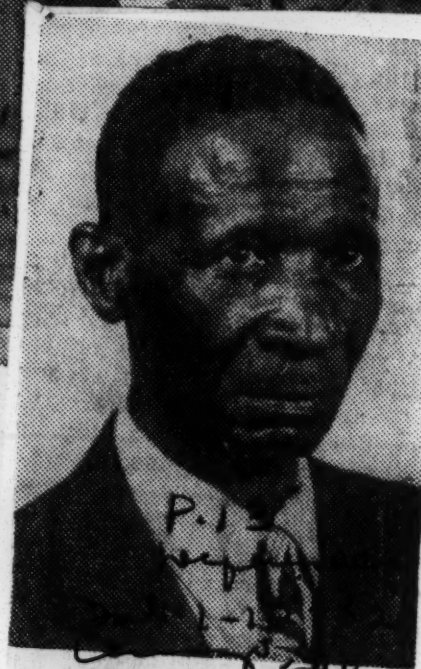


LOCKHEED'S MILLION DOLLAR NEGRO TRAINING PROGRAM shows (left to right) Willie Kekey of Atlanta, employee of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Georgia Division, Sheet Metal Shop, stack routing B-47 parts with a master router. Kekey's background includes one and a half years of college and aircraft experience with Bell Aircraft during World War II.

C. E. Waddington, Hiram; H. M. Lee, Atlanta; and Ralph Williams, Atlanta, remove burrs from sheet metal B-47 parts in all-Negro section of the sheetmetal department. Willie E. Jones, Atlanta, stack drills sheet aluminum B-47 parts. The department does all the routing, burning, and drilling of sheet metal parts going into the B-47 Stratojet. Jones had previous experience before coming to work for Lockheed.



"WHERE TO, SIR?"—Chicago Defender's relentless fight to have competent Negroes integrated into public utilities and transportation system of the city gains momentum as Yellow and Checker cab companies hire Negro drivers for first time. Here, Yellow cab driver Lester O'Neil, one of the first Negro drivers hired by the company, prepares to trip his meter after learning destination of his first passenger.—Defender photo by Rhoden.



WALTER BROWN, 339 E. 55th pl., retired from Commonwealth Edison Co. Jan. 1 after more than 31 consecutive years' service at Fisk generating station, 1111 W. Cermak rd. He was a member of the boiler maintenance crew. During World War I Brown served overseas for nine months with the 246th Service Battalion. He has lived in his present neighborhood for more than 20 years.



[TRIBUNE Photo]
Jan. 19-52
Chief Dan Conway (left) inspecting county forest rangers yesterday. Stock Pemberton (center) wears new streamlined jacket while Leonard Miller (left) and Roy Haslam have older type ones.

Want All Alike

Forest preserve rangers in the north section of the county were inspected yesterday by Dan Conway, chief ranger, at the headquarters at Milwaukee and Devon avs. Those in the southern section will be inspected today in Dan Ryan Woods, 87th st. and Western av. Conway said the inspection is to weed out uniforms which do not conform to specifications. Capt. Hugh Donnelly and Lts. George Hatch and Edward Higgins aided Conway in the inspection.

More NAPE Men Given Top Bracket Promotions in P. O.

CHICAGO—Three more top bracket promotions have been announced for National Alliance of Postal Employees members. They are in the Chicago Post Office, and bring to almost thirty the number of Negro postal employees in the NAPE who have been promoted during the last five months.

Henry W. McGee, former president of both the Chicago Branch NAPE and Chicago Branch NAACP, became general foreman of the Money Order Division; Robert L. Birdsong, secretary of the Chicago branch, became clerk-in-charge in the Personnel Section, and Oscar O'Neal, also a basketball player, became clerk-in-charge of outgoing mails. The promotions were made by Postmaster John Haderlein.

Meanwhile, NAPE President Ashby B. Carter announced the naming of three men on a national NAPE veterans' committee to aid veterans of World War II and Korea now in the postal service. The men are: John B. Lee, Philadelphia, chairman; John W. White, Baltimore, and Erwin Logan, Washington. Ten others will be named from the NAPE districts.

It was also announced that L. G. Lockhart of Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed treasurer of District 3 by President L. C. Moman of Jacksonville, Fla., to succeed the late J. W. Reece of Atlanta.

IT HAS also been disclosed that the NAPE goal of securing Negro post office inspectors may be nearer realization than believed. Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson has revealed that several Negro postal employees are already detailed to work with post office inspectors in Chicago, New York, Detroit and Los Angeles. These Negroes are active in the work of trailing and detecting apartment house mail box thieves.

Two former NAPE officials are recovering from illness, one of them the highest ranking Negro in the U. S. Post Office Department. Thomas P. Bomar, former national secretary, and

district superintendent at large of the Bureau of Postal Transportation, is recovering from hospitalization at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington.

Former NAPE Vice President A. W. Bryan, whose wife heads the NAPE Women's Auxiliary, is recovering at his home in Atlanta, after an illness.



CENTRAL AMERICAN BEAUTY Hazel A. Lowe will be among dazzling ladies-in-waiting at Chicago Defender's 4th annual "A Night at the Mardi Gras Ball" Monday night, Feb. 25, at the Parkway ballroom, 45th st., and South Parkway. Mrs. Lowe, who hails from British Honduras, will wear an authentic Guatemalan costume at the colorful Defender ball, an outstanding event each year. She is employed as credit manager in the main office of Spiegel's Inc. in Chicago.



CLAY BROWN, resident of Robbins, Ill., retires on pension after 35 years' continuous service with Peoples Gas Light and Coke company of Chicago. Brown, who owns his own home, has a daughter, Bertha, and six grandchildren. He began as a laborer with Peoples Gas in 1916 and at the time of his retirement was a member of the maintenance staff at the 110th St. office.



Fred Holmes, whose turret lathe is turning out miscellaneous gears that will go into tank engines

Labor Integration Moves Into Dixie

Agro-American
Colored workers play an important part in the Michoud Ordnance Plant in New Orleans, now operated by Chrysler Corporation

16a Corporation

the South.

Follows Hiring Pattern

Speaking also for the New Orleans Urban League, a Red Feather Agency supported by The Community Chest, Numa J. Rousseve, League president, described the fact that an important new-comer operation like the Michoud Ordnance Plant has chosen to pattern its employment practices after the better hiring patterns of the South's fastest growing industrial center, rather than the serious failures which are rampant elsewhere throughout the country.

"Although the plant is still far away from ready for full scale hiring and production, Chrysler's policy of no discrimination has already been implemented with the employment of qualified colored persons in a variety of skilled machine operations such as lathes, precision grinders, milling machines, multiple drills, boring mills, and in other jobs ranging from unskilled to inspection work.

"The encouraging picture at Chrysler is a result of intelligent and patient action in an area generally believed to be difficult," Mr. McPherson said.

The employment policy of the Chrysler Corporation Tank Engine Factory at New Orleans was recently praised by J. Westbrook McPherson, Executive Director of the New Orleans Urban League as one of the notable exceptions to the dismal picture which was revealed by the National Urban League's recent survey of defense industry hiring of colored people in thirty key industrial cities.

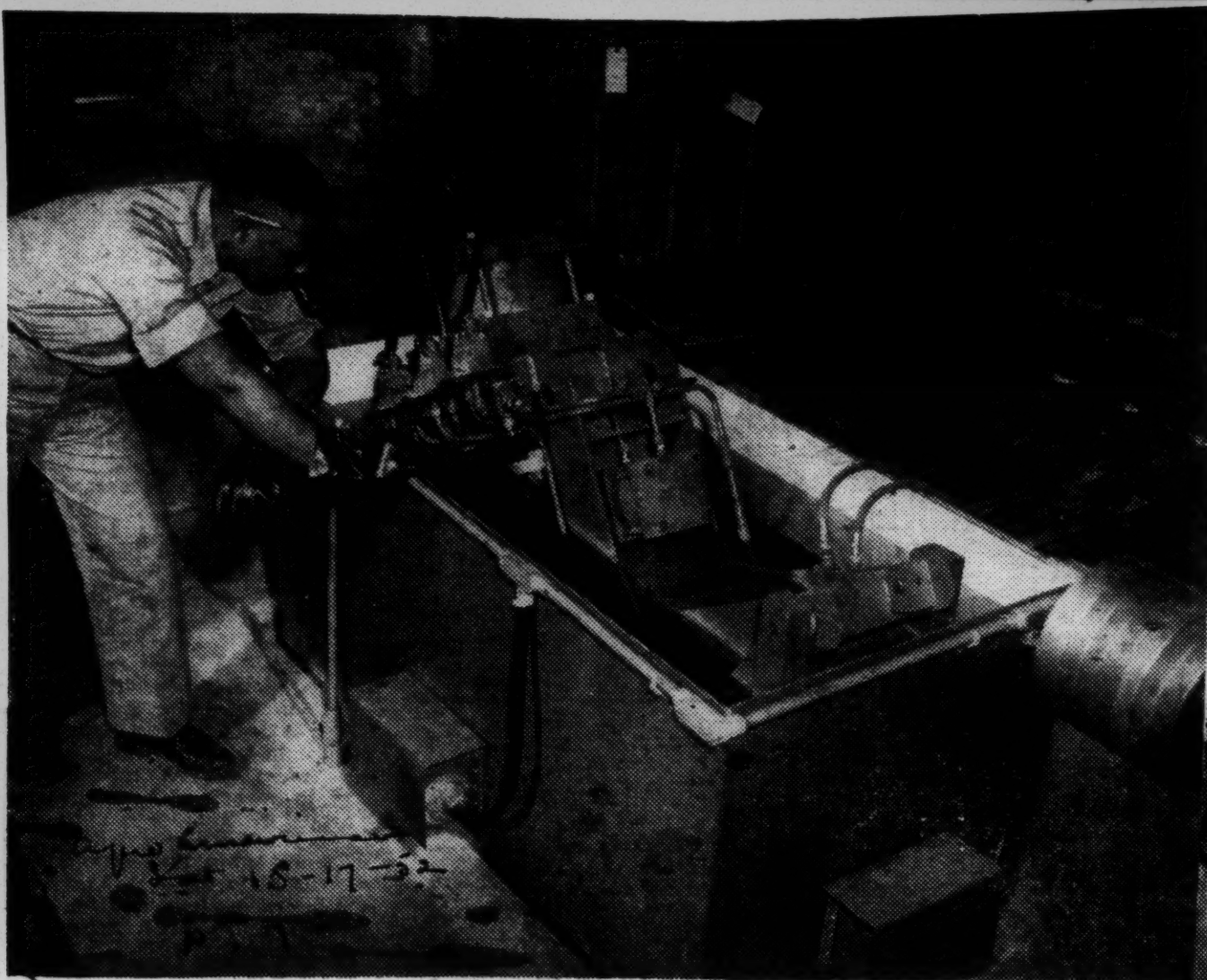
Not Employed Everywhere

"With some exception, there are broad areas of employment in which colored people are generally not employed in the New Orleans area—the clerical, retail, sales, technical and other better paid jobs," said Mr. McPherson.

"On the other hand, it is an unpublicized and little known fact that a number of long-established local industrial plants in New Orleans have quietly practiced for years a policy of employing colored persons in the 'blue color field.'" he continued.

He went on to say that this development now establishes New Orleans as an area whose potential as an ideal region for industrial development and defense production need not be limited by any inability to utilize its manpower to meet the nation's demand for full production for national security.

A recent nation-wide survey of the National Urban League revealed that a picture varying from one community to another, and from one plant to another, with respect to colored employment, was just as spotty in the East as in the West and in the North as in



Melvin Lee, inspector, shown here pressure testing cylinder heads.

May 17, 1952

AFRO MAGAZINE SECTION

Lumber Firm Hires Negroes in Top Jobs

By ERNEST A. CURRY

HARVEY, La. — The 63-year-old Joseph Rathborne Land and Lumber Company here is now boasting of increased revenue from the \$104,000,000 Negro market in the metropolitan New Orleans area as a result of its hiring 95 per cent Negro personnel in responsible jobs, it was disclosed last week by company officials. The firm is one of the largest building material and appliance businesses on the West Bank.

Holding the top position with the firm as manager of the Department Store of Building Materials and Appliances is Earl J. Franklin, who has been with the company eleven years and worked his way through channels to head its biggest branch.

MR. FRANKLIN has as his assistant manager in charge, Ralph DeCuir of Algiers. Two top salesmen handle the sales of

drivers, lumber specialists, driver helpers, salesmen, and managers with good results.

Besides building materials, the company boasts a first-line supply of televisions, radios, washing machines, Frigidaires, paint, garden equipment, etc.

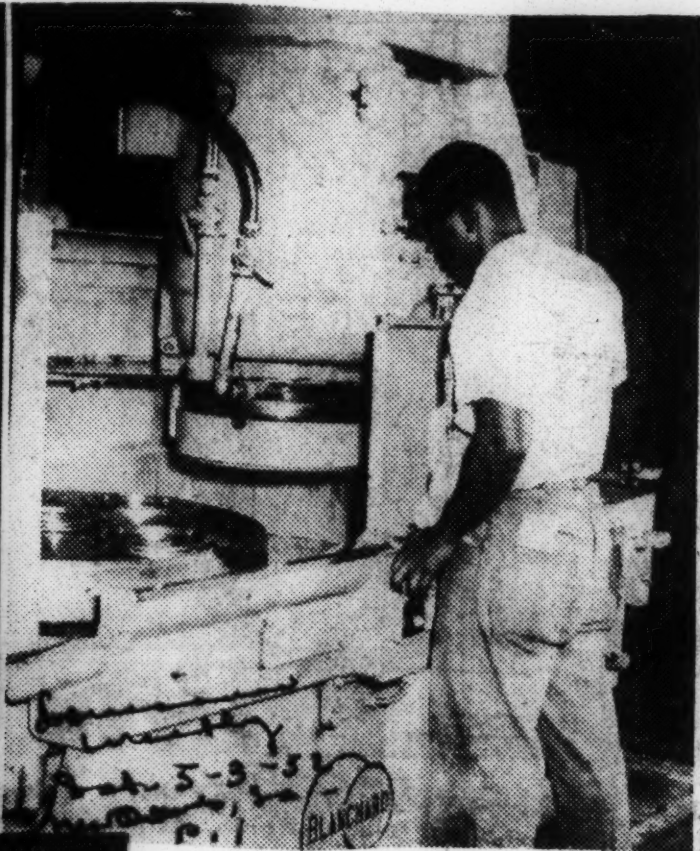
Mr. Rathborne, associated with several national firms, has been operating his company for several years with a large number of Negro personnel. A successful businessman of Harvey, he has placed Negroes in responsible positions with his firm.

He has placed them as truck



MOSS L. KENDRICKS, public relations expert, seated, confers with executives of the Louisiana Coca Cola Co. relative to the work of their newly appointed public relations man, Marcus Newstadter, in New Orleans. Executives are, on extreme left, R. A. Freeman, president of the local company and S. A. Seeleve, vice-

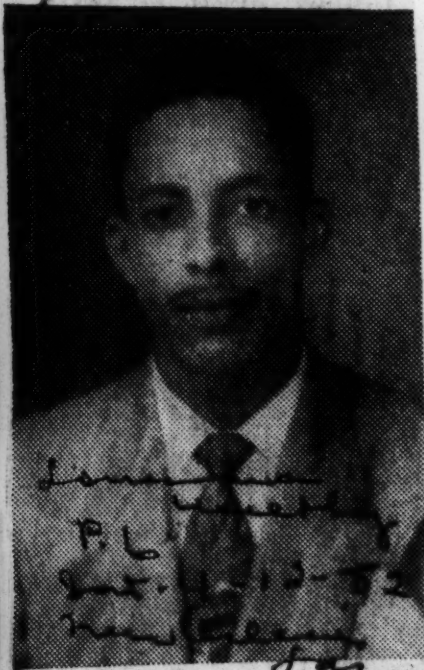
president. Mr. Newstadter was honored with a banquet during the presence of Mr. Kendricks in the city. The banquet was staged by Coca Cola with more than 100 of leading New Orleans citizens and their wives present. — Porter's Picture.



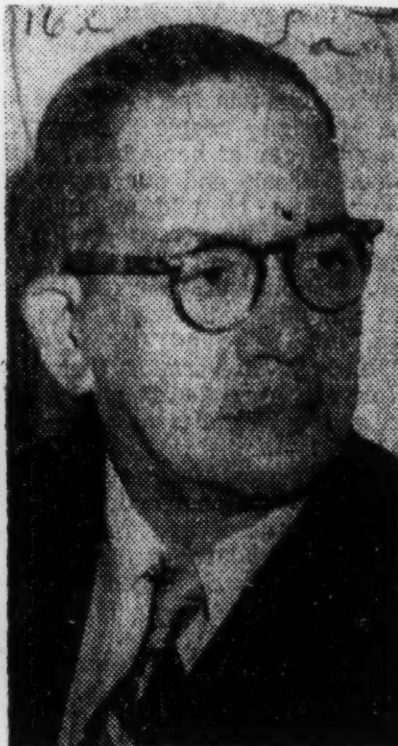
Negroes play an important part in the Michoud Ordnance Plant in New Orleans, now operated by Chrysler Corporation. With the assignment being one of the nation's most important tank producing centers, this plant is playing a vital part in the country's defense role. Shown here are (1) Fred Holmes, whose turret lathe is turning out miscellaneous gears that will go into tank engines; (2) Earl Joseph Jones,

Jr., surface grinder operator, and (3) Melvin Lee, inspector, shown here pressure testing cylinder heads.

Appointed



Tex Stephens, popular radio disc jockey, and civic worker, was appointed representative of the Brown-Forman Distillers local office last week. Mr. Stevens represent the corporation's educational, public relations and promotion department and is contacting taverns and night clubs as an "ambassador of goodwill" for Early Times, King and Old Forester whiskies.



Trail - Blazer—

Earl J. Terrell, veteran letter carrier in the U. S. Post Office at New Orleans became the first Negro supervisor in the city's history last week when Postmaster A. Frank Fairley named him superintendent of the Naval Air Station branch post office. Celeste Photo.

Skill, Not Color Counts With Defense Plant Here; Utilize Labor Potential

Coca Cola Names Marcus Neustadter As Public Relations Representative

The employment policy of the Chrysler Corporation Tank Engine Factory at New Orleans was praised this week by J. Westbrook McPherson, Executive Director of the New Orleans Urban League as one of the notable exceptions to the dismal picture which was revealed by the National Urban League's recent survey of defense industry hiring of Negroes in thirty key industrial cities.

"With some exceptions, there are broad areas of employment in which Negroes are generally not employed in the New Orleans area—the clerical, retail, sales, technical and other better paid jobs. On the other hand, it is an unpublicized and little known fact that a number of long-established local industrial plants in New Orleans have quietly practiced for years a policy of employing Negroes in the 'blue collar' field to an extent which definitely establishes New Orleans as an area whose potential as an ideal region for industrial development and defense production need not be limited by any real inability to fully utilize its manpower to meet the nation's demand for full production for national security," said Mr. McPherson.

A recent nation-wide survey of the National Urban League revealed that a picture varying from one community to another, and from one plant to another, with respect to Negro employment, was just as spotty in the East as in the West and in the North as in the South.

Speaking also for the New Orleans Urban League, a Red Feather Agency supported by The Community Chest, Mr. Numa J. Rouseve, League president, described as most heartening the fact that an important new-comer operation like the Michoud Ordnance Plant has chosen to pattern its employment practices after the better hiring patterns of the South's fastest growing industrial center, rather than the serious failures which are rampant elsewhere throughout the country.

Because of his numerous community affiliations, the Coca Cola president said in announcing his appointment of Marcus Neustadter, Jr., as public relations representative for the Louisiana Coca-Cola Bottling Company was position to build a closer and more friendly relations with the Negro Freeman of the corporation this community in our great city. We know that Coca Cola is already

An insurance executive and a popular with the Negro patrons well-known civic leader, Mr. Neustadter is a native Orleanian who always been pleasant and friendly. He attended public school here and graduated from Dillard University. He is married and is the father of a five-year-old daughter. However we feel very sure that Mr. Neustadter will, by his work, increase this friendliness and the approval of his people of Coca Cola and our company".

A GI with the U. S. Army Medical Corps, he served during World War II for three and a half years and 31 months in North Africa, Italy and France.

He is still in the Air Force Reserve and holds the rank of master sergeant.

He has worked as a dental assistant with the Louisiana State Hospital board and as field secretary of the New Orleans Negro Board of Trade.

A deacon of Central Congregational Church, he is chairman of the membership division of the YMCA, promotional manager of the Stud Club, treasurer and board member of the New Orleans Urban League; a Prince Hall Mason and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

In addition to these duties, he has served as special gifts committee chairman in the tuberculosis campaign; worked each year with the Community Chest, Boy Scouts, March of Dimes and was associate chairman of the 1952 YMCA campaign.

Negro Switchmen File \$50,000 Damage Suit Against L & N

Sixteen Negro switchmen have filed a \$50,000 damage suit against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Local No. 590 Brotherhood Trainmen over alleged racial discrimination in violation of the Railway Labor Act. The damage were asked solely against the Brotherhood.

The suit was filed Friday, Aug. 31 by Atty. Arthur D. Shores in the Circuit Court, Tenth Judicial Circuit in Equity. It charged that the all-white Brotherhood has a national membership of over 100,000 and is required by law "in making contracts with carriers to represent non-union or minority union members of the craft without hostile discrimination, with fairness, impartiality and in good faith." That this placed upon the brotherhood the duty "to give reasonable notice and opportunity to vote on any proposed action affecting said employees before consummating agreements in their behalf or adverse to their interests."

But that on "May 25, 1951, secretly and without advance notice to Negro trainmen performing the work as switchmen and herders entered into an agreement which would allow a change in complainants work week from 48 hour week to a 40 hour week." The document adds "sometimes subsequent to Jan. 1, 1952 and prior to April 1, 1952" the Brotherhood through Local No. 590 sent ballots to all of its members giving them an opportunity to vote on the changes but refused to let the Negro trainmen register their sentiments on the issue.

Complainants in the case are: Fred Walter, Casey Dixon, Ed Hunter, Abe Cook, William Davis, Ed Seltzer, Willie Jones, Will Harris, G. Chepherd, O. Ogletree, Will Green, Simon Armstrong, S. A. Williams, W. Payne, A. J. Symore and Parker Winfield. They said they were bringing "this suit in their individual capacity and as representatives of all Negro switchmen who are not members of the Brotherhood."

They charge that the Brotherhood violated "their statutory and contract rights (failed in its) duty (and deprived them of) their right to notice." N. E. Lane,

headquarters in Louisville, the document said, served as agent for the Brotherhood in perfecting the agreement with the railroad.

The document avers that the agreement between the railroad and Brotherhood "greatly injured" the Negro railmen "in that their pay was greatly reduced, complainants lost income (and) their retirement and disability benefits impaired." The Negro railmen further averred that they "have exhausted their remedies within the structure of the railroad and Brotherhood."

The Negro switchmen allege that "they have no administrative or statutory remedies to redress their wrongs, no adequate remedy at law, that only a Court of Equity can protect their rights."

In their complaint the Negro switchmen ask for a permanent injunction enjoining the railroad and Brotherhood from enforcing the 40-hour week; a similar injunction against the Brotherhood enjoining them to act as representatives so long as the Brotherhood refuses to give them notice and an opportunity to be heard and vote on proposals, adversely affecting their interest" and to make full disclosures of their actions and damages of \$50,000 against the Brotherhood.



SARA LOU HARRIS, first Negro model to be used as a national poster girl by the makers of Lucky Strike cigarettes, is greeted at the New York offices of the American Tobacco Co.

by Eugene F. Mooney (left) sales manager, and R. B. Walker, assistant to the vice president in charge of sales.

Sara Lou Harris Gets Lucky Break As Poster Girl For Lucky Strikes

NEW YORK CITY—Beauteous Sara Lou Harris, first Negro poster girl for Lucky Strike cigarettes, has had an almost charmed career. The 26, statuesque, North Carolina-born former school teacher, is being featured in full color nationally by the makers of Lucky Strikes.

Sara Lou met and overcame many of the obstacles to be faced when one moves in search of a public career. While majoring in education at select Bennett College in Greensboro, N. C., the versatile and ambitious young coed helped to pay her own tuition by taking a job as organist in one of the churches.

After graduation, Sara Lou returned to the little town of Wilkesboro, N. C., to teach third grade at the Lincoln Heights grammar school which she had attended as a child. Like many women avid for knowledge, the

pert school teacher came to New York for further study in her participation in the radio program featuring the Herman Chittison Trio and a 10-month television performance with Al Seigal's "Music Shop."

Oddly enough, her musical ability landed for Sara Lou a singing job in one of gay Gotham's night spots and this first engagement proved a springboard to more exclusive bookings in such famous supper clubs as "Le Ruban Blue" and "La Vie en Rose."

A sincere interest in the morale of our fighting forces led the talented teacher to join the USO as an entertainer during World War II. Along with bevy of prominent stars of stage, screen and radio, she traveled to Italy, France, Belgium, Austria and Germany, performing for battle wearied G.I.'s in a streamlined version of the Broadway production "Shuffle Along."

Recalling exciting high spots of her career, the comely poster

girl is pardonably proud of her clothing is reflected in her well-chosen, conservative wardrobe. With a flair for the "smart touch," she is often seen with a rose at her throat or a wisp of a veil over her eyes. Foremost, perhaps, among her beauty points is a "peaches and cream" complexion, the result of "plenty of sleep" and careful grooming.

These were among the qualifications taken into consideration by American Tobacco Company officials in selecting the young woman to grace the Lucky Strike posters. She was chosen from among more than 150 models along the Eastern Seaboard.

Even though Sara Lou Harris' life appears a glamorous affair, she devotes as much time as possible to homemaking and the care of her 2-year-old daughter. In private life, the Lucky Strike poster beauty is the wife of "Buddy" Bowser, of the comedy team of Howell and Bowser.

Despite the success she had chalked up in the entertainment field, the exciting but strenuous profession of modeling appealed to Sara Lou. Poise, grace and a winsome smile were but three of the attributes for which she was selected as the first Negro model to appear in the New York Buyers' Show. The fashion parade, which takes place four times each year, is attended by buyers from the most exclusive clothing stores in New York. As a result of her outstanding performances the shapely model has been asked to be a permanent participant in this affair.

Sara Lou's excellent taste in

Dean Of Balto. Mailmen Ends 45 Years Of Service

BALTIMORE

For 45 years, neither rain nor storm nor threat of dog bite has kept Postman Oliver Strawn from making his appointed rounds.

The dean of Baltimore's mail carriers had three bright gold stars sewn on his gray mailman's jacket on May 1, a symbol of his long service.

Started At 20

Mr. Strawn went to work for the Baltimore Post Office at the age of 20. He was one of its youngest employees and also one of the first colored to be hired.

His experiences with fellow workers in those early days were pretty quiet.

"Once, when I was substituting near Christmas, I had a little trouble with a fellow," Mr. Strawn told the AFRO. A white employee assigned to work with him didn't like the idea.

"The superintendent straightened him out in a hurry, though," Mr. Strawn added.

Forty-one years of his postal career have been spent with the Walbrook Branch, where Mr. Strawn delivers mail to the exclusive Forest Park section.

"They're fine people," Mr. Strawn said of his wealthy clients.

Remembers Names

"I've carried mail to Gov. Harry W. Nice, ex-Mayor William F. Broening, Judge E. T. Dickerson and lots of others," he recalled, showing a good memory for names and initials.

Mr. Strawn remembered one incident in particular where he never met the addressee. It was 38 years ago.

Never Forgot

"The mail was addressed to F. O. Gaither, 3413 Piedmont Ave., but they didn't live there when I started carrying mail. They had moved to the Megalin Apartments, Holt and Park Pl., Norfolk, Va.," he said.

"I handled so much of their mail that I never forgot it."

Bitten By Dog

The veteran mail carrier has had the usual brief encounters with dogs on his route. He revealed that he had been bitten once.

But his No. 1 canine enemy was

a 175-pound Great Dane. A slender man, whose weight has for years hovered around the 140-145 pound mark, Mr. Strawn was frequently bowled over by the huge dog.

"I don't think he would have bothered me if it hadn't been for a little dog that kept egging him on. He used to knock me down all the time. I was afraid of him," Mr. Strawn complained with bitter remembrance.

A widower, he now lives alone, with the exception of a roomer. His son, Walter T. Strawn of 2330 N. Monroe St., is also a postal worker.

"I do my own cooking and my own washing," he revealed. For relaxation he reads the newspapers and postal magazines. He shies away from buying a television set, although he likes them.

Reading the AFRO is a favorite past-time for 65-year-old Oliver Strawn, who completed 45 years of service as Baltimore's oldest

because he's afraid one would keep him up too late at night.

Rest Formula

He attributes his excellent health to getting plenty of rest. He goes to bed about 8:30 each night.

Working a 5:45 a.m. to 2:15 p.m. shift, he gets up at 4 a.m. on work days. "I don't like to hurry," he explained.

Not Ready To Quit

Now 65 years old, Mr. Strawn, who's been carrying mail longer than any other carrier in the city, could have retired six years ago.

Asked if he was thinking of doing so soon, he replied quickly: "Oh no! Not until I get to be 70. I feel too good."

mail carrier last week. The three gold stars on the sleeve of his postal jacket indicate his years of service.



Now 17 Men Operators, Urban League Announces

BALTIMORE
The Urban League announced this week that 14 more men are training as transit operators with the Baltimore Transit Co.

This makes a total of 17 tan operators employed by the company. Stanley Jackson, Percy Brown, and Burley Roberts have been working as regular transit operators for almost two weeks.

According to Fred Z. Nichols, Urban League director of industrial relations, another trainee, Albert Clark, begins as a regular operator today. (Friday)

Two Start Training

Two other men, Joseph L. Miller and James White, start their training period the same day.

All of the men accepted thus far for training, and assigned as regular operators, were already employed in the maintenance division of the transit company.

Because of their journeyman status, all of the present employees receive top pay of \$1.72 an hour.

The complete list of transit operators to date includes: Stanley Jackson, 1620 Ashburton St.; Percy Brown, 2546 McCulloh St.; Burley Roberts, 2607 Spelman Rd.

Albert Clark, 887 W. Fayette St.;

Joseph L. Miller, 2305 W. Lexington St.; James White, 403 Roundview Rd.; Washington V. Dorsey, 2121 Penrose Ave.; and Francis Banks, 2752 Baker St.

Also Thomas L. Hill, 2433 Etting St.; Robert L. Ramseur, 401 N. Carey St.; James L. Brown, 1420 W. Mulberry St.; Nathaniel J. Watt, 858 W. Fayette St.; George E. Johnson, 212 Stricker St.

Robert J. Wiggins, 1380 Wood-year St.; William L. Wharton, 1423 Argyle Ave.; Charles McCray, 110 Amity St.; and Herbert Gainey, 5803 Osprey Lane.

Transit Company Prepares To Hire Bus Operators



Stanley Jackson and Percy Leon Brown, shown above, began training Thursday morning to become drivers of buses for the Baltimore Transit Co.

They will be the first colored drivers hired by the company. While the company is not ready to make the announcement, pre-

sumptions are that the new drivers will operate new buses on the No. 18 (Pennsylvania Ave.) line when that service is con-

verted from trolleys on about June 1 as city and transit company officials have promised citizens.

out of the Kirk Ave. bus terminal. On Wednesday and Thursday, the new operators were driving No. 3 and No. 36 busses.

Albert Clark, 800 block W. Fayette St., and Washington C. Dorsey, 2100 block Penrose Ave., are in training at the Harford Rd. car-barn, terminus of the No. 19 and 13 streetcar. On Monday Burley Roberts, 2600 block Spelman Rd., began training at the Irvington car-barn.

All BTC Workers

All of the men were previously employed by the company. Jackson and Brown formerly worked in the maintenance section before

being selected as bus driver trainees. Already union members, they are being paid the top rate of \$1.72 an hour.

Because of their low seniority, the new bus drivers are listed on the transit company's extra list. This means they can be assigned to any bus route where needed.

Charles B. Slaughter, director of public relations at the transit company, reports that at this time only present company employees who pass a screening test, are being hired.

As soon as this reserve is depleted, the company will probably start screening new operators from outside applicants. but these

First In Baltimore



The Baltimore Transit Co. last week hired its first tan trolley and bus drivers. Shown here is Percy L. Brown. He and Stanley Jackson completed their train-

ing period and are assigned to work out of the Kirk Ave. terminal. Three other men are in training, and others will be hired as soon as they qualify.

modate the morning and evening rush hours.

Thousands Made Late

With the boycott, however, hundreds of scheduled trips were lost. During the Wednesday rush, at least 58 busses were idle, while on Thursday, 63 vehicles remained in bus terminals while anxious riders waited on street corners.

Many times when transit vehicles did reach street corners, they were so packed no other passengers could enter. This resulted in thousands of workers arriving late at their jobs.

The resultant clamor by the public, however, has brought promises from officials of the transit union, that "near normal service" can be expected by Sunday.

According to the Transit official, the company was short 137 drivers as of May 17, but recent employment measures have reduced this number by about one half. Mr. Slaughter expressed hope of filling all vacancies by the end of June.

Hiring of the colored operators softens the inconvenience caused transit riders by the general city-wide "slow-down" of bus and trolley operations.

Transit officials say the slow-down is the result of a union boycott of all overtime. Because of the shortage of trained drivers, many of the bus operators had to work overtime in order to accom-

Baltimore Transit Hires Tan Drivers

Two Tan Operators At Work; Three Others Now Training

BALTIMORE — The Baltimore Transit Company, this week, put Stanley Jackson, Badge No. 3704, and Percy L. Brown, Badge No. 3699, have completed their training and are assigned to work

Fight Renewed On Transit Co. Hiring Policy

apw-amem
dat. 1-12-52
**Baltimore Decision
Starts New Pressure
From U. S. Agencies**

WASHINGTON

The announcement of the Baltimore Transit Company last week that it will hire colored bus and streetcar operators has stirred groups in the District to feverish activity to press the Capital Transit Company here to do the same thing.

The AFRO learned on Thursday that labor and manpower officials have taken renewed interest in the Washington situation in view of the fact that the Capital Transit Company is constantly pressuring them for bus and streetcar personnel too.

Several meetings were held this week to map strategy for an all-out campaign, it was also ascertained.

Labor Crisis At Stake

The Baltimore Transit Company officials stated that they were hiring colored employees in this category because they find it increasingly difficult to recruit enough manpower for these jobs.

Although CTC is always short of manpower and has put out nationwide advertising for such help, resorted to using women and practically every other means, they have hired but one colored operator back in 1944 and he lasted only a short time.

CTC has consistently refused to employ minority group operators on the grounds that white workers would go on strike.

The president of the BTC local union, when asked how his group would react to the company's proposal, stated that it was none of his organization's business whom the firm hired.

E. C. Giddings, vice-president of CTC when told of this attitude of BTC and its union, said neither he nor his company is commenting on the Baltimore announcement.

"Position Not Chained"

When asked if his company

planned any forward action toward integration this year, Giddings stated "We have not changed our position so far. I have no comment on what we might do in the future."

When last contacted on the subject in January, 1951, Giddings made the statement "Conditions are no different now than they were when we tried it in 1944, when the President's Fair Employment Commission forced us to do so."

"Then we had a work stoppage and we are not inclined to risk disrupting our service to the people of Washington for the sake of integration. We don't think the time is right and we won't try it again at this time unless enough pressure is brought to bear to make us do so."

Conferences Held

This is the attitude which Giddings said his organization still had. The AFRO told him then and reiterates that position now that "We will endeavor to supply the pressure."

In spite of Giddings's opinion of his company's position, Louis E. Wolfson, majority stockholder of Capital Transit Company, had several conferences with Government labor and manpower officials and expressed willingness to work something out whereby colored operators could be hired.

NAACP Joined Fight

The NAACP entered the fight along with the AFRO and other organizations in a spirited campaign in January and February. Softening up some sources that previously could not be reached, recruiting numerous new organizations and individuals in the fight, were accomplished but CTC has not yet been cracked.

Quietly negotiations have gone on throughout the year, but no results have been accomplished yet.

When the Baltimore announcement came out new hope and increased vigor in the District became apparent immediately.

Labor Department officials are reluctant to talk about their activities for fear publicity might be embarrassing to them as negotiators and harmful to whatever result they might accomplish.

Numerous conferences have been held by labor and manpower officials with the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 689 AFL, the union that represents CTC employees.

The union's executive committee met on February 13, 1951 at which time it is alleged to have passed a

resolution opposing the employment of colored bus and streetcar operators.

Prexy Out Of Reach

All efforts to reach Walter Bierwagen, president of the local, since the BTC announcement, have been unsuccessful. The executive committee, according to the secretary of the local, is scheduled for January 8.

Giddings admits that no effort has been made by CTC to educate its personnel to admit colored operators. The company employs 4,200 workers of which only 450 are colored.

A Suggestion For The BTC



Wilson Campbell of 1126 N. Stricker St. is shown at the wheel of the buses he drives for the Baltimore Motor Coach Company. Employed by the company at various times over a period of 18 years, his assignment dur-

ing the BTC strike was transportation of telephone company employees. While the strike was pending, the Baltimore Transit Company promised to employ colored drivers, but none has been hired to date.

Academy Worker Ends 25 Years

BALTIMORE

John Kent, 46, of Annapolis Neck, who works at the Naval Academy as a laborer, has been given a certificate for having completed 25 years of work there. The presentation was made by Vice Admiral H. W. Hill of the U.S. Navy, superintendent.

Mr. Kent has a record of never



JOHN KENT

having been late during the 25 years. At the end of his 20-year-period, five years ago, he was given a pin.

The father of six children and six grandchildren, he works for the captain of the Supply Corps and has served under 12 masters.

Born in Annapolis Neck, he is a member of John Wesley Methodist Church and a Mason. He also is a caterer and a bartender.

In commemoration of his long service at the Academy, he was given a surprise party recently by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wise of Spar Road, Annapolis.

Setting The Pace In A New Field



Considered by many to be one of the most talented window trimmers in the city, Mrs. Aug-

ustine Jackson of 2117 N. Pulaski, is shown above arranging a window display for a local down-

town greeting card and stationery company in Baltimore.

Window Trimmer Sets Pace In Field

BALTIMORE

Less than three years ago, evening pedestrians in and around a downtown office and stationery supply store, were surprised by the appearance of a young woman in a display window arranging merchandise.

At the time, few realized that they were witnessing first hand, the creative talents of a beginner in the field of window decorating.

Since that eventful evening, Mrs. Augustine Jackson of 2117 N. Pulaski St., has progressed in her work to the extent where, in addition to her original duties, she now has complete charge of the stationery and card department of the company.

Started As An Assistant

Originally starting out as an assistant to the regular display artist, Mrs. Jackson was elevated to the top position in a matter of minutes when her boss failed to appear for work one morning.

Now working under the direct supervision of the part owners, Mrs. Jackson describes her work as "most interesting," and declares that "winning the confidence of the customer has been more than a challenge to me."

As testimony to the fact that customers have been won over, the proprietor often refers to the increase in sales of the card and stationery department when speaking of Mrs. Jackson.

At first, the owners stated, things were not easy for the new clerk. A few customers objected to her presence in the store and even complaints were filed.

Such problems were overcome, however, by referring the complainants once more to Mrs. Jackson, who in turn, won them over to her way of thinking.

Praise From Hallmark

On the matter of window display, the creative ability of Mrs. Jackson has been praised more than once by representatives of a nationally famous greeting card.

Not content to idle away time while even off duty, Mrs. Jackson makes her own clothes as well as those for a few personal friends.

A member of the John Wesley Methodist Church Senior Choir, she spends her spare time singing with the group.

The youngest of four sisters and three brothers, Mrs. Jackson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Matthews. Her husband is a postal employee.

Court Rejects Loyalty Case

Other Remedies Noted By Judge

WASHINGTON

A suit brought by Dr. William C. Jason Jr., contesting his suspension from the Post Office, has been dismissed by Federal District Judge Walter M. Bastian.

The suit was dismissed without prejudice when Judge Bastian ruled that Dr. Jason had not exhausted all administrative remedies before seeking a court decision.

Dr. Jason, the welfare director of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, and 20 other members of the NAPE were suspended by the post office in January, under the amended executive order which provides for removal providing there is a "reasonable doubt" as to the loyalty of those cited.

In refusing to pass on the legality of the suspension, Judge Bastian pointed out that Dr. Jason's case has not passed before either the Postmaster General or the Loyalty Review Board.

"It may be that he (Dr. Jason) will be vindicated by the administrative tribunals... in which event no need would exist for resort to court," Judge Bastian said in explanation of his ruling.

The jurist also noted that Dr. Jason still retains the right to file another suit if an adverse decision is reached by the administrative groups.

Unemployment Mounts In Detroit Automobile Plants

BY ISAAC JONES

DETROIT — (ANP) — Unemployment among the Motor City's auto workers continue to mount, as auto plants lay-off daily because of shortages and cutbacks in car production.

Estimates of the jobless in the Detroit area the week of January 14 range from 120,000 to 165,000. The number of unemployed Negro auto workers is estimated at 5,000.

According to reports last week, Mayor Albert E. Cobe may lay Detroit's unemployment problem directly before President Truman. Cobe said he cannot understand why the government will not increase auto production until late summer when the defense production program will absorb much of the region's excess manpower.

In the meantime, nearly 20,000 unemployed Detroiters had exhausted their jobless pay benefits by January 1, the Michigan Employment Security Commission estimated.

Most of these are still without work and must find other means to support themselves and their families, the MESC said.

It was predicted that another 9,000 idle workers would exhaust their benefits during the first three months of 1952. Many probably will be forced to request city welfare aid.

Work was resumed last week by 6,500 Hudson Motor Car Co. employees who were sent home when nine torch solderers walked out.

The solderers struck in a dispute over a union-management time study of their job.

Fisk Grad Gets Craigen's Job On Michigan Board

DETROIT—One of the city's outstanding young attorneys was appointed to the post of Deputy Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, last week by Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

He is Wade McCree, 32.

McCree fills the vacancy which was created by the dismissal of Deputy Commissioner Joseph A. Craigen.

The job pays \$8,500 annually. Practicing law for about four years, McCree has already established a name for himself as a brilliant lawyer.

In 1948 he joined the law firm of Bledsoe and Taylor, and his career started.

Born in Des Moines, Iowa, McCree is a graduate of Fisk university and the Harvard Law school.

A veteran of World War II, McCree is married and has one child.

Detroit Store Drops Bar Hires Clerk

DETROIT — The first colored saleswoman in a downtown department store was hired last week.

Mrs. Eva Pruitt, a former stock girl in Saks, Inc., (Detroit's third biggest department store) was upgraded to a saleswoman in the hosiery department.

The promotion of Mrs. Pruitt culminated years of work and negotiation between the Detroit Urban league and representatives of the downtown stores.

Sam's, Inc., is also the only downtown store which employs colored store detectives.

Unemployment Now Key Problem, FEP Legislation Sought

By LOUIS BLACKMAN

(Detroit Courier Staff Writer)

DETROIT—Although the non-white population of the Detroit area has increased more than 100 per cent during the past ten years, Negroes as yet in the Motor City have in no way approached their full potential in the community. Of the city proper's 1,849,568 population, 17 per cent (303,721) is classified as non-white in census figures for 1950.

This figure represents an increase of 101.4 over the ten-year period since 1940. The potential lies, on the basis of numbers, in economics, labor and politics. It is in the field of politics that the first effects of this racial increase can be realized.

Despite gerrymandering, two of Detroit's State Senatorial Districts have colored Representatives and a third is ripe for one. Detroit has not yet sent a Negro to Congress but leaders are currently making a strong effort to effect this. It is thought that two districts in the city might possibly do so if any degree of unity among race leaders might be reached. These two districts are the First and Thirteenth.

One strong handicap against electing Negroes to high municipal office is the fact that elections are run on a city-wide basis. Where nominations have been effected in several instances these have been killed off in the general balloting. It must be pointed out,

however, that of the city's more than 300,000 Negroes only 175,000 are registered voters while the greatest number who actually exercised their franchise is far less than this figure.

Negro employment in Detroit's plants increased more than 30 per cent during World War II, according to trade union estimates, but this made no considerable difference in the race's overall participation in the trade union movement. And following the war's end, as usual, Negroes were fired first, and in huge numbers.

Despite opinions held elsewhere concerning the full usage of colored labor in Detroit, the actual fact is that opportunities in skilled and semi-skilled fields for Negro workers are practically non-existent. With the present trend in unemployment there are even few unskilled jobs open to colored manpower.

A fair picture of the situation might be gleaned from the fact that better than 47 per cent of the applications made for unemployment compensation during the year 1950 were filed by colored persons while only 15 per cent of the jobs available were open to them.

Because of discriminatory prac-

tices in hiring throughout the city the proportion of non-whites applying for jobs is far greater than their proportion in the population of available labor force. Judging from the figures given in 1950 one can readjust the picture to current conditions in the Detroit area where unemployment has again come to be a big issue.

The increase in the non-white population in the Detroit area, along with the increase in unemployment, has spurred demands by labor, civic and political groups for fair employment legislation. Presently in Detroit, FEP legislation is a controversial issue in the City Council. It is also more than a minor issue in the State Capital where legislation on the matter is pending.

As might be expected during a period such as exists currently in Detroit, colored businesses have declined greatly. This is attributed to the decrease in the purchasing power of non-whites due to unemployment which is attributed to industry's retooling for defense building.

The decline in colored business might also be blamed on the lack of ability of small businesses to get aid from banks. The greatest need among colored people in Detroit is a commercial bank. Business loans from white institutions are almost non-existent.

Added to current conditions in Detroit is an acute housing shortage, particularly for Negroes. According to a recent Detroit Housing Commission survey, there are more than three thousand Negro families with incomes close to \$3,000 per year who are in need of housing.

This picture exists, however: With the end of restrictive covenants, those Negroes who can afford to are purchasing homes in most areas of the city without regard to racial barriers. On the other hand, those who are in the role of renters are suffering untold hardship. To say the least, the situation is little short of chaos.

In the matter of public schools, pupils go to their area facilities. The picture of colored teachers is something different. Non-whites, meaning Negroes, are by no means hired according to the percentage of the race in population. Presently there are only two colored elementary school principals

1950—2,973,019 (Met. Area)
1,838,517 (City).... 303,721
1,134,502 (Outlying Areas)

What can be arrived at on the basis of the overall picture concerning the Negro in Detroit? There is room for considerable improvement economically and politically. The result will depend, naturally enough, upon wise leadership and racial unity directed toward the goal of all betterment of the plight of the Negro in the general community.

Chart of Negro population growth in Detroit follows:	DETROIT'S NEGRO POPULATION GROWTH
Overall	Negro
1900—285,704	1,999
1910—465,766	5,741
1920—993,678	40,838
1930—1,568,662	120,066
1940—1,623,452	149,119

Employed As Inspector



Mr. Hubbard McClellan, who is employed as an inspector in the Tank Arsenal at Detroit, Michigan visited his wife, father and Mrs. Nettie Williams of Murfreesboro, Tenn. He reports a wonderful time and thanks his many friends for courtesies shown him.

Detroit Store

Lifts Barriers

DETROIT — The first colored saleswoman in a downtown department store was hired last week. *Barbara*

Mrs. Eva Pruitt, a former stock girl in Sam's Inc. (Detroit's third biggest department store) was upgraded to a saleswoman in the hosiery department of the company store. *P. 11*

The hiring of Mrs. Pruitt as a clerk in a downtown store culminated years of work and negotiation between the Detroit Urban League and representatives of the downtown stores where colored buyers spend millions of dollars annually.

Frances A. Kornegay, director of the vocational services at the league, stated that Sam's Inc. had previously employed Colored help in practically every department except sales.

Mrs. Pruitt has been employed in the stock department for five years.

Sam's Inc. is also the only downtown store which employs colored store detectives.

Fine Race Relations Help Kaiser-Frazer

PHILADELPHIA — The Kaiser-Frazer Corporation manufacturer of the increasingly popular Kaiser and "Henry J." automobiles, the 1952 models of which were recently introduced to the public, is gaining recognition in many areas for its forward-looking and far-reaching program of industrial race relations.

Under the guidance of the present administration, headed by President Edgar F. Kaiser, the company is accomplishing a degree of integration in the employment of Negro and white workers that is believed may "set a precedent in the automotive industry."

At the huge Willow Run plant near Detroit, hundreds of Negro employees are used in skilled capacities involving practically every operation in the production of Kaiser-Frazer products from the drawing board to the assembly line.

On any given work day a visitor to Willow Run may observe Negro and white craftsmen poring over blueprints, operating drill presses side by side, or carrying out any of the highly technical jobs which enter into the manufacture of the entire Kaiser-Frazer line.

It is a common sight to see a Negro woman as secretary in one of the many shops of the vast plant, or operating one of the "tool cages" which dot the premises.

THE RAPPORT that exists among Kaiser-Frazer workers is reflected in the production record which has been racked up to meet the increasing demand for the company's products.

It is also recognized in many industrial circles that the success of the K-F plan will do much to off-set the proportion of Negro automotive workers in the Detroit area who have experienced lay-offs during the recent periods of production cutbacks.

The company's plan of industrial goodwill and interracial understanding is not limited to plant operations, but extends into the community on many

occasions. K-F is a continuous supporter of the United Negro College Fund campaign, and is equally responsive to other civic and educational projects of good intent.

Negro workers, therefore, feel a justifiable pride for their role in the production of the latest addition to the Henry J line—the 1952 Corsair—which made its bow in K-F dealer showrooms recently. The extensive styling and engineering improvements have made for the first major appearance and mechanical changes in the low-priced Henry J since its introduction in September, 1950.

The second new models to be introduced in the Henry J line this year, having been preceded by the '52 "Vagabond" sport sedans, the Corsair is highlighted by its low initial cost and "penny-a-mile" fuel economy, making it the "lowest priced full size sedan in America," according to company spokesmen.



New Kaiser— Edgar F. Kaiser (left), president of Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, and Edward Lander, top salesman for a Chicago Kaiser-Frazer dealer, gaze admiringly at the new Henry J "Corsair," latest addition to the Henry J

line, introduced to the public at the recent Chicago Auto Show. Thousands joined in acclaiming the 1952 Corsairs which, together with the previously introduced "Vagabond" sports sedan, feature extensive styling and engineering improvements.

1952 Corsair Makes Debut

Kaiser-Frazer Corporation Finds That Intergration Works

Willow Run, Mich.—The Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, manufacturer of the increasingly popular Kaiser and "Henry J." automobiles, the 1952 models of which were recently introduced to the public, is gaining recognition in many areas for its forward-looking and far-reaching program of industrial race relations.

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Named To New Positions At Post Office



THESE MEN WERE named recently among the promotions granted at the St. Louis Post Office. Some of the positions filled were "firsts" from the standpoint of members of the colored race holding them. From left to right are; George

H. Lewis, clerk-in-charge; Harry Ball Jr., clerk-in-charge; Raymond A. Basye, foreman of carriers; Hebert Fry, foreman; William H. Jones, foreman and James R. Sutton, foreman.

Jefferson Bank Rating Is Up; Fair Employment Record Noted

Jefferson Bank and Trust Co., has moved up 313 places during 1951 to become the 1112th largest bank of the approximately 15,000 banks in the country.

The information has been disclosed in the American Banker, the only daily banking newspaper. According to the ratings of the American Banker, the St. Louis institution moved from place number 1425 with deposits of \$16,416,909, compared to \$12,062,336 in 1950. In 1946, the bank ranked as No. 1531 and had deposits of \$10,291,076.

Jefferson Bank has also led all St. Louis banks in its approach to human relations in the field of employment. Late in 1950, it

placed two Negro women on its staff in secretarial positions, and since that time, has added several more Negro persons in responsible jobs including that of staff accountant.

The Jefferson Bank sponsors a nightly newscast over Radio Station WTMV, which presents regular news and commentary presenting Howard Woods, city editor of the St. Louis Argus.

Two weeks ago, Peter W. Herzog, president of the bank, and under whose administration the new employment approach and growth has been developed, was named to the St. Louis Urban League Board of Directors.



"FROM CONE CLUTCH TO POWERGLIDE" is the way 67-year-old Percy Lee Gardner, 3121 Lambdin avenue, describes his career with Chevrolet as William L. Mosher Jr., plant manager hands him the keys to drive the four millionth St. Louis-built Chevrolet off the assembly line here. Mr. Gardner has been with the firm for over 35 years and is typical of thousands of dependable workers of the race who await greater industrial opportunities in this area.

Both Mr. Gardner's grandfather and grandmother were liberated as slaves of the Russell F. Gardner family when his father was a small boy. Like his father, he elected to stay with the Gardners when he grew up. In 1915, he drove Louis Chevrolet from the Union Station when the first Chevrolet production line was set up here in the Gardner-owned Banner Buggy Plant.

Distributing Company Hires Negro Salesman

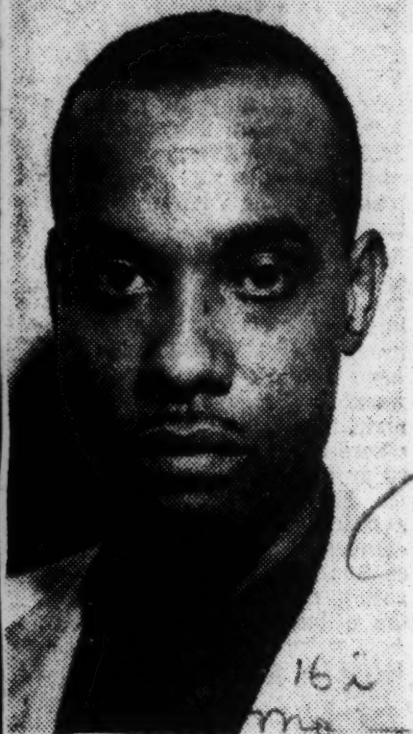
The Hooper Sales company, in a joint announcement with the Urban League of Kansas City, today disclosed the appointment of Cornelius "Jack" Jackson, to the staff of the company as a salesman for Hamm's beer. Jackson, the announcement said, began his duties on August 27, and has just

the Berbiglia liquor chain. He is a graduate of Lincoln university at Jefferson City and was a high school instructor prior to his Berbiglia employment.

According to James A. Pawley, industrial relations director of the Urban League, "Jack" is one of five applicants screened by the League and referred to the company for consideration. His previous training and experience, Paw-

ley believes, was a big factor in his successful candidacy. The Urban League was called into the picture, Pawley explained, because of the close working relationship between the Hamm Brewing company and Urban League affiliates in many sections of the country. This relationship has proved beneficial both to the company and to the non-white workers in many Urban League communities, Pawley said.

Jackson in his new duties while concentrating on the sale and promotion of Hamm's Beer, will be a full fledged member of the sales forces of the Hooper Sales Company and, therefore, in addition to his Hamm's beer activities, will handle other beverages carried by the local distributor. Jackson, a former master sergeant in World War II, is 31 years old, married and resides at 2406 East 16th St.



CORNELIUS JACKSON

recently returned from an orientation period at the Hamm Brewing company's home plant in St. Paul. Jackson is currently the only Negro beer salesman in the entire Kansas City area.

Kenneth F. Hooper, head of the local distributing company, and Herman Vedder, district representative for the Hamm Brewing Company, said that the plan to hire a Negro salesman for the Kansas City area had been under consideration for several months, but that no action could be taken until a thorough evaluation of the proposal had been made. These procedures, the officials said, were in line with the company's policy of offering employment opportunities to persons qualified to cultivate and develop desirable markets for the company's products.

Was Store Manager

Jackson, popularly known in Kansas City as "Jack", for the past year, has been manager of the Southwest Boulevard store of

To Begin Fashion Tour

Miss Towles To Show Fashions

Feb. 3-15-52

TYLER, Texas — Gamma Omicron Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority will feature in its 1952 Fashionetta, April 4, Dorothea Towles of Paris France.

This scintillating model is returning to America after a season on the continent, and will present her collection of French fashions.

A graduate of Dorothy Farrier School of Modeling in Hollywood, Cal., she began her professional career in the summer of 1945. After having modeled successfully on the West Coast, her career since has continued in Paris, France.

The Fashionetta will be held in Texas College Gymnasium Auditorium at 8 o'clock.



Miss Lois Towles is shown at pier in New York City after her return from Paris via the Ile de France. On March 7 she begins a fashion tour which will take her from West Virginia, south to Texas and west through Arizona to California.

Negro Employment Increases With National Broadcasting Co. In Year

Philadelphia—As 1951 the National Broadcasting Company's 25th year of operation, came to a close, a major highlight was the impetus given to employment opportunities for skilled Negro craftsmen and technicians as well as entertainers in the broadcasting industry. In keeping with the integrated employment practices of the Radio Corporation of America, of which NBC is a unit, Negroes are now being employed in highly technical positions which 25 years ago were unavailable.

Claton Yates and William DeLany, both engineers, are two such employees hired in the past year by the National Broadcasting Company.

Yates, a graduate of Purdue University, who holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering, was originally referred to NBC by the National Urban League. He was hired as a television student engineer and after two months was promoted to his present position as a Television Maintenance Engineer. In the NBC-TV Maintenance Department, Yates is charged with the servicing and repair of cameras and other studio equipment.

William DeLany, who received a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from Howard University, is employed as a Television Studio Engineer at NBC. He was originally hired as a Television Assistant and was promoted early in 1951. As a studio engineer, DeLany has a variety of duties which include operation of television cameras and mike booms, and handling audio controls.

The year was also marked by an increased number of Negro entertainers and actors appearing on NBC-TV variety shows and in some of the network's top dramatic productions. In this latter regard, both the network

and Herbert Bayard Swope, Jr., producer of an NBC mystery program, were awarded Certificates of Merit by Delta Sigma Theta Sorority during the year.

Several top-ranking Negro entertainers, many of them making their television debuts, have made guest appearances on NBC-TV variety shows. Two of these variety programs were cited by the recently created Television Authority for the way in which they utilized the talents of Negro performers. The Billy Williams Quartet, noted Negro vocal group, was featured regularly on "Show of Shows," another NBC network variety program.

Negro actors were also used in radio and television dramatic productions such as the "Somerset Maugham Television Theatre," "Treasury Men In Action" and "Pete Kelly's Blues," a radio serial which has been discontinued. No racial identity was associated with the roles portrayed by Negroes on these programs.

Studies Tr Of Negro In Industry

Louis Mason of Pittsburgh, who has spent seven months with the National Urban League visiting twenty communities under a grant from the Field Foundation, Inc., to study the utilization of Negro workers in defense industries, returned to his post, Jan. 2, as industrial relations secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League.

The announcement was made this week by Lester B. Granger, the League's executive director.

As part of his study assignment, Mr. Mason visited twenty communities, half of which had no established local Leagues, along the East Coast and as far west as St. Louis, to make a survey on the employment and social opportunities of Negro migrants to these defense-impacted areas. He consulted with officials of local Chambers of Commerce and leaders of industry, labor, public employment services and civic life. Cities visited were: Baltimore, Md.; Wilmington, N. C.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Youngstown, Ohio; Louisville and Paducah, Ky.; Indianapolis and Gary, Ind.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Erie, Philadelphia, Ill.; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; New Haven, Conn.; and White Plains, N. Y.

Urban League Has Created New Jobs

NEW YORK — Forty-one local Urban League branches reported that 550 "first" jobs were found for colored workers in 1951, providing an estimated annual income of \$1,650,000 at the 41st annual meeting of the National Urban League held at the McAlpine Hotel here on Feb. 13.

These "pilots" or "firsts" have created a favorable climate among employers and employees paving the way for future workers. Some colored persons 11,529 received jobs during 1951, with annual estimated earnings of \$34,500,000.

The annual report was read by Lester Granger, the organization's executive director. The meeting was presided over by Lloyd K. Garrison, president of the body since 1945. Orin Lehman, treasurer, reported that the League's operating budget for 1951 was \$1,500,000.

Intensifies Services

Other highlights of the annual report were:

The League intensified its service to defense-impacted areas through a \$25,000 grant from the United Community Defense Services Inc.; and also received a substantial grant from the Field Foundation "to concentrate upon the employment of colored worker in the defense industry." The first on-the-spot study made of racial practices in employment and in housing in an Atomic Energy development area, the study at Hanford, Wash. was made possible by that grant.

The report referred also to the League's 24-city survey on the employment in the \$5,000,000,000 brewing industry. The industry employing between 80 and 1,000 production workers, has long been accused of racial discrimination.

Vocational Guidance activities have been expanded through a \$25,000 grant from the Dorothy and Lewis Rosenstiel Foundation. Career Conferences have been held on three Southern college campuses. More than 4,000 students have had an opportunity to

near 150 speakers and consultants.

11 'Vital' Cities

Mr. Granger pointed out that the League sought to "take the pulse of race relations" in 58 Urban League cities on 14 specific questions regarding the rate of improvement in racial conditions. "Our purpose was not to discover the 'best' city so far as race relations was concerned," Mr. Granger cautioned, "but to discover in what cities there seemed to be the greatest vitality."

Forty-four cities responded to the questionnaire. Eleven of them "demonstrated the greatest vitality in improving specific racial situations. These cities are: Pontiac, Mich.; Portland, Ore.; Los Angeles; New Brunswick, N.J.; Akron, Ohio; Phoenix, Ariz.; Omaha, Neb. Denver, Col.; Newark, N.J.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Baltimore.

U. L. Director Makes Short Trip



LESTER B. GRANGER, executive director of the National Urban League, discusses the national job picture with Argus staff writer Otis N. Thompson Jr.

son Jr. Left to right, Thompson, Granger and M. Leo Bohanon, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League.

lem. Granger said that the training in vocational schools is a joke. There are no Negro apprentice trainees in St. Louis.

Employment Picture Not Too Bright Says Granger

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the national Urban League, made a flying trip to St. Louis, Monday, Jan. 28 to speak at one of the sessions of the National Commission on Public Schools. While in the city, Mr. Granger visited the local Urban League headquarters. Queried about the employment of Negroes on the national level in defense industries, Granger declared the picture was by no means good. He said there has been no tremendous amount of employment though it is expected that the recently appointed Fair Employment Committee will have some effect on the present situation.

the predecessor committee appointed by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, Granger asserted the results would be about the same. He pointed out that the present committee would meet the same resistance as the former. "Private industry is improving too slowly" said Granger with respect to employing Negroes. He added, however, that there is a definite shortage of skilled workers in certain fields when openings are found. St. Louis, according to statistics presented by M. Leo Bohanon, executive secretary of the St. Louis League, is behind Memphis and New Orleans in employment of defense workers.

Both Bohanon and Granger expressed the belief that apprentice traineeships would go a long way toward solving much of the present skilled worker shortage prob-

Though President Truman's committee is not believed by some to have the same power as

Thompson New Salesman Of Glass Products Firm

BLOOMFIELD, N.J. — Yancy S. Thompson Jr., was recently named salesman for Scientific Glass Products Co., here, one of the largest manufacturers and outlets for glass apparatus in science labs and hospitals. Until his appointment three months ago, all salesmen with the 50-year-old firm were white.

At present, Mr. Thompson, who is known to intimates as 'Putt,' is on a tour of colleges. Last week, he visited schools in the Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia area. This week he is visiting colleges in the South.

Mr. Thompson is the son of the Rev. Yancy Thompson and Mrs. Thompson. The Rev. Mr. Thompson recently retired as pastor of Siloan Presbyterian Church.

A product of Upsala College in E. Orange, N.J., and Howard University, Mr. Thompson is married, and the father of two small daughters.



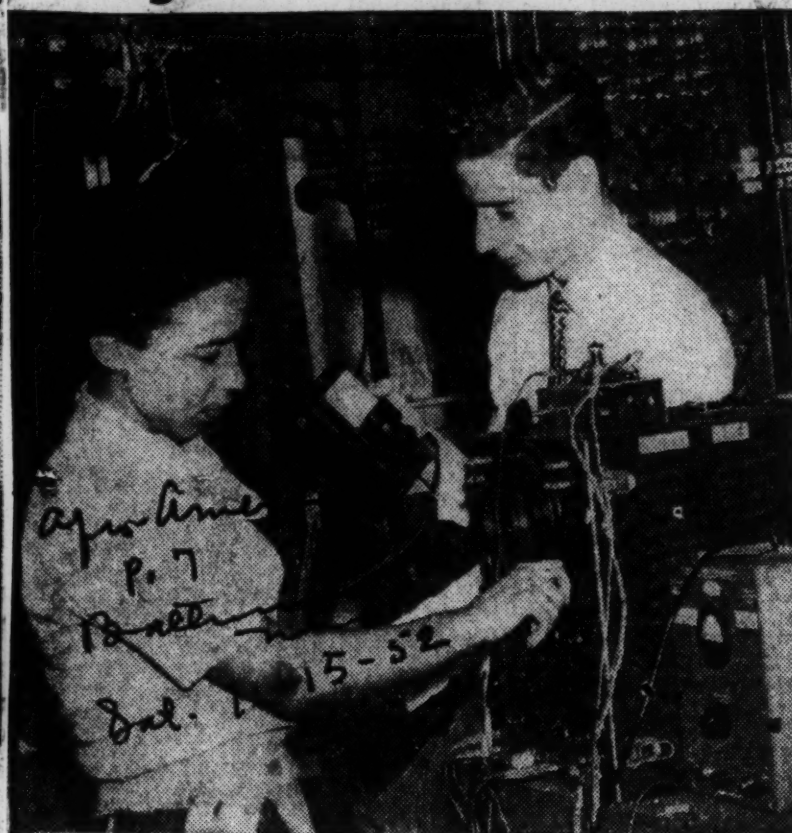
Reuben Leroy Thomas, of Camden, N. J., became the third Negro in the metropolitan New York market to occupy a sales position in the Park & Tilford Distillers Corporation last week.

His appointment was announced by Dan Lind, New Jersey branch manager. An ex-GI, Mr. Thomas served as an anti-aircraft sergeant during World War II and as a radar technician in Philadelphia.



YANCY S. THOMPSON

Engineer At Radio Plant



Georgiana Yvonne Young, 23-year-old mechanical engineer, who has just been employed by RCA Victor, Camden, N.J., is another "pilot" placement of the National Urban League's industrial relations department.

A 1952 graduate of Howard University's Engineering School, Miss Young is shown here at work with Raymond D. Black, 1952 graduate of West Virginia University Engineering School.

What Have We Here. A Woman's World?



Women taxi drivers are on the increase throughout the country. Here are some of the female drivers from Newark, N. J. All of them are efficient and making good. In the far left photo is dispatcher Emma Gary. In the right photo, left to right are drivers Julia Cocagee, Vashti Evans and Eula Johnson.

AFRO MAGAZINE SECTION

July 19, 1952

Play Big Role In RCA's War Production



Colored workers are playing an important part in the production of electronic equipment for the Armed Forces by the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America. Shown here are employees working on assembly of miniature walkie-

talkies at RCA's government plant in Camden, N. J. Left to right, Misses Marie Foss, Leah Pettis, Adeline Clark and Frances Murphy.



SALESMAN.—Reuben L. Thomas of Camden, N. J., became the third Negro in metropolitan New York to occupy a sales position in the 112-year-old Park and Tilford Distillers Corp. last week when ~~Don Lind~~ New Jersey branch manager, announced his appointment as sales representative. Thomas, native of Georgia, who has lived in Camden for 22 years, will concentrate upon the Newark market.



The eight guards who were held as hostages during the 115-hour mutiny by 231 convicts at Rahway State Prison Farm, Rahway, N. J., pose together after their ordeal ended.

ed. They were "freed" when the rebel inmates surrendered.

Left to right, bottom row, are Guards Gerald Jones, Kenneth Weygand, Thomas Voyda,

and Edward Robinson. Left to right, top row, are: Gordon Fisher, George Colello, Howard Tissot, and Brooks Rumbolo. — (United Press Photo).



RCA's Negro Workers Aid Defense
Butler County American P.1
 Negro workers are playing an important part in the production of electronic equipment for the Armed Forces by the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America. Shown here are employees working on assembly of miniaturized walkie-talkies at RCA's Government plant in Camden, New Jersey. From left to right, the operators are Marie Foss, Leah Pettis, Adeline Clark and Frances Anthony.



ALBERT LINDSEY

years old. His father was a building contractor. He has a sister, Mrs. Margie R. Horton, who was one of the first Negro teachers to go into the Newark public school system.

Top Flight Engineer

Al Lindsey Key Man In Industry

By ARNOLD DE MILLE

NEWARK, N.J.—Albert Lindsey's title is chief production engineer in charge of testing equipment development and plant quality work at the Automatic Manufacturing Corp., one of the country's leading manufacturers of radio and television components for the industry.

But actually, Lindsey is more than that at Automatic, which now makes automatic devices exclusively for the Army, Navy and the Air Force.

He is their chief idea man, inventor, developer and troubleshooter who must put his stamp of approval on every device or sample device produced by the corporation.

Fact is, Lindsey often makes the sample. Or if someone makes a sample or projects an idea, Lindsey is the man who is called upon to develop it.

In a statement that went to the Army, Air Force and Navy under Automatic's letterhead, here is what was said about him:

"Mr. Lindsey is now in full charge of quality control activities of the company and also in the design of testing equipment. He has supervised the design of many very complex units for automatic measurement of capacitance, inductances and other qualities many of which, by incorporation of necessary memory circuits and other devices, permit the equipment to operate entirely unattended."

"Mr. Lindsey's activities also extend to the design of automatic

production equipment which has permitted a high degree of mechanization in automatic production."

He was the first Negro employed by Automatic 11 years ago. When he started he received 55 cents an hour. Nine months later he was promoted to chief quality control inspector at \$75 a week.

Today, Lindsey is in complete charge of quality control and test development department and is in charge of all Signal Corps contractual relationships. He has something like 100 junior engineers, electricians, quality control analysts and secretaries under his supervision.

In 1946 Automatic received the National Urban League's award for being an outstanding example of American Democracy in furthering racial relationship in the industry, and in 1950 Lindsey received the League's outstanding achievement award.

No question about it, Al is the only member of his race who holds down such a job.

"Like most Negro parents,"

Lindsey said, "my mother felt that there was no future in engineering for our people. She insisted I study medicine."

Al always liked to play around with electricity. He did it in grade school in Newark and all through the Newark School of Fine and Industrial Arts high school, but majored in medicine at Howard to please his mother.

Even at Howard, he continued to make, install and repair radio sets and played with electronics.

One day, while in med class, he asked himself, "Why must I do the things I don't want to do?"

Immediately he switched from medicine to engineering. And his mother was ready to use the switch on him.

After leaving Howard, Lindsey's first job was with the Sherry Auto Electric as a radio installation and repair man. That was in 1938. He joined Automatic in 1942.

Lindsey's parents are natives of Macon, Ga. They moved to New Jersey when he was eight

Models Vie For 'Miss Rheingold' Title

Afro American
(Int. 5-10-52)
P. 21
Prattville, Md.



Marilyn Meeres (left) of Jamaica, L.I., and Doris Uritza of New York City, are among the models on hand for the first

eliminations prior to the "Miss Rheingold" elections. The participation of Miss Meeres represents the first time a colored

model has been entered in the contest. The eliminations were held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York.



Unrec'd. P. 4
 Georg Olden, chosen by Calvert Distillers Corporation as outstanding in his field, is the first Negro to be accepted into membership of the National Society of Art Directors. He recently was elected to Art Directors' Club and appointed art director of CBS-TV.

Ex-AFRO Newsie Is Made Dept. Manager At Macy's

Baltimore, Md.
 NEW YORK — Frederick D. Wilkinson Jr. assumed his new job as department manager for men's underwear and robes at Macy's Department Store July 1.

Mr. Wilkinson's first business experience was as an AFRO carrier-salesman when he was eight years old. He had a route on Washington's You St., NW. He is the son of the registrar of Howard University and Mrs. Wilkinson.

Jul. 7-12-52
 In his new post, he replaces Bernard Brown who resigned. Mr. Wilkinson joined Macy's in 1948 as a member of the executive training squad.

He was appointed junior assistant department manager for men's hosiery in Dec. 1948, and senior assistant department manager for men's underwear and robes in Aug. 1950.

Mr. Wilkinson was graduated from Howard University in 1942. He received a master's degree in business administration from Harvard University in 1947. During World War II, he held the rank of captain, and saw service in the Pacific. He is married and lives in the Bronx.

Lever Brothers Adds Accountant



Cooper P. 11
JOHN A. COOPER

with Lever Brothers
Pittsburgh
NEW YORK — Now on duty with the radio-TV advertising cost department of Lever Brothers, one of the leading makers of soaps and detergents, is John A. Cooper, product of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and the NYU Graduate School of Business Administration. Mr. Cooper, a World War II veteran, is marketing accountant at Lever House, the new home of the firm. He was formerly with the New York Insurance Fund and the UN Secretariat.



Leopold
Oct. 23-52
P. 3
Chung Sel.

REUNION IN NEW YORK — Mr. and Mrs. Claude A. Barnett of Chicago are greeted by their daughter (center) Etta, at International Airport after couple arrived on Pan American World Airways Stratoclipper from Paris. Mrs. Barnett, known professionally as Etta Moten, cut short singing tour of Europe and returned to the U. S., after her pianist, George Peterson, Jr., died in Copenhagen. Her daughter is an instructor for International Business Machine company at the Broadway office.

MORE SKILLED JOBS FILLED BY NEGROES AT N. B. C.

Butler
Count
**Colored Found
Today Manning
TV Cameras And
As Engineers**

In keeping with the integrated employment practices of the Radio Corporation of America, of which NBC is a unit, Negroes are being employed in highly technical positions in a field which held few opportunities for them in bygone years.

Negro technicians are today found manning television cameras and servicing television equipment in the studios of the National Broadcasting Company. Clayton Yates and William DeLany are two such engineers hired during the past year.

Yates, a graduate of Indiana's Purdue University, holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering, and was originally referred to NBC by the National Urban League, leading Negro social service agency. He was hired as a Television Student Engineer

and was promoted after two months to his present position as a Television Maintenance Engineer. In the NBC-TV Maintenance Department, Yates is charged with the servicing and repair of cameras and other studio equipment used in the production of television programs.

William DeLany, who received a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from Howard University in Washington, D. C., is employed as a Television Studio Engineer at NBC. He was originally hired as a Television Assistant and was promoted early this year. As a Studio Engineer, DeLany has a variety of duties which include operation of television cameras and mike booms, and handling audio controls.

Mayor Names Hero's Father To a City Post

Designed by
P. 17
New York
Read in Papers of Plight of Family of Second Negro to Win Medal of Honor
On 2-29-52
On Lincoln's birthday, Sgt. Cornelius H. Charlton received the Medal of Honor posthumously for bravery in Korea—the second Negro to receive the nation's highest military medal. From newspaper reports, Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri heard of the plight of the hero's father, an unemployed porter living at 873 Macy Place the Bronx. Yesterday, it was revealed, the Mayor had given Var Charlton, fifty-eight, a job.

Mr. Charlton, accompanied by his wife, Clara, visited the Mayor's office in City Hall at 10:30 a. m. yesterday, and heard his benefactor welcome him into the "municipal family." Mr. Charlton replied that he was "very happy now" as a \$52-a-week assistant superintendent of the Men's Shelter on Hart Island.

Mr. Charlton—the father of seventeen children, of whom twelve are living—spent thirty-eight years as a coal miner in West Virginia. He moved to New York, taking intermittent jobs as a sexton, porter, painter, plumber and carpenter. He has been unemployed three months, while he, his wife and three children living in his five-room flat have subsisted on his wife's \$30-a-week salary as an operator in a ribbon factory.

His current job, paying \$2,117 a year, demands many talents of a handy man. "It's a new job and necessary," according to the Mayor's Office, "and it is still unclassified by the Civil Service Commission." The Welfare Department took over Hart Island, a quarter mile east of City Island, in August, 1950, to help rehabilitate homeless men who would otherwise be sentenced by courts to terms in the workhouse.

In a ten-minute ceremony in his office, the Mayor praised Sgt. Charlton as one who "gave his life so those who live in America can enjoy the richness and fullness of American life."

N. Y. Breweries To Hire Workers; No Change Here

Aug. 3
NEW YORK — As a result of understandings arrived at with local representatives of the Brewery Workers Union-CIO, the Urban League of New York announced last week that scores of Negro workers had been referred to union hiring halls to register for employment in the local brewery industry. One verified placement has been reported to the League and others were expected to follow.

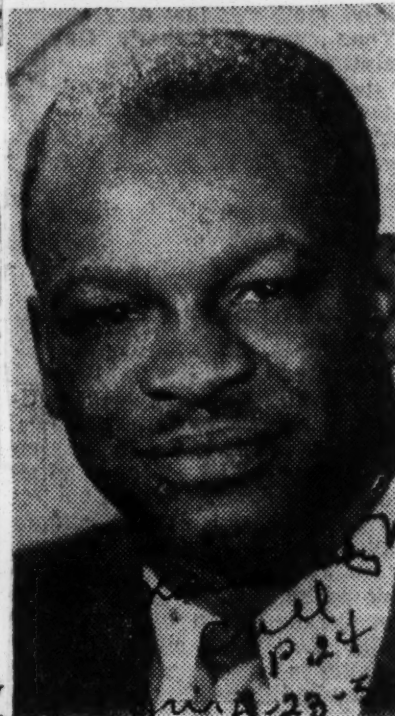
Aug. 4-11-52
Meanwhile, the St. Louis Urban League said Monday that no progress had been made in the placement of Negroes in local breweries. A spokesman said, "we haven't had any success at all."

Recently the St. Louis branch contacted representatives of the Anheuser-Busch, Falstaff and Griesedeick Bros., breweries in an unsuccessful effort to get Negroes hired in the industry.

According to Edward S. Lewis, League executive director in New York, and Ramon E. Rivera, industrial relations secretary, 150 workers recruited in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, were given the green light to register following a brief session with the men last week. At a two and one-half hour meeting representatives from each of the seven brewery workers locals and the joint local executive board explained union requirements and the "shape-up."

A union spokesman said new workers are referred from a list maintained at each hiring hall. As orders for workers come in from brewery officials, names are referred from the list in the order of registration.

The concern of the Urban League of Greater New York in the employment opportunities for Negroes in the brewery industry began early last year while a survey of the national brewery industry was in process.



SALES REPRESENTATIVE.—Harlem-born Clarence A. Matthews has just been appointed sales representative for Park & Tilford Distillers Corp., according to an announcement here by Harold B. Kaufman, metropolitan New York sales manager of the 112-year-old distilling concern. Mr. Matthews, who has been in the liquor business for 15 years, is the fourth Negro to obtain a sales position with Park & Tilford in the nation's largest marketing area. The other three are Robert Early, Vincent Cunningham and Reuben L. Thomas.

Safeway Stores, Inc. Offers No Bias Policy

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. — Mr. Rudy Christian, Chairman of the Jobs and Industry Committee of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, announced this week the receipt of a letter from Mr. William I. Wells, Public Relations Manager of the Safeway Stores, Inc. stating that it is not the policy of the corporation "to discriminate in the selection of jobs. Equal opportunity will be given each qualified applicant."

INVESTIGATED

This communication was addressed to a representative of the West Bronx Community FEP Committee. Members of the Committee, upon learning that Safeway plans to open a new store in their community, demonstrated their concern for democratic hiring practices by inquiring in advance into the company's personnel policy for that area. The Committee is affiliated with the Greater New York Negro Labor Council. Part of its program is ending the lilywhite character of many of the neighborhood stores by winning jobs for Negro workers, and thereby help protect the rights of all workers.

SEEK 10,000 NEW JOBS

"The alertness of this Bronx group to potential job opportunities, and its willingness to fight for the equal rights of Negro workers is another concrete example of the unity we can build throughout New York City between Negro and white workers around a sound program," stated Mr. Christian. "These successful community campaigns are a part of our answer to those who believe in and practice white supremacy by relegating Negroes to the dirtiest, unskilled and lowest-paying jobs. The Greater New York Negro Labor Council's quota of 10,000 new jobs can be attained through the initiative and follow through of groups such as the West Bronx Community FEP Committee."

To guarantee the implementation of Safeway's stated employment policy, the Negro Labor Council urges experienced Negro male and female clerks to register with the Council to be available for referral and subsequent checkup. The Council can also place experienced Negro stenographers, typists, butchers, "outside" salesmen and saleswomen to handle well-known products, and waiters and lifeguards at summer camps. In addition the Council is seeking to build a file of experienced applicants and trainees for employment in the printing trades and the airline industry, the latter to include pilots, mechanics, office workers and stewardesses.

Thursday at the President's regular press conference when a reporter asked what he thought of a compromise on the FEPC issue, as proposed by senate Democrat leader Ernest W. McFarland of Arizona.

To this Mr. Truman replied that he hadn't changed his own position on FEPC one bit. He said he was for the Democratic platform, and for the Republican platform, too, on that same question.

After being congratulated by newsmen on his 68th birthday, the President reminded reporters that he had been in public life for the past three decades, but he expects to do as he d—n pleases for the next 10 years.

This remark was made after a correspondent asked Mr. Truman if he expects to write, speak or lecture after retiring from public life.

With a big smile and a ruddy complexion, the President was the picture of health and vitality. He told newsmen that he expected to live to be a hundred.

When asked to give reflections of life as President Mr. Truman said he had only this reflection to make, he had a most happy and he guessed as full a life as any man of this age. Declaring that he felt as if he were only 28, the President said he was as happy as a man can possibly be on his 68th birthday.

He stated that during his public career he had tried his best to give the people everything he had to give.

He would not say whether he expected to visit Russia and meet with Stalin after his retirement. This action would depend altogether on the policy to be pursued by the President who follows him, he said. Declaring that he would support that President no matter who he was, Mr. Truman assured newsmen that he would make no trips that might embarrass the new Chief Executive.

New Personnel Manager At N. Y. Plant



Albert Black, left, a National Urban League "pilot placement" recently promoted to the position of personnel manager of the Rome, N.Y., plant of the

General Cable Corporation, is shown discussing program details with Frank Y. Kreimendahl, Rome's plant manager. Mr. Black was referred by the

League to General Cable Corp's largest plant last year for a position as assistant personnel manager. Dwight R. G. Palmer is chairman of the board of General Cable.

Firm Promotes Employee To Personnel Manager

NEW YORK — The promotion of Albert Black, to the position of personnel manager of the Rome N.Y., plant of the General Cable Corporation, has been reported by Julius A. Thomas, director of the National Urban League's Department of Industrial Relations.

Mr. Black, referred to the corporation's largest plant by the League last year, for a position as assistant personnel manager, was promoted to personnel manager last week. He will be in charge of industrial and personnel relations, and act as main spokesman for the corporation in its dealings with the various unions to which the 1,600 employees belong.

Taught In Baltimore

Mr. Black was formerly an instructor in industrial arts at the Harvey Johnson Junior High School in Baltimore, and a sheet

metal worker at Curtis Bay, Md.

Married and the father of three children, Mr. Black attended the Dunwood Industrial Institute, Minneapolis, Minn., and American University, Washington, D.C.

He has been employed as a sales promotion manager for a greeting card company in Washington; director of organization for the United Cleaners and Laundry Workers Union, Washington; national representative of the Cleaning and Laundry Workers Union.

Worked For RCA

Detail draftsman for RCA Victor: sheet metal supervisor, NYA Defense Training Shop, Camden, N.J., and mechanic at the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Chester, Pa.

He served in the Army and attended Officer's Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga.

In commenting on his new position, Mr. Black said, "I enjoy the work tremendously and I regard my position as a challenge inasmuch as it represents a unique responsibility placed on my shoulders."

Lectured At Cornell

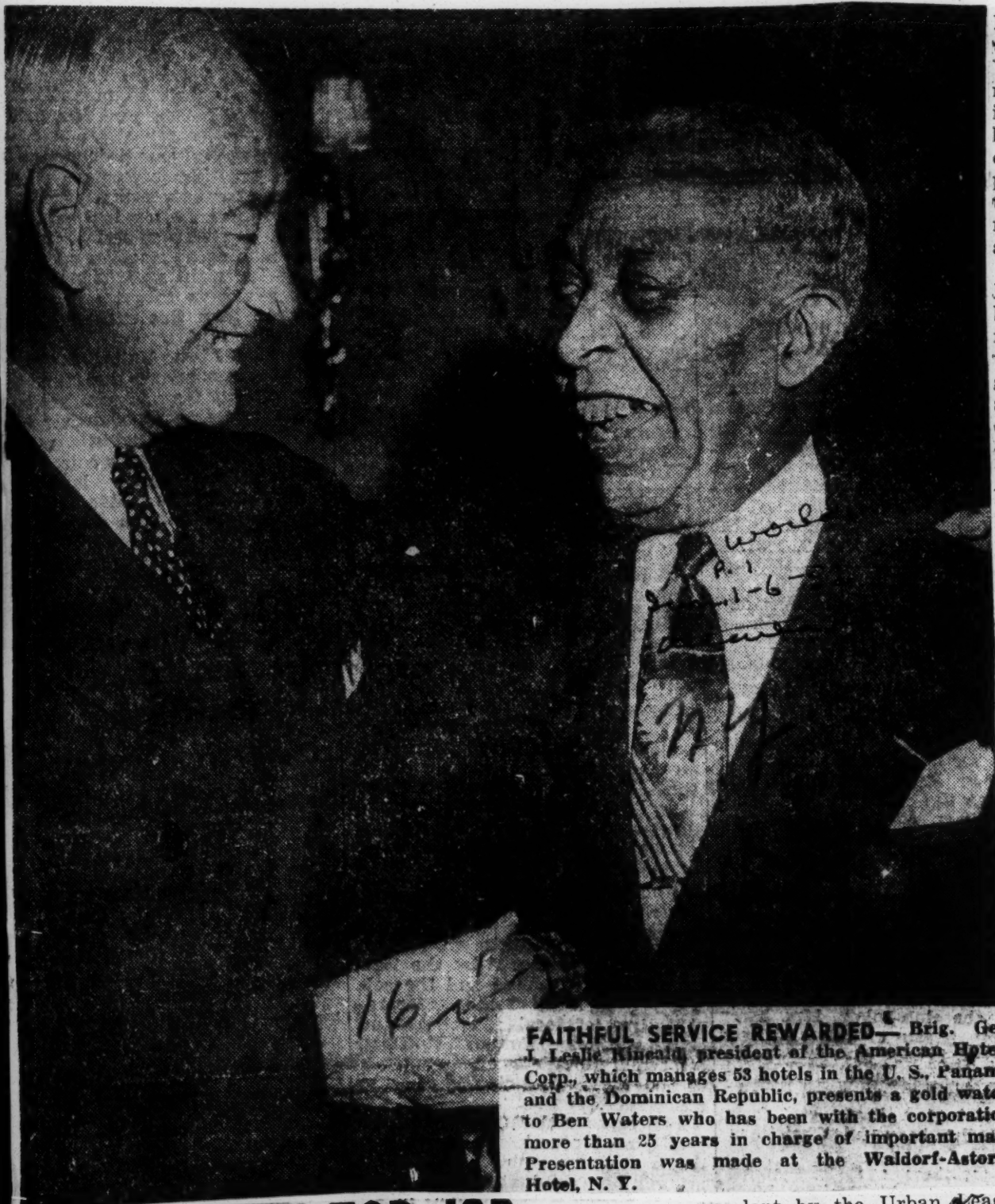
Shortly after he arrived at the Rome plant, Mr. Black was invited by numerous civic organizations, including the Kiwanis and Romans, to be guest speaker. He also gave a series of lectures on citizenship at Utica College, an extension of Cornell University, and on industrial relations at Cornell University.

Recently, he was invited to become a member of the Utica College Industrial Relations Commission, a consulting group to service industry in the Mohawk Valley.

The "pilot placement" project, a key activity of the League's Industrial Relations Department, seeks to place qualified colored persons in highly skilled, technical and supervisory positions in American industry and commerce. It was through this source that Mr. Black was referred to the General Cable Corporation.

The corporation has six plants and employs over 6,000 men and women in manufacturing over 3,000 electrical conductors ranging from the smallest magnet wires to

the large high voltage cables. Chairman of its board is Dwight R. G. Palmer, who in 1951 served as chairman of the Urban League Fund.



FAITHFUL SERVICE REWARDED—Brig. Gen. J. Leslie Kinsale, president of the American Hotels Corp., which manages 53 hotels in the U. S., Panama and the Dominican Republic, presents a gold watch to Ben Waters who has been with the corporation more than 25 years in charge of important mail. Presentation was made at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, N. Y.

NEGRO GIVEN TOP JOB WITH CABLE CORPORATION

NEW YORK—The National Urban League hailed this week the success of Albert Black, a pilot placement" whose promotion to the position of personnel manager of the Rome, N. Y., plant of the General Cable Corporation, was dis-

closed this week by Julius A. Thomas, director of the League's Department of Industrial Relations. Mr. Black, referred to the General Cable Corporation's largest plant by the Urban League last year for a position as assistant personnel manager, was upped to personnel manager this week when a vacancy arose in that position. He will be in charge of industrial and personnel relations of the plant and act as main spokesman for the corporations in its dealings with the various unions to which the 1,600 employees belong.

"I enjoy the work tremendously,"

Mr. Black said in an interview at the Urban League's office in New York City, "and I regard my promotion as a challenge inasmuch as it represents the unique responsibility placed on my shoulders. My co-workers at General Cable Corporation has been most cooperative since my arrival here eleven months ago, and I could not have asked to work with a finer group."

Shortly after he arrived at the Rome plant, Mr. Black was invited by numerous civic organizations, including the Kiwanis and Romans, to be guest speaker, and he also gave a series of lectures on citizenship at Utica College, an extension of Cornell University, and on industrial relations at Cornell University. Recently, he was invited to become a member of the Utica College Industrial Relations Commission, a consulting group to service industry in the Mohawk Valley.



WHITE COLLAR JOB. — Miss Ann Pearl Jones is welcomed into ranks of employees at large textile firm by Morris Lieberman, union steward of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America. Scenes like

this occur frequently at District 65, New York City's largest trade union, where fair employment practices are maintained on day-by-day basis through '65' Hiring Hall, and vigilance of membership.

Urge Appointment Of Negro to I.C.C.

representation on the ICC to aid in the implementation of the recommendation of your Civil Rights Committee for elimination of segregation from public facilities."

NEW YORK. — Appointment of a Negro to fill a vacancy on the 11-member Interstate Commerce Commission was urged this week in the NAACP.

In a telegram to President Truman, NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White asked that such an appointment be made to replace John L. Bogert, who recently resigned after 35 years of service with the ICC, the government agency which has jurisdiction over interstate transportation.

The ICC, Mr. White charged, "has stubbornly refused to attack segregation in transportation, except under court order. Repeated efforts to get positive action from this agency have been met with stony refusal to curb discrimination."

Citing the large number of Negroes who travel, the NAACP leader said "they are entitled to

Jackson Youth Radio Engineer

Word was received this week from Kinston, N. C., that Moses Lewis Bell, son of Mrs. Cornelia L. Bell and the late Moses Fountain Bell, was recently appointed radio engineer, third class, at Station WELS, Kingston. Mr. Bell was granted his license by the FCC on March 10th and is the first Negro radio engineer to be employed at a Kingston station. Mr. Bell served five years in the Marines, is married to the former Cleatnee Canady of Kingston, and is the father of two sons. Moses will be remembered by his many Jackson friends as "Baby" Bell and was formerly employed by the Doty Cab Company.

South Increases Use Of Negro In Public Welfare

RALEIGH, N. C. — A comparative study of the employment of Negroes in public welfare in eleven southern states is scheduled for release soon by the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare, according to an announcement last week by Dr. Ellen Winston, commissioner.

The study, made by J. R. Larkins, consultant on Negro Work for the State Board, covers the period from 1936 to 1949 and includes information on some 300 Negroes in professional public welfare positions. Financial assistance in making the study was provided through the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina.

AN INCREASE in the number of Negroes in positions in public welfare during this period was revealed by the study. This is comparable to the increases in the number of Negroes employed as teachers, school supervisors, farm and home demonstration agents, policemen, and health nurses and educators.

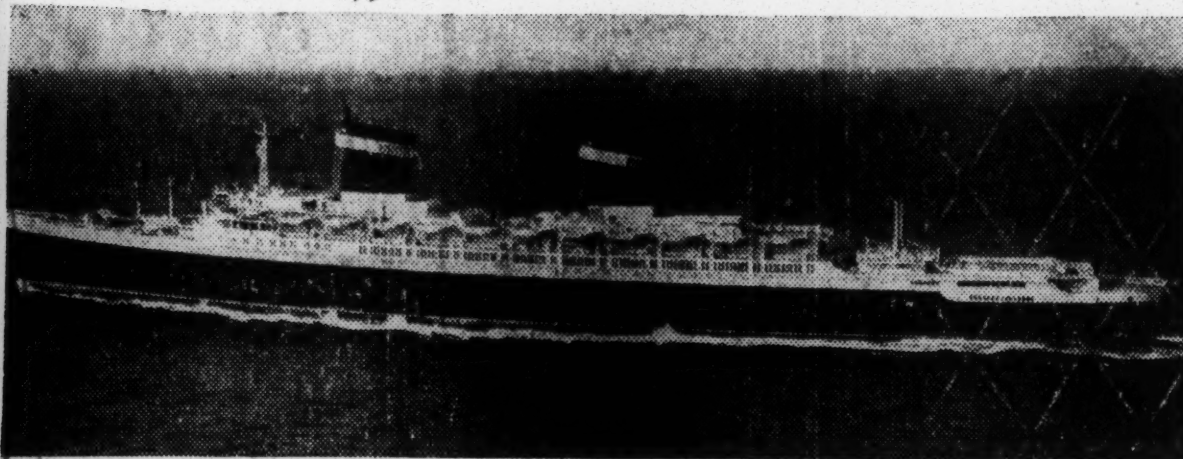
The research project included over 75 per cent of all Negroes in public welfare work in these eleven states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

IN THE FOUR sections covered by the study the author considered the positions held, the preparation of the workers, their personal characteristics, and the trends, in the employment of Negro social workers in the public welfare programs of these states.

Employment as general case workers accounted for 67 per cent of the personnel studied. A total of 16 per cent were child welfare workers. Five persons were in supervisory positions and two were in administrative positions. The average median length of time all workers studied had been employed was 2.7 years. The average median monthly salary for all workers was \$197.72. Only two per cent received salaries of over \$300 per month. Louisiana was found to have the largest number of Negroes employed in public welfare.

OVER 20 PER CENT of the workers had been employed in social work in a professional capacity for ten years or more. Nearly 50 per cent had held the same job during their public welfare employment.

NEGROES SERVING in professional capacities in public welfare were found to be well prepared for their particular positions. The problems confronting administrators in the employment of Negroes in professional positions were revealed in the study and factually presented. Stimulus for further study and sound planning with respect to the areas where Negro public welfare workers can effectively serve are expected to result from this study.



She's Fast— The S. S. United States slips out of LeHavre, France, en route to Southampton, England, after capturing the Blue Ribbon for the United States for the first time in 100 years. The 990-foot-long vessel can "cruise" at forty-five miles per hour.



Never Empty— The two crew recreation rooms and libraries are always full on the S. S. United States. There are many Negroes from all points of the United States listed among her 1,100 crewmen.

Liner United States Has Fully Integrated Crew

NEW YORK—The thousands of New Yorkers and visitors who had been unsuccessful in visiting aboard the world's fastest and most luxurious ocean liner, S.S. United States, at least got a chance to see the black and white crew as it was showered with ticker tape last Friday in the mammoth parade leading to City Hall. The 990 foot long and 175 foot high ship with twelve decks, built at a total cost of over 70 million dollars, returned to New York earlier last week, capturing the "Blue Ribbon" for transatlantic crossings.

The vessel is manned by a crew of 1,100, under contract to the National Maritime Union.

Ocean Liner-United States

All three departments, deck, engine and steward, have large representation of Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other minority groups.

CONSTRUCTED AT Newport News, Va., in the record time of sixteen months, the new "queen of the seas" can be converted overnight from a luxury liner for 2,000 paying passengers to a 40-knot-per-hour troop transport for a full division of 15,000 men and equipment and can move them half-way around the world without refueling or resupplying for anything.

In order to prepare such a large staff of men—1,100, with 765 being in the stewards' department alone—the United States Coast Guard, which is in charge of the Merchant Marine, provided Sheepshead Bay Training Station for the maritime service at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the NMU furnished the men and the United States Lines furnished its best instructors.

For a period of nearly two months the various crew members went to school and learned all new techniques. On June 23 they were transported en masse to Newport News to bring the large vessel back to her home port at Pier 88, Forty-sixth Street and the Hudson River, New York City.

On July 3 the SS United States made her maiden voyage, eastbound to Europe with 1,800 passengers, including the business and society leaders of America.

THE ONLY Negro passenger on the trip to Europe was Joseph J. Yancey, coach of the famous Pioneer Club in Harlem, who was en route to Helsinki and the Olympics where he is coaching the Jamaica team of seven athletes.

On the return trip on the United States, Col. Hubert F. Julian was a passenger in first-class accommodations.

From his arrival at LeHavre, France, with all of the fanfare, to his departure at New York City with his new prize French kitten, Julian let his presence be known.

A WRECK in a commercial airplane in England three weeks earlier did not prevent his move-

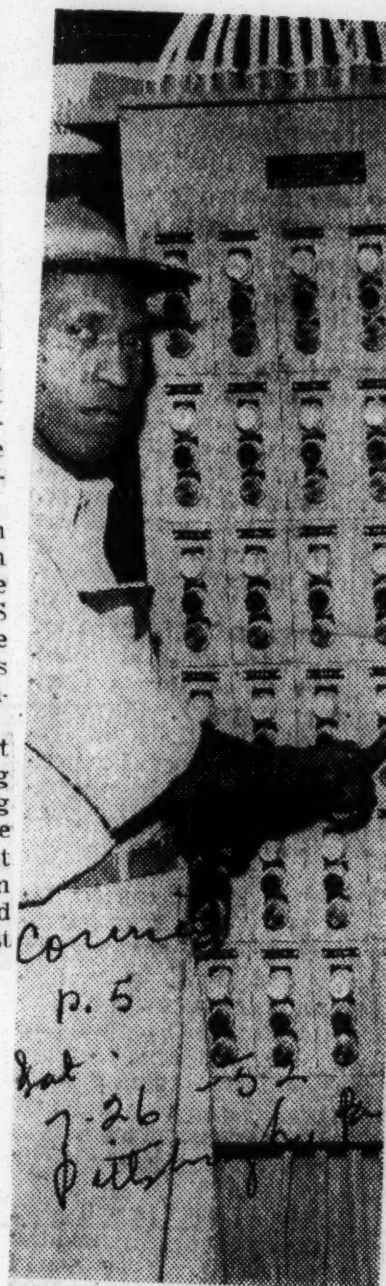
ment about the ship with his smart cane. Besides the kitten, the colonel brought aboard gallons of perfume and a \$35,000 diamond bracelet (according to him) as presents for his wife, who met him at shipside in New York with one of his two chauffeured and highly powered English-built Jaguar cars.

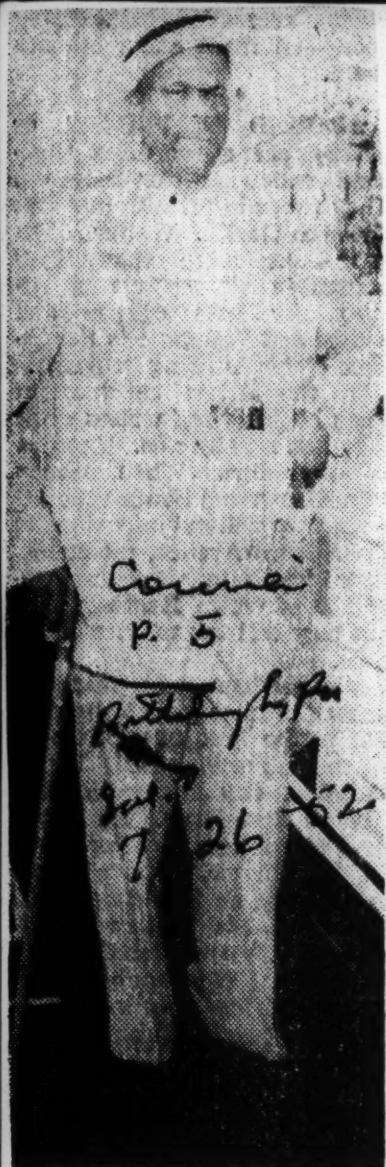
Coming from all sections of the nation, colored crew members in three departments of the United States can be found in all categories. In the deck department they are able-bodied and ordinary seamen, and in the engine department they are welders, oilers and electricians.

The National Maritime Union CIO officials, headed by Joseph Curran, who have the collective bargaining contract on the SS United States, promises that there will be no discrimination on this or any vessel under NMU contract.

This hard-hitting union, just fifteen years old, has come a long ways, completely overshadowing other seamen unions and has made the life of the American merchant marine the best of any seaman in the world, with salaries and overtime far greater than most jobs "on the beach."

Expert— Linwood Covington, an electrician in the engine department of the S. S. United States, examines emergency ventilation equipment. He has sailed on top American ships for the last ten years. Originally hailing from Trinidad, Covington is now an American citizen.





First Class—Col. Herbert F. Julian, "the Black Eagle," made the return trip to the States on board S. S. United States. The colonel was photographed on the sports deck.

Work and Wages

By JAMES A. PAWLEY

Industrial Relations Secretary of Urban League

TULSA, July 19 — I'm in Tulsa... The Oil Capital of the world... A hustling, bustling, booming metropolis of 182,740 Oklahomans... The major interest here is oil... Yet, I am unable to find a single oil well or oil well operation anywhere within the city. Tulsa's claim to the title "Oil Capital of The World" is evidently based upon the fact that some 40 major and 400 minor companies or enterprises make their headquarters here.



James Pawley

Since 1920, Tulsa has increased its population by more than 153 per cent. Between 1940 and 1950, however, the increase has been 28.5 per cent. During the period 1940-1950, the white population of Tulsa increased by 30.1 per cent while the Negro population increased by 16 per cent. The 1950 census figures showed 18,335 Negro residents in the community as of that date, but many official sources estimate that there are now more than 25,000 Negro inhabitants in the city.

Call 13 250 Negro Businesses

Heart of the Negro population of Tulsa is centered in Greenwood, a section of the North Tulsa area. Bounded, roughly, on the north by 27th Place and 28th street; on the east by Madison Ave.; on the south by the railroad tracks, and on the west by Frankfort avenue, Greenwood is unique in that it is an almost self contained city within a city.

It boasts of some 250 Negro-owned and operated business establishments that provide from 800 to 1,000 jobs for its citizens. A further distinguishing feature is the fact that it probably has a wider variety of business enterprises owned and operated by Negroes than any other American city of comparable size.

While actual statistical records are not available, Greenwood inhabitants estimate that Tulsa's 250 Negro-owned and operated enterprises do a weekly volume of close onto \$40,000 or about two millions (\$2,000,000) a year. At least two concerns are reputed to have a gross revenue of over \$100,000 each while another is credited with an annual gross of better than \$200,000.

Numbered among Tulsa's 250 Negro-owned and operated enterprises are 93 grocery stores and super-markets, 34 cafes and restaurants, 16 hotels, 11 night clubs, 9 drug stores, 5 variety stores, 3 theaters, 2 taxicab companies and 1 newspaper.

Negroes Drive Busses

Among its professional and white collar workers, Greenwood counts 117 school teachers, 75 ministers, 45 postal clerks and carriers, 20 law enforcement officers, 15 graduate nurses, 9 physicians, 7 pharmacists, 7 social workers, 5 lawyers, 4 dentists and 1 librarian.

In addition, the Tulsa City Lines Inc., employs 24 Negro bus drivers while the Oklahoma Public Service company mans its Greenwood office with three Negro clerks. The Greenwood office of the Oklahoma State Employment Service is also staffed with Negro personnel in-

volition to total community welfare and progress, that the area contains.

In addition, it will also require sympathetic understanding and cooperation on the part of the white population. Today, for example, there are only 196 Negro workers among the 13,000 employees of the five largest employers in the area. Of these 196 workers, 125 comprising 63 per cent of the total, are employed by one concern. It is also significant that better than 90 per cent of the jobs held by these 196 workers are in menial or unskilled positions.

It appears to us that in the interest of total community welfare this matter should be of immediate concern to the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce. The failure on the part of Tulsa's employers to fully utilize the skills of the city's non-white labor force, probably costs the community more than \$18,000,000 each year. This sum is a conservative estimate of the amount of money Negro workers in Tulsa would earn if they were fully employed in all jobs for which they can qualify. Yes, eighteen million dollars! Added income that would go to Tulsa businesses for goods and services needed by a fully employed and happy tenth of the city's population.

Here at least is one area in which the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce and the Greenwood Chamber of Commerce could very well find a common meeting ground upon which direct and practical steps could be taken that would redound to the continued prosperity and progress on both sides of the tracks for the "Oil Capital Of The World."

It would be a truly great example of the workings of American democracy in one of America's great communities.

Tulsa To Get Negro Special Delivery Carrier

BY FLOESSIE THOMPSON

TULSA, Okla. — (ANP) — Luther "Spurgeon" West who made a high score on a civil service examination is the first Negro hired as special delivery carrier here.

Colored special delivery messengers are fairly common in many sections of the United States. In the south however, postmasters have usually sought to have these jobs and those of clerks in the post-offices as special assignments for white employees. Tulsa, which has had few Negroes working in

jobs other than service employment, now has its first Negro special delivery messenger in West.

A graduate of Booker T. Washington High school, West attended Xavier college at New Orleans for two years and attended the American Business college in Tulsa.

He formerly played saxophone with Ernie Fields band and worked at a local jewelry store. Until recently, he was employed by American Airliner.

West continues playing saxophone with a combo at the Stardust night club (white) once a week.

West and his wife, Mrs. Dorothy West, a beautician live in their newly built home of buff brick trimmed with native stone at 2016 N. Peoria.

They have one son, Larry, age 9. He is a member of Saint Monica Catholic church, the local union of musicians Federation, National Postal Alliance and the Elks club.

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FIRST NEGRO BRICKLAYERS ARE EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTING FIRM DURING CINCINNATI JOB RUMPUS

Reach Cincinnati P.I.
Anchor Fireproofing Co.
Donald Jones Threatens to Bring Charges Against Firm Engaged in Government

Int. 4-5-52 Work

CLARENCE MITCHELL JOINS SCRAP

CINCINNATI, Ohio — (ANP) — Faced with the possibility of losing its government contract, a contracting firm here last week hired its first Negro bricklayers on a union job.

Three bricklayers were hired by the Anchor Fireproofing co., a mason subcontractor building a veterans hospital here, after the company previously had refused to hire them. The three Negroes held union cards from work in Columbus, Ohio.

Donald Jones, NAACP regional secretary, investigated complaints of the three men that they were being discriminated against. He was told by the project's superintendent that "some of the white bricklayers had threatened to walk off the job" if the Negroes were hired.

Jones then notified the Johnson Construction company of Brooklyn, N. Y., general contractor with the federal government by violating the non-discrimination clause embodied in such contracts.

At the same time, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau, notified the Anchor company's main office and Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers International Union, both in Washington.

Also Theodore Berry, Cincinnati city councilman, asked the Veterans Administration for a directive re-emphasizing the non-discrimination clause.

A conference with representative of the companies and agencies involved, held in Cincinnati last week, resulted in the employment of the three bricklayers.

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BLIND SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR — Miss India Stewart, who suddenly became blind in 1934, is shown operating the recently installed braille switchboard at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Blind Switchboard Operator Holds Wilberforce U. Post

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Operating the new braille switchboard recently installed at Wilberforce University is Miss India Stewart, who suddenly became blind in 1934. Miss Stewart undertakes her first full-time job since her physical mishap some eighteen years ago.

She was selected for the switchboard job through the Vocational Rehabilitation Service for the Blind after Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of the University, had disclosed an opening for a blind switchboard operator.

This unique board which is only the third of its kind in the state of Ohio is equipped with lucite strips designating the station and trunks in braille. Instead of the customary lighting system to indicate calls the special made board has a buzzer set-up. The operator is able to feel the indentation and immediately know the station or trunk at the same time a regular switchboard operator could observe at a glance.

Miss Stewart seems to be very happy over her new employment.

She is now being instructed by Mrs. Ellen Harlan, P. B. X. operator of the Springfield office of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company. Indications are that Miss Stewart will develop into an excellent operator.



EMMETT DELANEY of Philadelphia marks his 35th anniversary as an employee of Sharp and Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia pharmaceutical and biological manufacturers. Delaney started to work as a porter in 1917 and was attached to the "Snake House." He worked with the snakes 20 years and was never bitten. He applied for a job as animal caretaker in 1944 and is still working in that capacity. Delaney's painstaking work is fully recognized for its importance in completing scientific experiments successfully.



SEEK JOBS Deputy Police Commissioner Herbert J. Kitchenman examining the application of Mrs. Lillian Paynter, of 1031 Federal st., one of more than 100 women who appeared at Barrett Junior High School yesterday to seek jobs as traffic directors at school crossings in an experimental S. Philadelphia area.

Increase in Negro Jobs Foreseen in Phila. Area

The industrial expansion now under way in the Delaware Valley will mean a considerable increase in employment for Philadelphia's expanding Negro population, according to Wayne L. Hopkins, executive secretary of the Armstrong Association.

An affiliate of the National Urban League, the association has been active in the placement of Negro workers in industry for more than 30 years.

Hopkins said that the total project, which is pivoting appreciably around the establishment of the giant Fairless Works of the United States Steel Corp., near Morrisville, is being viewed "with satisfaction and hopeful expectancy" by all of the organizations active in attempting to make the transition of the over-all area from residential to industrial as easy as possible.

The new expansion finds the Negro residents of this area already represented in many of the corporations expected to be active in the general development, Hopkins said. Many were employed during the last war and have remained in highly important and skilled posts.

The pattern of employment of this area's Negro industrial workers, according to Hopkins, has included upswings in General Electric, Westinghouse, Sun Shipbuilding, Kaiser Metal, Budd Manufacturing, Rohm and Haas, E. I. du Pont, Henry Disston and Sons, American Stores, and the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad companies. Negro workers have also reached new peaks of proportionate employment in the U. S. Naval Base, Frankford Arsenal, the U. S. Signal Corps and the Quartermaster Depot, the statement said.

At Fairless Works, where no estimate of Negro employment has been made by U. S. Steel executives, it is thought that the company's present policies will prevail.

A New Assignment

Cecil B. Moore has been appointed Pennsylvania state sales representative for Continental Distilling Corporation and its affiliated companies, Kinsey Distilling Corp., Old Hickory Distilling Corp. and W. A. Haller Corp.

Announcement was made by Dr. Herman Edelman, Penn. state sales manager for the affiliated companies, which are subsidiaries of Publicker Industries Inc.

This is Mr. Moore's entry into the distilled beverage industry. He was formerly credit manager for the Mutual Advertiser Service Corp.,

of Philadelphia, and a sales executive with the Guaranty Life Insurance Co., of Savannah, Ga. He resides at 1521 North 16th St., Philadelphia, with his wife and two daughters.

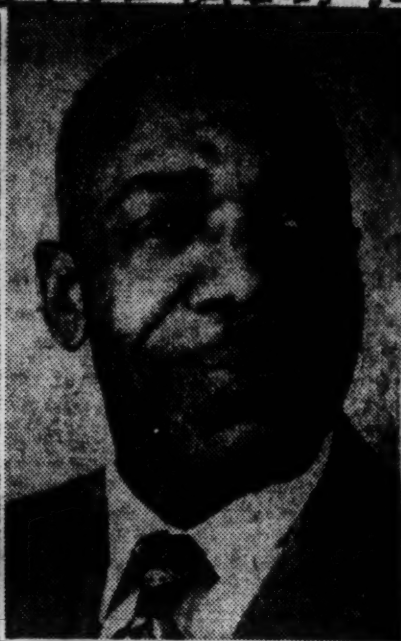
Mr. Moore is a 1939 graduate of Bluefield State College, of Bluefield, W. Va., and is currently studying law at Temple University. He had a distinguished combat record in World War II, having served in the U. S. Marine Corps from 1942 to 1951. Among the first group of Negroes to enlist, he was also in the first group that saw action in amphibious operations in the South Pacific. He was discharged with the rank of sergeant major.

Mr. Moore is active in fraternal and veterans affairs. He is a member of the Elks, Kappa Alpha Psi, the Philadelphia branch of the N. A. A. C. P., Philadelphia Cotillion Society, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Members Of 25-Year-Old Club



William L. Jones, 2442 W. Oxford St., a material handler in the supplies-utility department of the Philadelphia Transportation Company will have completed 25 years employment with the company during the present month.



Judge Johnson, 2102 Earp St., a poleman in the supplies-utility department of the Philadelphia Transportation Company, will complete 25 years of service with that company this month.

15 More Colored Upgraded At Philco

PHILADELPHIA — Continued progress was made this week in the elimination of discrimination at the Philadelphia plant of the Philco Corporation, as fifteen more Negro employees were promoted to production and assembly jobs. Twelve others had already been upgraded on May 26.

Herbert Hill, labor relations assistant of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been conducting the campaign for upgrading of Negro employees at Philco. He reported this week that Negroes are now employed in the tube assembly, main television assembly, electric drill, radio assembly, and other production departments.

The upgradings came about as a result of conference between Mr. Hill and the I. U. E. C. I. O., District 1, which used the seniority provisions of its union contract to obtain the promotion of Negro workers to production jobs for the first time.



Wayne L. Hopkins (left), executive secretary of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, watches as Ila Gilmore (seated at left), of 1136 S. 24th st., and W. D. Jones, of 51 N. 52d st., are interviewed by Samuel J. Crawford (right), engineering employment representative of the Piasecki Helicopter Co., at the second Employment Fair of the Armstrong Association yesterday, at Temple University.

Employment Fair Held at Temple

More than 100 job aspirants attended the second Employment Fair of the Armstrong Association yesterday in Stauffer Hall at Temple University.

Because of the success of last year's fair, efforts were increased this year by the association, a Red Feather Agency, to bring qualified Negro college graduates and representatives of industry and business together.

Last year's campaign obtained jobs for more than 25 persons, and

positions obtained in this year's campaign should exceed that number, Wayne L. Hopkins, executive secretary of the association, said.

Hopkins said the fair was of mutual benefit to graduates and employers. It gave industry the qualified personnel so badly needed, and the college graduates the opportunity to learn industry's need and to talk over their personal qualifications with personnel experts, he said.

The graduates, though most are from the Philadelphia area, attended schools throughout the United States and Canada.

Schenley's Fair Hiring Policy Dates From '50

PHILADELPHIA — Wide-spread employment of Negro salesmen by Schenley Distributors, Inc., found its beginning during September, 1950.

Since then it has become a regular policy in Schenley's plan of industrial race relations to hire new personnel on the merits of qualification without any special mention of color or racial background.

Training of personnel includes more than a sales routine. All applicants are sent to Schenley's training school at Cincinnati where they undergo an intensive two weeks of orientation. Considerable emphasis is placed on the study of the production of alcoholic beverages, advertising programs, promotional material and even the operation of motion picture projectors.

It is estimated that "Schenley has an annual investment of about \$10,000 in each of its salesmen, and therefore it seems wise to have these salesmen as fully informed about the company and Schenley products as possible."

As a result of this training program, Negro salesmen representing Schenley are now building sales records in such large metropolitan areas as Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Detroit and Los Angeles.

Negro Help At NBC Hits A New High

PHILA. — AS 1951, the National Broadcasting Company's 5th year of operation, came to a close. A major highlight was the impetus given to employment opportunities for skilled Negro craftsmen and technicians as well as entertainers, in the broadcasting industry. In keeping with the integrated employment practices of the Radio Corporation of America, of which NBC is a unit, Negroes are now being employed in highly technical positions which 25 years ago were unavailable.

Claton Yates and William DeLany, both engineers, are two such employees hired in the past year by the National Broadcasting Company.

Yates, a graduate of Purdue University, who holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering, was originally referred by the National Urban League. He was hired as a television student engineer and after two months, was promoted to his present position as a Television Maintenance Engineer. In the NBC-TV Maintenance Department, Yates is charged with the servicing and repair of cameras and other studio equipment.

William DeLany, who received a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from Howard University, is employed, as a Television Studio Engineer at NBC. He was originally hired as a Television Assistant and was promoted early in 1951. As a studio engineer, DeLany has a variety of duties which include operation of television cameras and microphone and handling audio controls.

The years was also marked by an increased number of Negro entertainers and actors appearing on NBC-TV variety shows and in some of the network's top dramatic productions. In this latter regard, both the network and Herbert Bayard Swope, Jr., producer, of an NBC mystery program,

were awarded Certificates of Merit by Delta Sigma Theta Sorority during the year.

Several top-ranking Negro entertainers, many of them making their television debuts, have made guest appearance on NBC-TV variety shows. Two of these variety programs were cited by the recently created Television Authority for the way in which they utilized the talents of Negro performers. The Billy Williams Quartet, noted Negro vocal group, was featured regularly on "Show of Shows," another NBC network variety program.

Negro actors were also used in radio and television dramatic productions such as the "Somerset Maugham Television Theatre" "Treasury Men In Action" and "Pete Kelly's Blues," a radio serial which has been discontinued. No racial identity was associated with the roles portrayed by Negroes on these programs.

Social Worker Gets Post



Albert F. Mitchell, 1932 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, has just begun work as Group Work Supervisor with the Germantown Settlement of Philadelphia. Until the employment of Mr. Mitchell, a native of California, all employees of this agency were white.

Joins Congressman's Staff



Mrs. Eleanor Ward Perry, S. Congressman Earl Chudoff, honor graduate of the William Penn Business Institute in Philadelphia, Pa., recently employed as secretary to U.

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New Postal Purge Hits 5 In Philly

Apr 15-52
Dat. 3-15-52

All Once Discharged, Then Cleared By The Review Board

PHILADELPHIA
Five local colored postal employees—all members of the National Alliance of Postal Employees—have been brought into the spotlight as the “postal purge” struck again this time in the City of Brotherly Love.

All five had been charged with possible disloyalty to the United States, given hearings, cleared and restored to their jobs two years ago.

Now being given new hearings by a Federal Loyalty Review Board are:

REESE BROWN, a clerk since 1936 and former president of the local NAPE Branch; WILLIAM E. ALLEN, clerk and honorably discharged from both Army and Navy in World War II;

ARTHUR L. DRAYTON, clerk of over 15 years’ service and recently transferred from New York; CLARENCE H. HAUGHTON, carrier here since 1920; and FELIX A. TITUS, a clerk with over 30 years’ service.

Second Jeopardy

All the charges made in the new “postal purge” are identical with the charges made in the original accusations in 1948 and 1949. All five men were cleared of those charges and when they sought information as to any further charges, they were advised that there were none.

Titus was cleared Feb. 14, 1951; Allen and Haughton on May 1, 1950; Brown on June 16, 1950; and Drayton on July 3, 1950.

Officials of the NAPE in Washington said the new hearings are being conducted by an all-white, three-man board. On this board are two men from the Deep South and one from Minnesota.

Chairman is Edgar B. Jackson of Georgia (also chairman of the P.O. Dept. FEPC and the P.O. Loyalty Board); members are R. T. Frank of Minnesota and Hugh E. Alford of Mississippi, representing the Bureau of Postal Operations.

Fair Trial Problematical

Whether or not the accused postal workers will get a fair trial is problematical.

NAPE officials have frequently pointed out that the failure to place a colored person on the high echelon policy-making and executing boards in the Post Office Department created a constant threat to the job welfare and security of colored employees.

While the names of only five men have been released as being involved in the new “purge,” it is known that there are others, not only here but in other cities as well.

NAPE To Defend 5

The men received “ten-day” notices citing them for removal on the grounds that there was cause to believe that they were disloyal to the U.S.

The NAPE will, as heretofore, continue its fight to clear its members and restore them to their positions, also seeking back pay for the time lost while they are off the Post Office payroll due to these “purge” actions.

Philadelphia Story: End Of A Chapter



Frank Moses (left) 1763 N. 27th St., and E. L. Harris, Jacksonville, Fla., wave a final farewell to Philadelphia's Broad St. Sta-

tion from the rear platform of the last train out Sunday. Both men have been employed by the Pullman Co. 25 years. Mr. Har-

ris is a pullman instructor. Built in 1880, the station is to be torn down in line with a central city improvement program.

Hired By Dairy Co.



Miss Elizabeth Rivera, 1951 Master of Social Work Graduate from the Atlanta University School of Social Work is now employed with the Pet Dairy Products on the public relations staff. Miss Rivera is a native of North Carolina.



Big Pet Job—

New educational activities representative for the Pet Milk Company is Mrs. Louise Robinson. A former teacher at Florida A. and M. College and well-known educator. She is the first Negro to hold such a post with Pet. She lives in Atlanta.

161 1952

Philip Morris (Cigaretts)



Have a Philip Morris— Handsome Herbert Wright, national representative for Philip Morris cigarettes, presents a sample pack of his favorite brand to pretty Sylvia Kemp of the Courier's collection department.—Harris Photo.

RCA Shows the Way

THE RCA-Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America deserves commendation for its pioneering in offering qualified Negro engineers opportunity for high-grade employment, as revealed in its report of last week.

After scouting Negro colleges for the past three and one-half years, just as it scouts white colleges, it has already hired sixteen graduate Negro engineers and is looking for more.

It further reports that there is probably not one reasonably qualified Negro engineering graduate who has not received an attractive offer of engineering employment in American industry.

RCA declares that the practice of hiring engineers, as well as other personnel, without regard for race, creed or national origin is considered a sound policy.

Of course, RCA is not the first big corporation to hire Negro technical experts, for many other big firms have done so on a small scale through the years; but probably no big company has hired so many in such a short period of time.

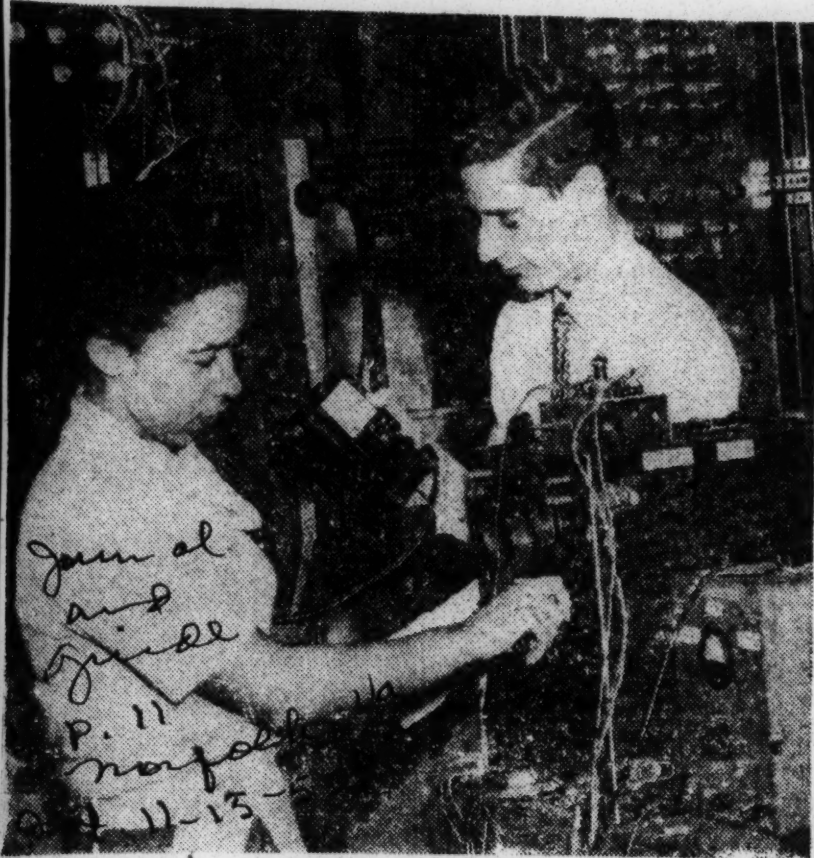
This is most encouraging and augurs well for the future.

Instead of young colored men and women confining themselves to professional work in a narrow sector of endeavor, they can now feel more confident that they may prepare themselves for any field and have reasonable assurance that, if qualified, they will have full opportunity for employment and advancement.

As Albert F. Watters, RCA personnel director, points out, "The companies that are recruiting engineering talent in the Negro colleges as well as in the other top colleges are doing it because it is good business."

This has been the contention all along of those who have fought for the integration of Negroes into American business and industry.

Howard Woman Grad Works for RCA



Georgiana Yvonne Young, 23-year-old mechanical engineer, who has just been employed by RCA Victor, Camden, N. J., is another "pilot" placement of the National Urban League's industrial relations department.

A 1952 graduate of Howard University's Engineering School, Miss Young is shown here at work with Raymond D. Black, 1952 graduate of West Virginia University Engineering School.

Woman Engineer Gets Post With RCA Victor Company

NEW YORK, N. Y.— Georgiana Yvonne Young, who last June became the first Negro woman to graduate from the Engineering School of Howard University within the last twenty years with the degree of bachelor of science in mechanical engineering, has just been employed by the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America in its Camden, N. J. plant.

According to Julius A. Thomas, director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League, Miss Young is the first Negro woman engineer to be employed through the League's

"pilot" placement program.

SHE WILL undergo a period of orientation with other engineers just employed and with them will spend the next six months rotating from department to department before permanent departmental assignment.

Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Milton Young, of Louisville, Ky., Miss Young, who is 23 years old is a graduate of Central High School, Louisville, and Howard University's Engineering School.

Before being employed by RCA Victor, she worked as a gage design engineer for the Frankford Arsenal Gage Laboratory in Philadelphia.

RCA Hires HU Woman Engineer

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Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Milton Young, of Louisville, Ky., Miss Young, who is twenty-three years old, is a graduate of Central High School, Louisville, and Howard University's Engineering School. Before being employed by RCA Victor, she worked as a gage design engineer for the Frankford Arsenal Gage Laboratory in Philadelphia.



They Sell Camels— Sales representatives of Camel cigarettes held a seminar in Cincinnati with E. C. Darr, vice president of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, makers of Camels. Attending, left to right, first row: William Scarborough, Philadelphia; Paul Turner, Birmingham, Ala.; Carey Richmond, De-

troit. Second row: William Moore, Cincinnati; Sidney Bradshaw, NYC; Lloyd Moore, Memphis; Joe Rollins, Chicago. Third row: Anthony Cotton, Cleveland; George Allen, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Frank Lamberth, Washington; Earl Brooks, Pittsburgh, Pa. Fourth row: Hughie Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y., and James Savery, St. Louis, Mo.

Brothers Shamed Roscoe Browne Into Track



ROSCOE BROWNE (center) is all smiles as he converses with his new boss, David Davidson (right), vice president and general sales manager of Schenley Import Corporation. More than 200 friends and business associates were on hand to congratulate the track star on his appointment as

a national sales representative for Schenley Import. Among those attending the party, held at La Mar-Cheri in New York, was Joe Yancey (left), coach of the New York Pioneer Club under whose colors Browne has become a leading contender for a middle-distance berth on the U. S. Olympic team.



MAKES ADDRESS.—Joseph W. Christian, national field representative.



PROMOTED — Joseph W. Christian was promoted to the position of national field supervisor for Seagram Distillers Corporation, it was announced by company officials this week. Mr. Christian formerly was field representative for Seagram's.

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KNIGHT OF THE ROAD *Installment No. 3*

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

"Sounds much better than a mystery", the secretaries agreed. Golden continued. "I was running in charge to Madison, Wis. My train was standing on the track there, a few feet away from the station. It was pretty dark and I was sitting on a stool when this young man came up, I don't know where from."

"He looked hungry and frightened as though he had been running away from something. He pointed a shiny blue .38 at me and asked if I would buy it from him for \$10. I had the company money on me and around \$4.50 of my own. I quickly told him I had only just that amount on me. 'Well', he said, 'Maybe you can borrow some from somebody. It's a good buy for 10 bucks.' But I don't need a gun I told him. 'Well I'll be back,' he said and disappeared."

"I was a little shaken, but I forgot about him until he appeared again a few minutes later and said, 'Well, did you get the money?' I said no. I didn't know anyone to borrow from. 'How much did you say you had,' he asked me."

"I reached in my pocket and pulled out the \$4.50. The young man took the money, handed me the gun, plus an extra clip of cartridges and walked off into the night. I never saw him again. The only thing I can figure out is that he was broke and needed the money to get out of town; and that he didn't want to be caught with the gun in his possession."

"So here I was with a brand new .38 that had never been fired, and which I certainly didn't need. Later, I sold it to a man for \$10."

After the beds were all made down, Golden went into the diner for a light supper and a relief period during which he would nap, then relieve the porter from the next car who stood watch for him. In this way, the cars were under continuous supervision.

Time is swifter than the mighty Diesels. Before one realized, it

was evening of the next day. The "secretaries" finished their Canasta game early in order to retire to a session with bobbie pins for poinsettias made a riotous splash their glamorous entrance into fabulous Los Angeles the next morning.

By 8 o'clock the next morning Golden had all his charges together. He had checked to see that each had his belongings, labeled the bags and set them out for unloading, whisked coats and hats, and wished each a pleasant sojourn.

The radiant smiles of the passengers reflected that he had more than served them; he had been a friend to each. The tips which they placed in his hand were of appreciation.

The bride summed it up when she said as she and her husband shook hands. "Mr. Smith, it was so nice to have you along to make our trip pleasant. Best of luck to you."

At 9 o'clock, the "City" nosed into her home berth. Los Angeles was bathed in sunlight. The sight of palm trees gently swaying set the "secretaries" to squealing with delight as Golden assisted them off the train.

With inbred courtliness, he tipped his hat to each departing passenger, helped the red caps to set off the luggage; then went back in for a last-minute check on missing items, before he changed into his brown suit.

A few minutes later, Golden emerged, the worn black satchel in hand, homeward bound to Euzella, Henry, Lois, Bobbie, and "Tubbie". He is luckier than a lot of other porters who must devise ways and means of amusing themselves on their layover away from home.

Golden has two homes and a set of loved ones, at each end, waiting to affectionately greet "Daddy."

The main spring of the Smith welfare and charm is a tall, slender, witty dynamo who looks half her age and tires out youngsters with her boundless energy. This is his wife, Euzella.

On this morning, she met Golden at the door of the pleasant lime-washed house where the poinsettias made a riotous splash of color against the walls. He bussed him warmly, and led the way upstairs, holding up the gay print housecoat she was wearing.

The rooms of the house are sparsely furnished and inviting. The corner site adds extra sunlight; and now it shone on the spotless damask cloth on the dining room table where places were laid for breakfast.

The master of the household disappeared into the bedroom and emerged in a sporty yellow California shirt, complete with palm trees!

Euzella bustled around with the dishes, her sparkling conversation

darting out from the kitchen like so many bright plumaged birds. Golden registered his listening on the pages of the paper with periodic grunts of "Uh huh. Is that so."

After this, there were chores to be done: cutting the grass, inspecting the gold fish pond in the back yard, tightening up a loosened door hinge. Then to market with Euzella and back home for a nap, while she cooked and called friends to arrange for a little evening gathering.

Henry and Lois with their son, Bobbie arrived for dinner, a delicious, belated Thanksgiving dinner in Golden's honor. The friends came in later; and while Golden regaled them with his wealth of stories Euzella prepared "a snack".

Someone asked do tips compare nowadays with before? "Well tips are generally standard", Golden replied. "They run about \$1.50 or \$2 for a drawing room. About a dollar for a bedroom. They don't vary much. That's because of the increased cost of living", and he smiled. "Most folks know porters get a good salary now."

"Would you rather have it the other way? Where you got bigger tips?" he was asked. Golden shook his head emphatically. "No, things are so much better now since the union has negotiated

the agreements. The uncertainty is gone. You still give the same kind of service, because that's what you've been trained to do. With all the improvement, the work is much lighter, but still there's a difference. Somehow you seem to have more confidence in yourself. You don't have to strain with a silent beg for a tip. And people respect us more."

Still in love after 45 years of marriage, Golden and Euzella holding hands like two high school kids, stood in the doorway bidding goodbye to their guests. Bobbie, an earnest young art student at East Los Angeles Junior College said. "Gramps, wanta talk to you about my girl. Think you can give me some pointers."

Golden chuckled, "Don't know what I can tell you son, excepting if you love her, get a move on you before some other fellow beats you to it." Euzella said briskly. "If she's as smart as I think she is, she'll wait for Bobbie!"

Saturday afternoon. The east bound City of Los Angeles slid out of the station. Aboard, Golden was busy instructing his passengers, assisting them in a hundred ways, meeting new faces, new personalities.

The list of famous people whom he had served reads like a Who's Who. Former President Herbert Hoover, Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Henry Ford II, Mr. and Mrs. William Vanderbilt.

THE BIG LAUGH
When Branch Rickey had Clyde Sukeforth come out to Chicago in the summer of 1946 to sign Jackie Robinson to play with the Montreal Royals in the International league, there was no committee named to pass on his character and manners. The Dodgers had done that little job themselves. Then the American Bowling congress, under the pressure of public sentiment, dropped the contender for the heavyweight crown gets another big opportunity Wednesday night when he meets Clarence Henry of Los Angeles in the 10-round main bout in Chicago Stadium.

Satterfield, one of the hardest punchers in the ring, missed a couple of big chances in 1951 when he lost to Rex Layne and Wesbury Bascom. He was stopped by Layne, after having the Utah fighter on the canvas for nine in the first round.

HAS HIGH HOPE



RADIANT FROM A LUXURY TRIP aboard the City of Los Angeles, reporter Ethel L. Payne gets an assist from train by Porter Smith after journey to Los Angeles to get inside story on a Pullman porter.



MR. AND MRS. G. W. SMITH, at home in Los Angeles, do a bit of gardening. Beautiful duplex house was purchased two years ago. Mrs. Smith keeps home fires burning while her husband is out on the run. Smith plans to retire in three more years.

KNIGHT OF THE ROAD - *Installment No. 2*

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

At the sprawling Chicago yards, the gleaming streamliners, City of Los Angeles and City of San Francisco were on adjoining tracks, looking as spic and span as two new yellow ribbons after their bath. Golden climbed aboard Car 1032, the Los Feliz, on the City of Los Angeles. This is his permanent station.

Just inside the vestibule is a sign reading, "The porter on duty in this car is G. W. Smith". The Los Feliz is a bedroom-drawing room car, the tops in luxurious travel. Golden went to his little dressing room at the end and changed into his blue uniform. This is his regulation outside uniform. Inside, he substitutes a white one for the blue one.

The cleaners were putting the final touches to the rooms. A clean antiseptic odor pervaded the interior. Golden checked the heat control panel for the car. He mused to himself. "Certainly have come a long way. When I started, there wasn't any such thing as heat control and air conditioning. Stoves kept those folks near them plenty warm and those in the middle sometimes got kind of chilly. *Oct. 1-26-32*"

"Kept you trotting all night with extra blankets, or to brush off the soot when passengers insisted on opening the windows. Now with this fancy air conditioning, we don't have to worry about it being too hot or too cold. Passengers can fix it to suit themselves."

He went on to check his linen supplies, the first aid closet, seeing that each bedroom had its "Welcome Aboard" kit, containing time table, scenic route description, stationery, telegraph blanks, etc. *P. 15*

Twilight was descending when the "City" slipped noiselessly out of the yards on its way to the Northwestern station where Golden's work would really begin when the passengers started loading.

"Woody", the buffet car man joined him in peering out at the myriad lights of the city twinkling like so many stars. "Well here we go again", he volunteered. Golden smiled. "You'd think after all these years, it wouldn't



SMITH ASSISTS PASSENGERS at Chicago's bustling Northwestern station to board streamliner, City of Los Angeles. Although he has served thousands of passengers over the years, Porter Smith's photographic memory enables him to remember every face whom he waited upon, a feat which has distinguished his career and made him familiar to countless travelers.

affect me this way, but do you so long that you see them in your know, I get the same excited sleep; and why the night before feeling like every trip is my first you go out, you're worse than an old hunting dog, fidgeting for the bugle to blow!"

I find myself wondering who my passengers are going to be, what their personalities are like, whether they're going on sad missions or happy ones."

Woody slapped him on the back. "That's what happens after you've been in a thing so long. Gets in your blood. My wife tells me just like yours, only a little stronger. "You've been married to trains

The train drew into the bustling station. Golden swung the platform up, drew back the door, stepped down, and squaring his shoulders, still erect at 67 years, took up his position, proudly, eagerly, and quietly ready to serve his passengers coming briskly down the walk.

A bride and groom. He knew them at a glance. She was a tall statuesque blonde: her husband, slender with a trim moustache. Golden addressed them. "Good evening madame. Good evening sir." "Good evening" they replied.

Next came a middle-aged couple, the husband, a small business man with a hearing aid. His wife was the motherly gray-haired type. She informed Golden that they were going to visit their son, a naval officer stationed at San Diego.

A tall athletic-looking man, a sportsman, swung aboard, calling out cheerfully, "Well how are you Mr. Smith? Nice to catch you again."

More passengers, three giggling "girls", over the "30 line", bubbling with excitement over their deluxe trip.

An harrassed mother, clutching an assortment of small parcels and a dimpled bunch of curly-haired, two years of mischief under one arm, scuttled down the walk, calling to the big-eyed four year old boy tagging behind. "Come on Bobbie, you're going to get left."

The harrassed look on her face vanished as Golden deftly extracted the two year old girl and the bundles and held out a hand to the wondering "Bobbie". In seconds, he had them safely deposited in the bedroom while the mother expelled a deep sigh of relief.

The conductor and the brakeman got on. "Hello Smith, ready to shove off?" The whistle sounded, the exhilarating cry of "board —" came, and the "City" majestically moved out, California bound!

Golden was already busy instructing his passengers how to regulate the automatic temperature controls, where the lights, closet space wash-basins were, storing bags, etc. He fluffed up the pillows on the wide sofa for the children already busy with crayon and paper, and told "the giggling secretaries" what they

could see by daylight on tomorrow.

He took an order for drinks from the buffet car for the bride and groom and the thirsty sportsman. An hour and a half passed before he got his charges settled to his satisfaction, so that he could straighten for a breather. While the "City" cut through the night, the baritone whistle of the Diesel engine emitted a deep sonorous notice of its passing through towns and cities.

He had time to relate one or two interesting experiences.

In low whispers, punctuated with soft chuckles, he told of the time, some years before, when he had been called upon to be midwife.

It seemed that the porter in the car next to his had a woman passenger in an upper berth, who had unexpectedly given birth to a baby boy. Not having had the experience of being a father, he rushed back to Golden in distress, to get his expert advice and assistance. They hurried back to the car.

Climbing the ladder, the fatherless porter parted the curtains, gave a gasp and tumbled down the ladder on the perplexed Father Smith, exclaiming in horror, "Man, it's even worse than that. It ain't one. It's two!"

Sure enough, here were twin

boys, both strong and wailing loudly. Father Smith rallied enough to perform emergency measures of wrapping the babies in sterile sheets and blankets and making the mother as comfortable as possible under the circumstances until a doctor, wired ahead for by the conductor, got on at the next stop. The doctor told Smith he had passed the midwife test!

At Council Bluffs, the bride and groom got off the train for a brief night owl view of the husband's home town which the wife had never seen. Golden hovered behind them at a discreet distance while they went through this bit of sentimental reverie. Then he

shepherded them in out of the chilly night air. The bride sat in wide-eyed rapture as she listened to Golden's colorful embellishments of her husband's description of the place.

The twittering "secretaries", full of fun and excitement, reluctant to go to bed, inveigled Golden into telling them another bit of "rail lore".

"We think it's so exciting, but I guess it gets pretty monotonous for you," one of them chirped.

Golden shook his head. "Why no Miss, it never does. You get to the point where you expect something unusual."

"What has been your most unusual experience", they chorused?

"Well", he replied. "I guess the most unusual thing which ever happened to me was the time a fellow put a gun on me and made me buy it from him."

Continued next week.

League To Investigate Conditions

Will Submit Full Report To Truman FEPC Committee

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

NEW YORK.—(Global)— In an effort to forestall the establishment of an employment pattern that would keep Negroes in low job classifications in the developing defense mobilization program, the Urban League has undertaken a nation-wide survey of conditions and will submit a complete report of its findings to the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance.

This committee, recently named by President Truman, is charged with the responsibility of policing the non-discriminatory clause in all government contracts.

Julius A. Thomas, director, Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, at a press conference in the League headquarters Monday said that vigorous efforts will be made by the National office and the 59 local affiliates to end the discrimination now being practiced against Negro job-seekers. He said that additional field staff has already been assigned to work directly with management and labor leadership in defense production centers.

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, in a statement opening the conference said, "Unless drastic steps are taken to curtail discriminatory employment practices in a majority of the nation's industries having defense contracts, there will be very few Negro workers in the manpower mobilization program."

Mr. Granger said his conclusion was based on a study of reports from 30 key industrial cities and reviews of field reports of its national staff members who covered over 30 cities in the last six months.

The present picture, Mr. Granger said, is very similar to that

which prevailed in the early part of World War II. Expanding industries, even where new plants have been constructed, or in process of construction, show little inclination to plan for the maximum utilization of the labor reserves in the local labor market. This situation, it was said, has added more confusion to the already complicated manpower problem.

"While the picture is described as varying from one community to the other, and from one plant to the other," he said, "discriminatory employment practices are bound by neither geography nor the corporate policies of the large multi-plant corporations holding extensive defense contracts. In this group are 25 of the best-known industries in the nation, and it is known that they now hold 25% of all prime defense contracts."

"Discrimination against Negroes follows a uniform pattern in plants located in northern and southern industrial centers," he continued. "As the work force expands, a few Negroes have been added to the maintenance and common labor group of workers. Negroes are rarely accepted for in-plant training programs in any of the communities studied by League personnel."

"The employment of Negroes in white-collar, administrative, and technical jobs in these expanding industries is practically unheard of. In those communities where new plants are being constructed for defense production, it is almost impossible to obtain any statement of policy with respect to the utilization of Negro personnel."

In this general framework, the League's investigation was directed at the present employment of Negroes in plants that are known to be producing various items for national defense:

Typical of the situations revealed was reported from Columbus, Ohio, where 17 of the 40 plants holding defense contracts employed no Negroes. Seven employed Negroes in common labor and unskilled jobs. None of the 40 plants employed Negroes in clerical or technical jobs, and the 4 plants which had training programs had not enrolled a single Negro.

In Cleveland, Ohio, frequently described as "the best location in the nation," some of the best-known industries in the nation persist in refusing to employ Negroes despite the existence of a

municipal ordinance forbidding discrimination and contract provisions which likewise prohibit discrimination in defense employment. Five such firms with 6,000 workers on the payroll had a total of 9 Negroes.

Kansas City, one of the principal defense production centers in the Mid-west, noted 73 firms holding sizeable defense contracts, most of whom discriminated against Negro workers. In 4 of the principal firms, 18,000 persons were employed, 308 of whom were Negroes.

Along the East Coast, the picture in Philadelphia and Baltimore is no better. Sixty name firms holding defense contracts in Philadelphia were reported as discriminating against Negroes in production, technical, and clerical jobs. In only 2 of these firms were Negroes employed in white-collar or technical jobs.

In Baltimore, which boasts a number of large metal, aircraft and other specialty plants, Negroes were excluded from most production jobs and all technical and clerical jobs.

The League's investigation covered principal industrial centers in every section of the nation.

Aircraft Industry A Leading Offender

The aircraft industry, which employed almost 200,000 Negro workers during World War II, appears to be the chief offender at this stage of the defense program. The principal aircraft companies, with two notable exceptions, are now expanding their work forces to meet increased production schedules.

New workers and women workers are being employed for training in the various assembly operations in the industry. Negroes are conspicuously absent among the people who are now being added to the work force in the industry.

In the South and Southwest, where new aircraft plants are being erected and activated, discriminatory hiring practices have all but excluded Negro workers. In two plants in a Texas city, only one Negro worker could be found, although there are approximately 5,000 people presently on the payroll. In Marietta, Georgia, a large aircraft plant having 10,000 workers reports 500 Negroes, all but one of whom are employed as common laborers and material handlers.

Discriminatory Job Orders

Employment Service officials in the majority of the nation's industrial centers declare that employers are submitting discriminatory job orders, and they are powerless to do anything about them. In four states, special workers for the Employment Service are detailed to discuss the employment of Negroes and other minorities when such orders are received, but the general result of this effort has not been too productive, according to these officials. Negro job-seekers applying at employment offices in defense plants report that they are usually told the company is not hiring workers on the day of their visit. When written applications are accepted with the understanding that the applicant will be called when he is needed, the general feeling is that this is the usual "run-around" which most Negroes have come to expect.

Situation Unchanged in Atomic Energy Projects

Current reports on the employment of Negroes and minorities at two of the new atomic energy operations indicate that no substantial change has taken place since the Urban League's official report to President Truman in July, 1951. Two office workers have been added to the staff in the Paducah operation, and one engineer has been offered employment in the Aiken, South Carolina, operation. Otherwise, no important changes have been noted.

Will Press for Employment of Negroes

Spokesmen for the Urban League said vigorous efforts will be made by the National Office and the 59 local affiliates to end the discrimination now being practiced against Negro job-seekers. Additional field staff has already been assigned to work directly with management and labor leadership in defense production centers. These operations are being financed by grants from the Marshall Field Foundation and the United Community Defense Services. At the same time, League officials said that a complete report of their findings will be submitted to the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance.

161 1952

Tennessee

Post Office Gets Negro Supervisor

MEMPHIS—James U. Rhodes of 1059 McDowell has been named the first Negro supervisor in the Memphis Post Office.

Rhodes, a post office employee for thirty-three years, as a mail handler, will be foreman of laborers in charge of cleaning and caretaking work at both Federal buildings, the main post office and the De Soto Station Post Office.

School For Models To Have Its First Colored Graduate

It was reported this week that Miss Dorothy M. Brody of 912 33rd Ave. North, is to be graduated from the School for Models, located on Commerce Street and that she will be the first colored graduate of the school which it is stated trains both colored and white students. It is stated Miss Brody will receive her diploma next week. The public is said proud of the school for models, as reported which is said to be the first of its kind in the South.

1st Negro On Store Sales Staff

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) —

Mrs. Juanita Arnold is currently employed as saleslady by the Pantaze Drug Store, Beale Avenue at Hernando Street. This announcement, from store officials, came on the eve of the store's mammoth three-day "remodeling celebration," which will be January 10th through January 12th, 1952.

Officials consider the employing of Mrs. Arnold as a saleslady a step forward in the direction of economic security. Mrs. Arnold is in charge of the cosmetics and notions department. The Pantaze Drug Store at Beale and Hernando is one of several Pantaze stores in the city of Memphis. Mrs. Arnold is the "first Negro Sales Lady" to be employed by the Pantaze Stores.



Rev. J. A. McDaniel
RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS—Mrs. Juanita Arnold accepts the congratulations of Rev. J. A. McDaniel, executive secretary of the Memphis Urban League, on her recent employment as a saleslady on the cosmetics counter of the Pantaze Drug Store on Beale at Hernando. Rev. McDaniel stated: The Memphis Urban League takes this opportunity to congratulate the management of Pantaze Drug Store on the employment of Negro sales people. It is a step in the right direction for which we take pride."—(Photo by Qualls).

Two Women Get Letter Carrier Jobs

BEAUMONT — Going down the line and carrying out the rules of the Postal Department religiously, Postmaster F. S. Braden of the Beaumont Post Office has assigned two Negro women to carrier duties. This is the first time in the history of the Beaumont office that a woman has been assigned to carrier duties. Mrs. Jessie Samuel, 1344 Cable, and Mrs. Maxyee Breedlove, 1360 Louisiana, were among the top applicants on the register. They had met all requirements and were to report for work Monday, December 15, at 7:30 a.m. Mrs. Samuel was assigned to the main Post Office and Mrs. Breedlove to Station "A".

The women preferred clerk duties, but this was not available. The postmaster is alleged to have stated. It is reported that of the top 23 applicants, 13 more women. It appears that if Postmaster Braden is to follow the postal law, he has no other choice but to fill the vacancies with persons from the register as they appear thereon.

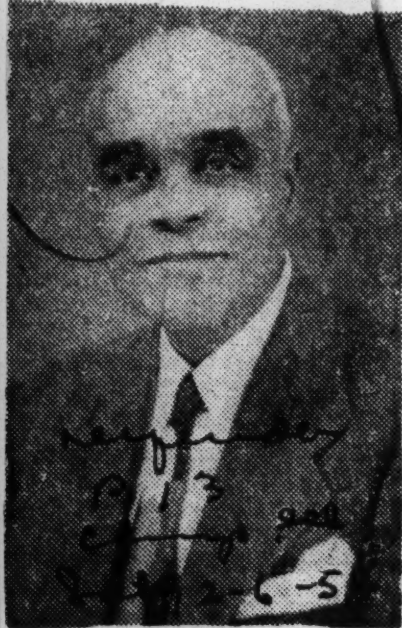
From the layman's point of view it seems that some of the males on the inside filing clerk positions could be handed these 35 pounds. Probably the Postmaster thinks that if he made special arrangements to give these two women clerk assignments, he might be confronted with requests for other such assignments.

Beaumont is among firsts in this respect during peacetime. Cash, Bishop College, Marshall.

Cliff Jones Retires As Pullman Prof.

A Chicago man who trained thousands of Pullman porters has been retired from the railroad serv-

His wife, Anna, is cashier at Indiana Theatre. He also has five sisters living in Chicago.



CLIFFORD JONES

ice. He is Clifford S. Jones, 60, of 4215 Champlain, who has been forced by illness to give up his job as a traveling instructor with the Pullman company.

Jones, a native of Columbus, Ga., went to work as a porter in 1914. He served as a sergeant with the 135th Service Battalion in France during World War I, then returned to the Pullman service following his discharge from the Army in 1919.

From 1941 to 1949, Jones was traveling instructor for the Chicago zone, with duties of teaching "railroading" to new sleeping car porters. The zone included Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago.

He became ill in 1949 and was a patient at Hines Veterans hospital for more than two years. He went to work again last September, but had to quit after a few days due to a minor relapse.

A trustee at Berean Baptist church, Jones also holds membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Chicago Assembly, and the Pullman Porter's Last Man club.

Streamlined Laundry:

5 Machines And 2 Women Iron 500 Shirts A Day

NORFOLK — Ironing 500 shirts a day, even with the help of dry, Robert Hoffheimer, pointed out that might get burned or caught in equipment. *machines*, is no mean feat for any outfit that with less modern equipment two women. But that's the dailyment more women are needed to combined average of Mrs. Victoria perform the various steps, and the Halstead and Mrs. Ophelia Husty output is not as high. Some laundries at Dart Laundry and Dry Cleaning don't complete over 200 shirts a day, he said.

Operating five machines between them, the two women perform six basic steps in getting out the finished product. Completely surrounded by machines they work with assembly line efficiency and speed. Shirts in various stages of finishing are constantly on all five machines. *Spinal and*

The laundry which was opened in October 1950, employs about 25 persons, 18 of whom are colored.

SPEEDY WORK is one of the features of the plant. Clothes brought in at nine are out at four the same day.

Ind. 2-23-52
MRS. HUSTY, who works the sleeve and folder, performs the first and last steps on each shirt. After she has finished the sleeves of a shirt, they are placed on a rack where Mrs. Halstead takes them over. In turn, the collar and cuffs, yoke, and back and bosom to the shirts, are done on separate machines, all operated at the same time by Mrs. Halstead.

Mrs. Halstead places the completed shirt on another rack, buttons the top button, and leaves them for her co-worker.

AFTER THE shirts leave the folding machine operated by Mrs. Husty, they are ready for delivery to the customer.

The women say they have never timed themselves to see how long the complete operation takes for one shirt. However, putting out 500 shirts in eight and a half hours, means they completely iron a shirt a minute. It takes the average housewife about 15.

THE WOMEN AT the laundry are paid by the number of shirts completed. This "piecework" system serves as incentive for high production.

Although they work with extremely hot equipment at rapid speed, there are few accidents or burnings. Most of the equipment requires two hands for operation, thereby eliminating a free hand

Shirts Ironed At Rate Of One A Minute In Modern Laundry





The pair of fast-working women and modern machines who iron on an average of 500 shirts a day at Dart Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plant, 701 Boush street, are shown above. In the top picture, Mrs. Ophelia Husty is shown in the foreground removing a pressed sleeve from the "sleeve." To her left is a completed shirt on the folder ready to be place in the wire rack behind her.

Action of Congress

Clips WSB Powers

AFL News Reporter
 "Too little, too late and too costly to the American people," is a thumbnail description of the new controls law passed by Congress and reluctantly signed by President Truman.

One provision in the new law, exempting processed fruits and vegetables from price ceilings, will alone increase the nation's food bill by 11 percent, it was officially estimated.

The Wage Stabilization Board was stripped of practically all its powers and left a hollow shell. *7-2-52*

Rent controls were ordered killed after June 30, unless localities specifically request continuation. *P. 1*

The President was "requested" by Congress to invoke Taft-Hartley injunctions against the steel strike. *etc.*

Wage and price controls were continued to next April 30, but new profit-guarantee provisions for retailers voted into the law will force price ceilings still higher if inflationary pressures continue.

Sen. Capehart Right—For Once

Only authority for priorities and allocation of scarce materials was continued for a full year.

"This bill controls neither prices nor wages," said Sen. Homer Capehart (R., Ind.)—and for once he was right.

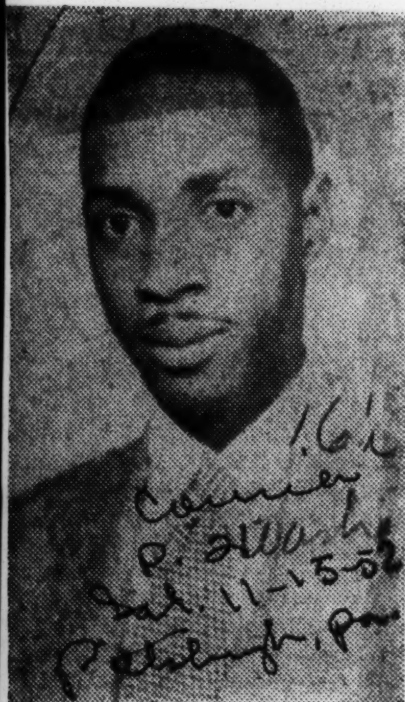
But it could have been worse. The law specifically directs that the joint Senate-House Conference Committee, working all night of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. At its last meeting in Boston, the AFL Executive Council flatly warned that wage stabilization would founder if the WSB was deprived of authority to consider and act upon disputes.

Advisory Status

One school of thought on Capitol Hill speculated that the House never expected those provisions to become law but voted them merely so members would find it easier to obtain big business campaign contributions this fall.

Under the new law, the Wage Stabilization Board was limited solely to an "advisory" status on disputes over wages. While it retains its tripartite character, members of the WSB are subject to Senate confirmation. All power to deal with nonmonetary labor-management disputes was taken away from the board. It can render advisory opinions in wage disputes only when the parties at issue or the government ask them.

"The board shall have no jurisdiction in any labor dispute," the new law says, "or with respect to any issue involved therein."



PROMOTED—Calvin P. Wallace has recently been promoted to a design engineer with the Boeing Airplane Company of Seattle, Wash. Previously he had been a junior member of the engineering division.

Farmer is accused of holding two men in peonage, distilling

ROGERS, Ark., Jan. 11—(P)—A farmer has been accused of holding two men in peonage to chop wood for his whisky still.

Neal Robinson, 55, was arrested at his farm near Tahlequah, Okla., about 45 miles west of here. He was charged with violating federal laws.

An investigation was started after Cecil Dutton, 22, and Walter Moore, 18, both of Rogers, accused the farmer of threatening them with a pistol.

BENTON COUNTY Sheriff John Black and Arkansas State Trooper Wallace Parnell gave this account of the investigation:

Robinson hired Dutton and Moore last week to cut wood on his farm at \$10 a day each. When they arrived at his home they said they learned the wood they were to cut was to be used in a whisky still operated by the farmer.

They said they refused to work, but Robinson forced them at gunpoint to chop the wood.

THEY WERE HELD at Robinson's place several days, but managed to escape and return to Rogers.

The officers said Robinson showed up in Rogers and accused the men of stealing whisky from his farm and threatened them with a pistol. Dutton and Moore then went to the police.

Robinson was arraigned before a U. S. commissioner at Muskogee, Okla., yesterday. He was charged with two counts of holding persons in peonage and operating an illicit whisky still.

Stetson Kennedy Points To Existing Pattern Of Peonage

SWITZERLAND, Fla. — (NNPA) Stetson Kennedy, Southern author has been asked by the United Nations Committee on Force Labor to submit proof of his charges that peonage, or debt slavery, still exists around the turpentine, lumber and cotton plantations of the Deep South.

In a telegram to the subcommittee of the UN Human Rights Commission, Kennedy said he had uncovered much evidence of peonage while engaged in field research for his book "Southern Exposure." He offered to back up his assertion with affidavits, wire recordings of interviews with debt slaves, and photographs depicting their living conditions.

Kennedy has kept files on peonage for the past fifteen years, and has now set out on a southwide tour to cap this data with the conditions existing today. If his report to the UN is convincing enough, he may be asked to testify in person when the committee reopens its hearings in Geneva in October, secretary Manfred Simon has advised.

HOPES FOR COOPERATION

Kennedy hopes to find debt slaves who will be willing to accompany him to Geneva to tell their stories, but points out that the difficulties in this path are great. To begin with, the debt slaves would have to be hustled out of the South by air—in a sort of twentieth century counterpart of the "Underground Railway" that brought slaves to freedom before the Civil War. Then there would be not only the problem of providing them with jobs, but also protecting their relatives back home.

The traditional pattern of peonage in the United States has changed but little through the years, Kennedy declares. Its cornerstone is the iniquitous "commissary system" which keeps the workers perpetually in debt. Living in isolated camps

the workers are required to purchase such "iron rations" as dried beans and fatback at the company commissary at exorbitant prices.

"DEBT SLAVES"

Coupled with the rent charged for the company-owned slab shack,

many of which date from pre-Civil War days—the advances generally exceed the wages theoretically paid.

Anyone seeking to leave such "employment" while indebted to the company is commonly halted by sheriff's deputies—sometimes with roadblocks—and given the option of returning to the job or "working it out with the county" on the road-building chaingangs at \$1 a day or less.

So effective is the terror that some of the oldtimers will tell you hopelessly that "the only way out is to lie out."

In the remote areas where peonage continues most prevalent the constitutional and statutory prohibitions against involuntary servitude are dead letters. In their stead, state laws against "fraud" and "labor recruiting" hold sway.

In a recent case uncovered by Kennedy at Hastings, Florida, a colored potato picker and his wife were jailed for seeking to leave while allegedly being in debt, and when the woman's brother came to rescue them he was also jailed and fined \$200 for "recruiting labor."

It is still possible, Kennedy says, to "buy a Negro by buying a debt." Under this system, an employer desiring an additional laborer can often obtain one simply by paying whatever debt the laborer may owe his present boss.

Anyone having knowledge of debt slavery, or wishing to help, can address Kennedy at Switzerland, Florida.

FBI Men Take Stand In Peonage Trial

Men State They Were Forced To Work On Farm

AMERICUS, Ga. — (SNS) — The peonage trial of three Dooly County men, including Sheriff John B. Fokes, continued in United States District Court here Friday, with two agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation telling of their investigation.

FBI Agents Robert Powell and Williams S. Lee took the witness stand as the trial of Sheriff Fokes, Frank B. Calhoun, Unadilla, and Calhoun's son-in-law, Edward T. Chancey, charged with illegally arresting two Negroes and forcing them to work on a farm, neared the end of its first week.

The two Negroes who were allegedly falsely arrested, abused and forced to work on Calhoun's plantation are A. C. "Red" Cross and Theodis "Bud" Blue.

MIX-UP ON DATES

Powell emphasized that all FBI investigations and reports were routine and several persons were interviewed while Lee said he found it extremely difficult to secure information from Fokes about the arrest of Cross on liquor charges and a mix-up on dates. He testified that Cross was arrested on December 10, 1950, but a warrant charging possession of non-tax paid liquor was dated January 3, 1951.

Lee said he asked Fokes about the discrepancy in dates and the sheriff told him the date of charges did not have to be proved. He also testified that the sheriff showed him the title but not the body of the warrant and declined to let him have this and other papers for photographing. Fokes promised to have the records photographer himself and send copies, but never did, the agent said.

Cross testified Thursday that Frank Calhoun, his son, Rodney and Chancey, came to his home and "Mr. Calhoun hit me with a pistol on the front of the head and back and it was bleeding." Calhoun also threatened to hit his wife, Cross told the court.

CARRIED TO HOSPITAL

After the beating, Cross continued, the three men took him to a hospital and there told a doctor he hurt himself when he fell off a tractor. The men then carried him to jail but Fokes was not there so he was held under guard on Cal-

3 Men Charged With Forcing 2 Negroes To Work

AMERICUS, Ga. — In the trial of three men charged with forcing two Negroes to work on a plantation, testimony concerning the beating of a Negro was introduced by the federal government.

Sheriff John Fokes, Frank B. Calhoun and Thomas Ed. Chancey are charged with allegedly having arrested A. C. Cross and Theodis Blue, Negroes, and forcing them to work on Calhoun's farm. Chancey is Calhoun's son-in-law.

One of the government's witnesses Wednesday, C. M. Smith, a Cross worked and lived on the Smith farm. Mrs. Smith testified she saw Calhoun, his son, Rodney and Chancey take Cross from his house and beat him. She said he was placed in a car and taken away.

Mrs. W. I. Sandefur, whose husband works for the Smiths, gave similar testimony.

C. M. Smith, testified that Cross originally worked for Calhoun but had come to work for him. A few days later, he said, someone came and got him.

The government previously had introduced witnesses who testified that the defendants conspired to have Blue arrested in Detroit and returned to Dooly County. Upon his return he was bailed out to work on the Calhoun farm.

Blue told the court Wednesday that he went to Detroit to work and planned to bring his wife from Vienna, Ga. He said Chancey, a Dooly County deputy sheriff, and a Detroit policeman arrested him on a charge of abandonment.

Blue's wife denied the abandonment charge. Warren Kinchen, a relative of Blue's wife, said Blue sent \$50 to Mrs. Blue from Detroit.

Simon Lane, uncle of Mrs. Blue, testified he signed the abandonment warrant but now believed it to be false.

'Twas Expected

ACQUITTAL of Dooly County Sheriff Fokes and others accused of illegal arrest and peonage was expected, although intent Government and defense attorneys spent eight days on testimony and argument. Ask famed extradition trial Atty. William Huff, of Chicago, about this neck of the woods . . . Georgia Baptists of the Pinkston-Borders factions used top facilities to reach Milwaukee and the national convention last week . . . Famous Georgia Baptists are strong in the Jernagin-Jernison ranks . . . Gate City Elks, now in the process of changing their yearly car prize, are backing Exalted Ruler W. C. Peters to succeed beloved A. Finley Wilson on the national scene, according to Courier columnist J. H. Reynolds.

Jury Frees Three In 'Slavery' Case At Georgia Trial

Courier Post, 6-29-52
P.O. Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICUS, Ga.—A county sheriff and two other white men have been freed by an all-white jury here of Federal charges that they held two colored men in virtual slavery.

The jury returned its verdict to Judge A. B. Conger in U. S. District Court here Wednesday, concluding a trial which had begun eight days earlier. It freed Sheriff John Byron Fokes of Dooly County, Frank Bivins Calhoun, well-to-do middle-aged farmer and businessman, and Calhoun's son-in-law, Edward T. Chancey, 39.

The men were charged with conspiring to arrest Theodis (Bud) Blue and A. C. (Red) Cross on false charges, holding them in jail and later forcing them to work in a state of peonage or Calhoun's plantation.

They were also charged with beating Cross when they took him away from his home on another farm to which he had moved after fleeing Calhoun's farm.

* * *

THE JURY deliberated one hour and seventeen minutes before returning its verdict acquitting the white men.

In his argument to the jury, Attorney Stephen Pace, a former congressman, said the Government was trying to convict his clients because "Washington wanted a civil rights case." He denied that the defendants had done anything irregular or had deprived the colored workers of any of their constitutional rights.

Judge Conger, in charging the jury, said the race of Blue

and Cross should have no bearing on the verdict. He said constitutional law should apply to everyone in the country without regard to prejudice, race or class.

Calhoun's son, Rodney Lee Calhoun, 22, also was charged in the parts of the indictment which involved Cross, but Judge Conger separated his case from the others and he was not tried. His case is still pending, Government lawyers said.

Homeless Girl Is Found Prisoner at Floyd Farm

Official Says 'Good Samaritan' Farmer
Turned Simon Legree and Mistreated Her

Special to The Courier-Journal

Prestonsburg, Ky., Jan. 11.—The story of a man described as a Good Samaritan who turned out to be a Simon Legree was told here today by Floyd County Attorney Woodrow Burchett.

Miss Alice Faye Chaffins, about 22, was homeless, according to Burchett, and J. S. Hall, in his 50's, took her to live with his family at his farm on Branham Creek, about 28 miles northeast of Prestonsburg.

Now, Miss Chaffins, beaten and bruised, is in Beaver Valley Hospital at Martin and surgeons may have to amputate several of her toes because of frostbite, Burchett said.

Hall Is Being Sought

Floyd County law officers are trying to find Hall to serve him with a warrant charging him with striking and wounding the girl he provided with a home.

Burchett said Miss Chaffins was found yesterday afternoon as a prisoner in a stall adjoining a barn on Hall's farm. The search for the girl began Wednesday night after neighbors protested to officials that she was being mistreated.

Miss Chaffins was found lying on a pile of fodder in a weakened condition by Burchett, County Judge Henry Stumbo, and Sheriff A. B. Meade, who made the search. Her feet were swollen, frostbitten, and wrapped in rags.

Plank Nailed

She told her rescuers that Hall put her in the stall Wednesday afternoon after beating her with a bridle. To keep her a prisoner, a plank was nailed across the opening, which is about 8 feet above ground level, Burchett related.

Hall forced her to do a man's work on the farm, the County attorney said, and she had paltry clothes and only eversized men's shoes to wear.

When found, Miss Chaffin was wearing overalls and a ragged sweater. Her feet were swollen so badly that even the oversized shoes would not fit.

Father Believed Living

Burchett said Hall offered to

take in the homeless girl five or six months ago. She is a native of Floyd County, but her father is believed to be living in West Virginia, the official added.

Burchett said Hall took the girl to the farm to live with himself, his wife, Mrs. Mae Hall, and their three children, two boys and a girl, ranging in age from 9 to 15.

Neighbors complained by letter about how the girl was treated, the County attorney said, and declared she was made to work in the fields like a man.

Inquiry Court Called

Finally, Judge Stumbo called a court of inquiry for yesterday, and complaining witnesses were given subpoenas Wednesday.

On Wednesday night, Burchett related, he found that Hall went to some of his neighbors supposedly looking for the girl. The farmer told the neighbors he couldn't find her and believed she had run away.

When the County officials learned of this, they started their own search. They looked around the farm, including the barn, several hours but failed to find her.

Wife Released on Bond

With Hall not at home, the officials tried to get some information from Mrs. Hall. She refused to tell them anything, Burchett said, until they started to take her to jail. Then she told them where to look for Miss Chaffins. Mrs. Hall then was arrested on charges of assault and battery and as accessory to the facts of a felony. Later, she was released on bond.

Miss Chaffins said she had had no food or water since Wednes-

FBI Arrests Two Tennessee Farmers On Peonage Charge

William Wesley Elam, 49, and his son, Arnold Elam 27, both Tennessee farmers, were taken into custody at Adamsville, Thursday by FBI agents on charges of forcing two Negroes to work on their farm at Hickman, Ky.

The men were taken into custody by FBI agents and Sheriff Hugh Kirkpatrick of McNairy County was arraigned before United States Commissioner J. Louis Adams at Selmar, Tenn. Bonds were fixed at \$1,000 each pending a hearing on December 30.

Marvin Elam, a brother of William, was arrested on the farm at Hickman in October on the same charges and placed under bond. The three were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Bowling Green, Ky., last May on charges of violating the Federal involuntary servitude and slavery laws. Means said.

Charles Wood, assistant United States district attorney at Louisville Ky., said the three men are accused of forcing James Roberson and W. D. Moore to work on the Elam farm.

CAME TO MEMPHIS

"The Negroes voluntarily worked on the farm and then wished to leave but were told by the Elams that they could not leave," Wood explained.

"Later, they did leave and went to Memphis. The Elams then were out a fictitious warrant against them and had the sheriff's office at Hickman forcefully return Roberson and Moore to the Elam farm."

Wood said he was not familiar with details concerning any threats or physical restraint which may have been used against the two Negroes.

16j 1952

Mexican

FARM LABORER BILLS ARE GATHERING SPEED

Commercial Appeal
Senate And House Groups
Work On Mexican Measures
Wed. 1-23-52

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—New legislation to govern importing Mexican farm labor gathered speed on both sides of the Capitol Tuesday.

On the Senate side a Judiciary Subcommittee headed by Senator Kilgore (D., W. Va.) reported to the full committee the Eastland Bill. Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) would tone down demands of the Administration that immigration agents be given unlimited right to search for "wetbacks," Mexican workers illegally in this country.

The bill provides immigration agents may enter private lands, but not dwellings, within 25 miles of the American-Mexican border. The bill also provides anyone who encourages the entry of wetbacks or harbors them shall be fined not more than \$2000 or imprisoned not more than five years for each alien involved. Harbor was defined as "to secrete, prevent, protect, but not to employ."

The House Judiciary Committee changed its bill to require Government agents to get a warrant before they search a farm or ranch owner's property for wetbacks. The committee also dropped a provision which would have raised from a misdemeanor to a felony the charge against anyone who recruits, harbors or shields wetbacks.

Representative Walters (D., Pa.) said the committee still faces about two hours work before the measure is ready for final vote.

Senator Eastland said Majority Leader McFarland (D., Ariz.) has promised to call the labor bill up for action as soon as it is approved by the full Judiciary Committee. The senator said he expects the committee to approve the measure in a few days.

Social Security For The Self-Employed

Old Age Benefits Now Go To 4,600,000 More People

(The butcher, the baker and more than 4,600,000 self-employed business people in the United States will be enrolled for Social Security benefits for the first time when they file their income tax returns on March 15.

(The inclusion of this vital segment of the life of every American community means that three out of every four U. S. breadwinners have a stake in the government's vast Old Age and Survivors Insurance program.

(International News Service explains in down-to-earth, non-technical language what this means to the 45 million workers and businessmen who are now required to pay Social Security taxes.)

By SAM FOGG
INS Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON (INS) — On March 15, when the nation's income tax returns are filed, more than 4,600,000 self-employed businessmen will be enrolled for Social Security benefits for the first time.

Every restaurant owner, butcher, corner grocer, private eye, publisher, antique dealer and broker in business for himself who earns a net of over \$400 a year will join 40 million other previously-covered workers in paying Social Security taxes and begin establishing their eligibility for government retirement benefits at the age of 65.

Every type of self-employment is covered except for the nation's farmers and professional people such as doctors, lawyers, dentists, architects, engineers and funeral directors.

ALL OTHERS—the taxi driver, the woman who keeps roomers, "news boys" over 18, every druggist—must obtain a Social

Security card and begin paying only 10,000 married couples a two-and-a-quarter per cent tax over 65 out of nearly four million on their net earnings up to \$3,600 a year.

The inclusion of the new, vast segment of the population means that the government's Social Security system will now affect three out of every four income earners in the United States plus their wives and their children. More typical is the person who earns an average of \$200 a month until he's 65. On his own behalf, he would draw \$65 a month. His wife, when she reaches 65, would receive an additional \$32.50 for a combined total of \$97.50.

These questions arise: What is there in it for me? How do I get what's coming to me? Is it enough to live on when I'm 65?

ESSENTIALLY, these questions must be answered for each individual at his local Social Security office where each case can be computed on its own merits. The following facts are presented only as a rough yardstick to indicate what might be anticipated under the amended Social Security Law passed in 1950.

To begin with, if after 1950 you average \$300 a month until you reach the age of 65, you would be entitled to the maximum payment of \$80 a month from the government if you retire. When your wife becomes 65, the government would pay an additional \$40 a month for a total of \$120 a month for the two of you. An additional \$30 a month would be payable if you have a child under 18.

THAT'S THE most you can get and you'll get it only if your average monthly wage until you're 65 is \$300 or roughly \$75 a week.

From that top level down, the less your average earnings each month, the less your Social Security benefits will be. Today,

FOR A WORKER who averages only \$50 a month, he and his wife would be paid a total of \$37.50 a month when they become 65.

Your Social Security payments provide more than old age retirement benefits, however. They entitle your wife and children to government payments should you die.

These range for a widow and two children from \$40.20 a month in the lowest earning bracket to \$150 each month for the top bracket of the \$306 a month wage earner. In addition, a lump sum payment ranging from \$60 to \$240 will be paid at your death, thereby helping to defray funeral expenses.

HOUSE VOTES BOOST IN OLD AGE BENEFITS BY ABOUT \$5 A MONTH

Election-Conscious Chamber
Reverses Earlier Stand,
Sends Bill To Senate

OK THERE IS EXPECTED
P. 1
Previous Measure Rejected
Because Of Clauses Which
Opponents Said Could Lead
To Socialized Medicine

By REX CHANEY
Associated Press Staff Writer
WASHINGTON, June 17. — An election-conscious House reversed a month-old decision Tuesday and voted 260 to 22 to increase Federal old age benefits by about \$5 a month.

The lopsided vote by which the measure was sent to the Senate for final congressional action was 105 votes more than the two-thirds majority required by the suspension of the rules procedure under which the measure was considered.

Mississippi Opposed
Voting for the bill were 194 Democrats, 165 Republicans and one Independent. Voting against were 20 Republicans and two Democrats.

The two Democrats who voted against the bill were Representatives Frank E. Smith (D., Miss.) and Clark W. Thompson (D., Tex.). An almost identical bill was rejected last month when Republicans charged that a provision to let the Federal security administrator pick physicians to give disability examinations would lead to socialized medicine.

The bill was revived without the objectionable language, however, when members of Congress were bombarded with critical mail from old folks who would benefit from the increase in Social Security payments.

Prospects for Senate approval are believed to be favorable. The bill calls for an increase of \$5 a month or 12½ per cent, whichever is larger, in benefits for the 4,500,000 elderly persons now on the old age insurance rolls.

No Tax Increases

It does not provide for any increase in Social Security taxes levied on employees and employers. Experts said the present fund is big enough to absorb the increase. The maximum benefit payable to a family covered by the program would be increased from the present \$150 a month to \$168.75. Minimum payments would go up from \$20 to \$25 a month.

Persons who go on the retirement rolls later also would receive the increases although the boosts would be somewhat smaller in some cases than those authorized for persons now on the rolls.

Despite the modifications in the legislation, some Republicans still were not satisfied. They contended the measure was just as "socialistic" as the original which was defeated May 19.

Two-Thirds Majority

A two-thirds majority was necessary for House approval because the Democratic leadership ordered the bill considered under suspension of the rules.

Representative Daniel A. Reed (R., N. Y.), senior GOP member of the Ways and Means Committee, told his colleagues not to be "deceived" by revisions in the bill. He said the legislation would give Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing enough power to start a program of "socialized medicine."

SOCIAL SECURITY WIDENING SOUGHT

3-6-52
Coverage of 11 Million

More Persons Aim

June 1-6-52
(The Associated Press)
Washington, Jan. 5.—A Senate-House group announced plans Saturday to fight for a widening of the social security program to embrace 11 million more persons and provide larger benefits.

The program now covers 45 million persons and provides retirement benefits ranging from \$20 to \$80 a month. Sen. Lehman (D-N.Y.) and four other Congress members in a joint statement said they are perfecting a bill for early introduction in the Senate and House to provide:

P. 25
1. A higher scale of retirement payments, the amount of the increase to be announced later.

Total Disability Benefits

2. Benefits for total disability to any age, instead of after 65, as at present.

3. Cash benefits for total disability for up to 26 weeks, and maternity benefits for up to 12 weeks.

4. Coverage for 4,000,000 members of the armed forces, 4,500,000 farm owners, 1,400,000 farm workers, 1,300,000 domestic workers, and 30,000 persons self employed in professions.

The announcement said the new plan now calls for no increase in social security tax rates. The present rate is 1½ per cent each on the employer and employee and is levied against the first \$3600 a year of salary or wage. The new plan, however, would apply the tax to the first \$4800 of earnings. The tax rates for self employed persons would remain at 2½ per cent.

Earning Raise Favored

Another feature of the bill will propose that beneficiaries be permitted to earn up to \$75 a month, instead of the existing \$50 a month, without loss of benefits.

The benefits would be computed on earnings in the worker's 10 consecutive years of highest income, instead of the present method based on total earnings.

The announcement was issued jointly by Lehman and Demo-

cratic Senators Murray (Mont.), Humphrey (Minn.) and Reps. Dingell (D-Mich.) and Roosevelt (D-Lib-N.Y.).

HOUSE WOULD CHANGE NEED, WORK ABILITY AS OLD AGE PAY BASIS

3-6-52
Mississippi Measure Would Bar
Children's Earning Capacity
In Determining Grant

P. 1
SENATE'S OK IS DOUBTED

3-6-52
Action Leaves Uncertainty As
To Whether Average Amount
For Recipients Would Be
Raised Or Cut

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 5.—The House late Wednesday converted the old age pension program into a welfare plan based on needs of recipients and their ability to work.

The liberalized act, insofar as departmental restrictions are concerned, removes children's earning capacities as a measure of grants for their parents, but provides that those able to work even though 65 years of age and it is available, shall not be eligible for welfare payments.

Amount In Doubt

Chairman Edgar Stephens of the Pensions Committee handling the bill, said the amendments voted from the floor left the amount of average grants in doubt. However, he said if the overall appropriation is retained at the \$16,000,000 agreed upon by Governor White, that the present average monthly payments of \$18.73 will likely drop to \$12. He did not support the liberalizing amendments.

Proponents, however, contended that the work provision, inserted by Representative Hilton Waits of Washington County, and earlier action making rolls open for public inspection, would insure raises for the old people.

Representatives Bennett Smith of Choctaw County, Eck Windham of Prentiss County, and Stanford Young of Wayne County, authored the amendment striking children's responsibility as a condition on the

size of grants. The amendment, adopted 63 to 53, provides that grants will be based solely on the needs of the recipient without any reference to the income or property holdings of children or responsible relatives.

The Smith-Windham-Young amendment struck from the bill a liberalized schedule of earnings by responsible children which opponents said would have added 25,000 to the present 57,000 list and provided average monthly grants of \$21.90.

Amendment Accepted

However, when an amendment was offered lowering the schedule sufficiently to add 10,000 and monthly averages at \$25, the House accepted it by a vote of 80 to 49. It was proposed by Representative Dennis Murphree Baker of Panola County, and Chairman Stephens.

Later, however, all reference to a children's responsibility schedule was wiped out of the bill by the Smith-Windham-Young amendment. It is in line with the law-maker's campaign promise last summer and that of the runnerup candidate for governor, Paul B. Johnson of Hattiesburg. At least two of the authors of the amendment supported Mr. Johnson over Governor White.

The Governor promised to approve old age payments "as high as the state's ability to pay."

Elimination of the children's responsibility schedule was proposed earlier in the session by Representative John Farese of Benton-Tippah Counties, but rejected by the Pensions Committee.

Action of the House leaves the question of monthly payments to the aged in doubt. It is also highly doubtful the Senate will agree to go along on a bill that does not

require some responsibility on the part of children of old age recipients.

Representative Waits said his amendment *which eliminates* all but physically handicapped old-agers and requires rejection of applications by those who can work and for whom employment is available, "makes this a welfare and not a pension plan." In support of his amendment which was unanimously adopted, the Deltan said planters in his area were unable to get cotton pickers because those who could work were "afraid the Welfare Department would find it out and take them off the rolls."

"Moral Question"

Mrs. Zelma Price of Washington County, in support of the amendment eliminating children's responsibility, contended the program is one of assistance and should not be measured by their children's earnings.

3-6-52
"That is a moral question for

determination by those involved and not for us to take into consideration," she said.

Representative Smith added that many needed persons are being penalized under the present system for no fault of their own but because their children are unwilling to assume any responsibility in their care.

"This is for relief and solely that so why not measure it on the needs of the recipients without any restrictive and wholly unrelated conditions," he said.

Representative Icey Day, blind member from Attala County, was unable to gain adoption of an amendment which would have given the state prior claim on estates of clients. He said many children and relatives ignore the needs of their old people "but are first to claim their estates."

Under the present program, Chairman Stephens said about 60 per cent of the old age recipients are Negroes and 40 per cent white. In that connection, Representative Ross of DeSoto County, sought to provide that in future additions that the population ratio of the county be the gage.

Representative Noel Monaghan of Lee-Itawamba Counties, opposed the amendment striking out children's responsibility, as did Chairman Stephens of the committee.

"Step To Socialism"

Another amendment by Representative Windham to permit any person 65 years and over to be eligible if they do not have \$500 a year income, was rejected.

Representative Joe Wroten of Washington County, opposed the measure, characterizing the program as "another step in the road to a welfare state and socialism."

"The program was started as a matter of charity, but now every one thinks they have a right to get on it," he said.

House Passes Bill To Increase Social Security Benefits

3-6-52
WASHINGTON (AP)—The House today gave its final approval to legislation increasing social security benefits at least \$5 a month for the 4 1/2 million Americans now receiving payments. It is expected to cost about 800 million dollars a year.

It produced 360 votes for the bill and 22 against.

A roll call confirmed yesterday's

tentative voice vote of approval and sent the measure on to the Senate.

Speaker Rayburn ordered the roll call at the request of Rep. Ford (R-Mich.).

The measure's passage got many House members off a bad political "hook" on which they were snagged last month when they voted against a similar identical measure.

Since then, the bill had been modified to meet objections of some members that it bore the seeds of socialized medicine.

SOCIAL SECURITY HIKE SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

3-6-52
Assails 'Medical Lobby' As He
Makes Bill Law—Parity
Measure Approved

3-6-52
WASHINGTON, July 18.—President Truman signed a bill Friday increasing Social Security benefits and blasted the "medical lobby" for successfully combatting "insurance protection for millions of disabled Americans."

The new law gives increases of at least \$5 a month to 4,500,000 persons on Social Security and public assistance rolls. It also increases certain benefits under the railroad retirement system.

Truman Wanted More

But the act does not protect, to the extent desired by the Administration, the pension rights of disabled persons.

The Administration had wanted disabled workers to accumulate Social Security credits while unemployed. But the American Medical Association contended the procedures set up for determining disability gave Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing control over doctors.

After the measure bogged down in the House because of this, it was reworded to direct state agencies to work out arrangements with Ewing for determining disability.

'Lobby Won By Delay'

"What the lobby could not engineer outright, it won by delay," Mr. Truman declared in an accompanying message. "And be it noted that this victory for the lobby, at the people's expense, was accomplished by a great majority of the Republicans in the House."

He said he hoped Congress next year would "override the foolish objections of the medical lobby and

The minimum (payable to a retired person) will be \$5 a month instead of \$2. The maximum monthly payment to an eligible family will be raised from \$150 to \$168.75.

put a proper disability provision in the law." The increase is effective Sept. 1. It raises Social Security and public assistance benefits by \$5 a month or by 12½ per cent, whichever is large. The law will allow persons receiving Social Security benefits to earn \$75 a month instead of the \$50 permitted at present.

Four Million Aged Widows: *World P. 2, Tues. 3-18-52* Receiving Security Aid

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four million aged, widows, and orphans were receiving benefits under old-age and survivors insurance in 1951. Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing revealed in the annual report transmitted to the President and Congress this week.

This marked an increase of 1.1 million people during this year largely due to the expansion of social security as a result of amendments passed in 1950.

The Administrator's Report is the first in a series detailing the activities for the fiscal year 1951 of the Federal Security Agency and its affiliate groups. Specific reports will be issued by the Social Security Administration, Public Health Service, Office of Education, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Food and Drug Administration.

Among the more interesting highlights cited in the report are:

More than 66,000 handicapped men and women were trained and placed in self-supporting jobs during the year by the vocational rehabilitation program.

Scientific advances were registered in the all-out research program on ACTH and cortisone in cooperation with private health and drug organizations.

The Public Health Service organized systems to cope with dangers of "atomic," biological, and chemical warfare" and set up epidemic and contamination detection teams.

The Office of Education developed Federal aid programs for schools overcrowded by defense "boom" troops under new legislation passed in 1950.

Mississippi Sets Precedent With A Retirement Program For All Its Public Employees

Commercial Appeal
County And Municipal Workers Are Eligible For
Benefits Under New Law Which Ties State
Aid In With Federal Social Security

P. 4

By KENNETH TOLER

JACKSON, Miss., April 26.—At long last, security and tenure are at hand for public employees from janitor to the highest office in the state. Immediate beneficiaries are the 16,000 school teachers and 8000 state employees.

Others eligible to gain those assurances are the thousands of workers for the 82 counties and over 300 municipalities. It will be necessary for officials of these political subdivisions to follow the legislature in authorizing the benefits.

It all comes from the new Social Security-retirement act of the 1952 Legislature

which is expected to be a "model" for other states.

Hardly a benefit is left out of the program which its author, Senator Mitchell Robinson of Jackson, calls the "perfect plan." And, after studying the benefits, there is no room to challenge that it "provides adequate retirement for all classes."

The "perfect plan," to be paid for by employees and the state on about a 50-50 basis, even covers members of the Legislature. In the case of counties and municipalities, these subdivisions divide the cost with their workers.

Cost to the state in inaugurating its program is \$640,000, although that figure will expand greatly as the system gains age. One opponent estimated it would go beyond \$3,000,000 within 10 years—that's on a two-year period of operation.

However, proponents contend as contributions accumulate and are invested in interest-bearing securities, the cost to the state will lessen.

There are two phases of the program: social security and retirement.

June 4-27-52
Benefits from the two are lumped for employees on retirement and will afford them ample funds

to spend their years after 65 in comfort and open up jobs to younger people.

As Senator Robinson said, the plan "provides a means of retiring older people who would probably be retained on full pay otherwise."

Under the plan, state employees now 65 years old and with ten or more years' service may retire Jan. 1, 1953, without putting up a cent in the retirement part of the plan and paying 1½ per cent of their salaries to that date for social security.

All In Social Security

As drafted, the state workers are blanketed under Social Security as of March 1, 1951, meaning by the end of 1952 they will be eligible for all its benefits, plus those from the retirement phase.

Many state employees will be eligible to step down Jan. 1, 1953, and receive a pension for the rest of their lives. If their wives are living and also 65 years old, the amount will be increased by \$40 a month.

Former state workers, not now employed, will be eligible for the full Social Security benefits if they get back on the pay roll before a pact is signed between the governing Board of Trustees and the Federal Social Security agency. To qualify their back time for the retirement feature, these same presently non-public employees but former members of that tax-supported group, have from Jan. 1, 1953, to July 1, 1953, to gain reinstatement by returning to the public pay roll.

By meeting these two requirements, their past service in public work will be credited towards retirement.

Credit for service in World War II is given employees, provided they were working for the state at the time they entered military duty, and returned to it within 1 year

after their discharge.

Many eligible employees with long years of service in state jobs will be able to also count those years spent teaching schools, in building up their retirement longevity. There are several veteran state office-holders who previously taught school for many years, who will be able to count all these years in calculating their years of service.

Mandatory Retirement

After July 1, 1958, retirement will be mandatory at age 70. There are many above that age now in high positions, although they are not affected.

Here's those who come under the public employees' retirement system:

State Employees—Social Security mandatory. Retirement system optional with present employees and compulsory with future employees. Because of the benefits, few turn-downs can be anticipated.

County Employees—Both Social Security and retirement optional with county units. They may elect one or both.

Municipal Employees—Both systems optional. They may elect one or both.

And here's what they get:

Full retirement at age 65 after 10 years of service. Optional retirement at 55 with 30 years' service, or at age 60 with 10 years' service at a reduced allowance—reduced 3 per cent for each year of age below 65. No Social Security retirement will be allowed until age 65.

Disability benefits after 10 years' service equal to 75 per cent of the amount the employee would have received at age 65 had he remained in service to that date.

Deferred Retirement—After an employee has worked 20 years he is entitled to a deferred retirement allowance beginning at age 60, or any time thereafter he may elect, equal to the amount he normally would have received for the number of years employed had he remained in the service. Proportionate parts of this deferred annuity will be given for each year after the 15th equal to 20 per cent for each year, so that the full amount is given on the 20th year. That is, after working 20 years, an employee may leave the public pay roll for other work, and then upon reaching 60 start getting a pension check for his prior public service, and maybe another one from private industry.

Aid For Dependents

Optional methods of settlement are offered to allow the employee to provide for dependents. The benefits given by these options are mathematical equivalents of the retirement allowance earned by the employee and are the same as those offered in insurance policies. In other words, an employee may divide up his pensions with a younger person, who will receive his "cut" as long as he lives after his benefactor has "passed on."

Cost of the plan to the employee will be 5½ per cent of his monthly salary. To the political subdivision—state, county or city—it will be 4 per cent. However, 1½ per cent

of the employee's contribution goes toward his Social Security, and he pays the other 4 per cent on that part of his salary above \$100. In the case of the political subdivision, it pays the 4 per cent on all the salary.

The Social Security contributions will jump to 2 per cent in 1954 and continue through 1959, to 2½ per cent from 1960 to 1964, to 3 per cent for 1965 to 1969, and then goes to 3½ per cent from 1970 on. These same increases are made in the political subdivision's kick in.

Deductions from the employee for the retirement phase of the program do not begin until Jan. 1, 1953.

Social Security contributions commence as soon as the pact is signed which is expected within the next two or three weeks. Incidentally, that is the deadline for former employees to get back on the public pay roll in order to qualify for the back social security.

Benefits Grow With Salaries

An employee making \$125 a month will be required to contribute \$2.88 a month, with the state putting up \$5.01. That employee on reaching 65 with 20 years' service, will be entitled to \$60 a month for life; with 25 years' service, \$61.56; with 30 years, \$63.12; 35 years, \$64.69, and 40 years, \$66.25. If his wife is also 65, each category is kicked up \$40.

An employee making \$150 a month will contribute \$4.25 a month, to which the state adds \$6. The retirement check will be: After 20 years' service, \$70 or \$98.75 if his wife is also 65; 25 years, \$73.12 or \$101.87; 30 years, \$76.25 or \$105; 35 years, \$79.37 or \$108.12, and 40 years, \$82.50 or \$111.25.

The \$200 a month employee will kick in \$7 a month, with the political subdivision adding \$8. Retirement benefits, single or married and both 65, would be: 20 years' service, \$90 or \$122.50; 25 years, \$96.24 or \$128.75; 30 years, \$102.50 or \$135; 35 years, \$108.75 or \$141.25; 40 years, \$115 or \$147.50.

At \$250 a month, the employee would put up \$9.75 a month, and the political division employing him an additional \$10. Retirement on the same basis as above would be: 20 years' service, \$110 or \$146.25; 25 years, \$121.25 or \$157.50; 30 years, \$130.62 or \$166.87; 35 years, \$140 or \$176.25; 40 years, \$149.37 or \$185.62.

The \$300 a month group would contribute \$12.50 a month, and the political subdivision, \$12. Retirement would be: 20 years, \$130 or \$170; 25 years, \$142.50 or \$182.50; 30 years, \$155 or \$195; 35 years, \$167.50 or \$207.50; 40 years, \$180 or \$220.

Those drawing \$400 a month would put up \$18 and the political unit an additional \$16. Retirement ranges from \$155 or \$195 with 20 years' service to \$230 or \$270 for 40 years.

The top bracket group of \$500 a month-ers, would put up \$23.50 a month plus the political subdivision's \$20. Retirement would range from \$180 or \$220 a month for 20 years to \$280 or \$320 for 40 years.

For state officials and many ap-

pointed department heads, whose salaries range from \$7500 a year upward, the benefits go up accordingly. For instance, an official now paid \$6000 with over 40 years' service in two jobs and who is over 65 years old, on Jan. 1, 1953, can—and may—retire at about \$5000 a year. And, all necessary to qualify will be Social Security payments payable from the "pact" signing date to the first of the year. In this particular case, as well as all others on the state payroll, the back social security will be paid by the state. Any wonder the program is called a "honey." It makes some of those in private employment who are covered only by Social Security interested in getting on the public payroll.



Mr. Toler

Four Million Aged Widows Receiving Security Aid

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Scientific advances were registered in the all-out research program on ACTH and cortisone in cooperation with private health and drug organizations.

The Public Health Service organized systems to cope with dangers of "atomic, biological, and chemical warfare" and set up epidemic and contamination detection teams.

The Office of Education developed Federal aid programs for schools in overcrowded defense "boom" towns under new legislation passed late in 1950.

B'ham Negroes Back On Jobs After Strike

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — More than 300 striking Negro day workers settled their differences with the City of Birmingham to end a one day walkout which hampered city operators. P. 1

A committee of the municipal employees met with Mayor Cooper Green and a spokesman for the CIO Union to which many belong announced that all differences between the men and the city had been settled satisfactorily.

The spokesman said that the men would report back to their next assigned shifts.

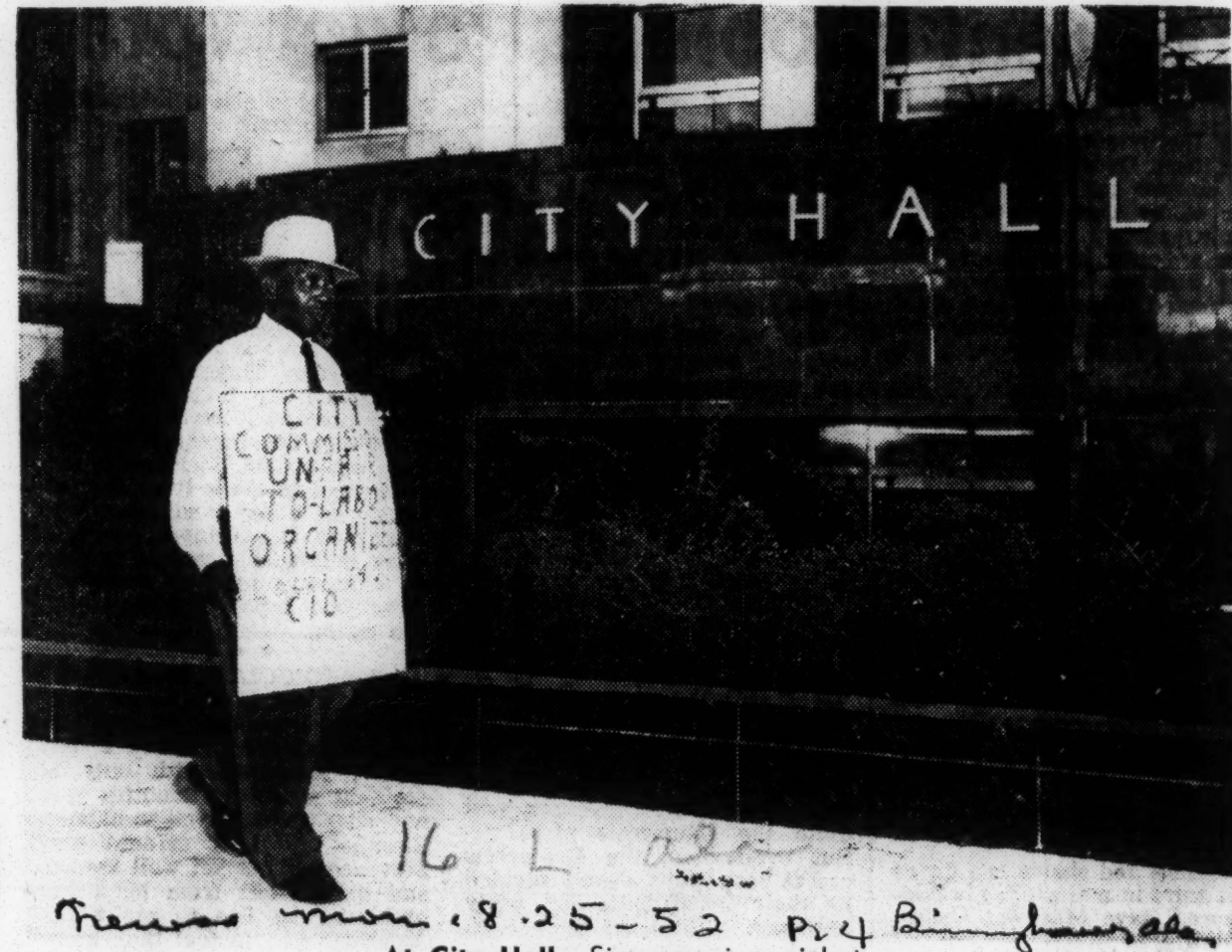
Emergency crews had been formed hastily to carry on essential functions of city departments during the work stoppage.

Union spokesman Jim Battles said the strike was in protest against discrimination against employees who had joined the CIO organization.

In answer to a statement that the city commission cannot recognize a union, battles said the issue of recognition was not involved.

The union officer said a city hall superintendent had fired several workers as soon as they had joined the union, on the pretext of invoking a regulation against city employees holding outside jobs.

Battles said there was no doubt that the regulation could be enforced, but stated it was ignored in other cases. He said the union members were striking for the ruling to apply equally and without discrimination to all city employees, union members or not.



At City Hall—Sign-carrying picket.

Strike may spread— Workers at City Hall in walkout

A strike of janitors, maids and elevator operators at City Hall may spread unless the dispute is settled by 4:30 p.m. tomorrow.

That situation was disclosed in a statement by Jim Battles, staff representative for the CIO Government and Civic Organizing Committee, after 10 Negro employees walked off their jobs at the Birmingham City Hall today.

BATTLES SAID: "The other members of the local union—including garbage collectors, sanitary personnel, street personnel and others—are continuing their duties today, with the hope that this unfortunate situation will be settled amicably and without their intervention." P. 4

He said the local union has more than 400 members who are city employees.

The entire crew of janitors, maids and elevator operators for one shift were joined immediately by a number of others carrying banners on the sidewalks around City Hall.

President Walter Richardson of Local 1407, Government and City Employees Union, CIO, said the hundreds of employees in the city street and garbage departments will leave their jobs unless city commissioners yield to their demands.

EXACTLY WHAT THE UNION wanted was not clear. The strike started. However, the major point seemed to be recognition of the union by the City Commission.

City commissioners have refused to recognize the union as a bargaining agent for the employees because of 1940 resolution of the State Legislature which says government employees should not be organized.

All employees on strike during the morning are under Mayor Cooper Green's jurisdiction. Richardson said the union would await word from him before taking further action.

Richardson, the union president, said all 38 Negro employees at City Hall are participating in the strike. These include the crew of night

maids and janitors as well as elevator operators and other maintenance personnel.

Joe Edwards, union business agent, said union recognition is only one condition of the strike. He said the union seeks to improve general working conditions of the employees. The business agent charged that Percy Cates, supervisor of the night cleaning crew "curses and drives the women working at night like cattle."

He also charged three men were fired recently for joining the union. He identified these as David Brown, Robert Perry and Tom Robinson.

He said the union would demand that they be reinstated.

TODAY'S STRIKE has been brewing for several weeks with commissioners attempting to forestall it by talking to personnel in their respective departments.

Green met with building personnel Friday afternoon telling them they had the right to join a union,

but the union cannot be recognized as their bargaining agent.

Earlier the mayor told Richardson and Edwards the same thing when they visited his office.

The mayor told them at that time the commission would meet with any committee of employees of any department but could not officially negotiate with the union.

Two of the three elevators in City Hall were being operated—one by the white employees and another by a Negro man who was borrowed from another department.

City Hall Building Supt. A. B. Cole denied that Brown and Perry had been dismissed. He said Brown is on leave and that Perry can return to his job anytime he wants to.

Cole said Robinson was replaced after he had been absent without leave several days.

The building superintendent also said one maid is on duty and that normal operations of City Hall are being carried out.

Stage Dime Store 'Sit Down Strike'



Last Thursday night, members of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the District's Anti - Discrimination

Laws staged a "sit down" strike on the lunch counter of Murphy's Five-and-Ten-Cent Store at 12th and F Sts., NW, Washing-

ton. Shown are some of the 25 persons who took part in the "strike."

Dime Store Not Shamed By 'Old Lady'

afw American
P. 22
The campaign to force the management of Murphy's five-and-ten store outlet at 12th and F Sts. to change its discriminatory lunch counter policy was stepped up this week.

In addition to the six hour Saturday picketing on the store by the

Co-ordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the District's Anti-Discrimination Laws a Thursday night "sit down strike" was held. *Jul. 7-5-52*

The Rev. Andrew Allen, of the First Baptist Church of Deanwood, took part in Thursday's "strike." On Sunday, 25 members of his church volunteered to participate on the picket lines. *16 L*

Dr. Mary Church Terrell, octogenarian civil rights fighter, was among those refused service at Murphy's last week. *D.S.*

After the manager refused her a piece of pie, Dr. Terrell said: "Aren't you ashamed asking an old woman to stand up in order to get served in the nation's capital? This is the capital of the

greatest democracy on earth. You know I can't stand."

The manager, crimson faced, merely mumbled something about the store's policy.

"Would-But"

Two of the white waitresses seemed sympathetic. One told Mrs. Terrell: "I'd love to give you that piece of pie but the store won't let us."

One of the reasons given the committee by Murphy's management for not serving colored was that the waitresses would object. The picketing is in its sixth week. This store is the only dime store in the downtown area still refusing to serve colored at its lunch counter.

16 L 1952

Louisiana

Labor Leader Shot In Picket Line 'Fracas'

W. C. Kelly P. 1 New Orleans

16 L 20 -
New Orleans (ANP).—Carroll Bolding, 41, recently defeated candidate for the state legislature, was wounded in the chest by shotgun pellets last week during a labor riot at the New Orleans Cement Products Company. He was treated at Charity Hospital and later released.

Police arrested Mack Cook, and charged him with firing the shotgun. *Sub 5-3*

Following the gunplay, police arrested 21 persons and charged them in Municipal Court with disturbing the peace by inciting a riot and fighting.

Also shot during the melee was a white seaman whose identity was made known to the police.

Waging the warfare were two hostile labor factions. Scores of Negro and white workers participated in the battle. Pistols, shotguns and bricks came into play when several men attempted to enter the plant.

Hostilities were declared when members of the AFL Teamsters Union No. 965 attempted to cross picket lines set up by striking members of the United Mine Workers. Bolding, business manager of the union, said that he took about three carloads of workers to the company about 8 a. m.

After the last group of workers arrived to go to work Bolding said, someone in the crowd of strikers

shouted "Get Bolding" and a shotgun blast struck him in the chest and right arm.

W. C. Kelly
According to the wounded labor leader, the company employees who belong to the UMW struck about seven weeks ago after the management gave the workers permission to organize an AFL union.

A picket said that the trouble started when the AFL tried to cross their lines.

"I ain't been carrying this sign seven weeks for nothing," said a UMW striker doing picket duty.

"I am going to do my best to stop them if they try to cross the line again and I think all of them (pickets) will help us."

16 L 1952

Maryland

Steelworkers Line Up For Pay Checks

*afio American p. 11
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 5-10-52*



Some of the 25,000 steel workers who went on strike Wednesday at the Sparrows Point steel mills near Baltimore, line up for their last pay Thursday afternoon.

Eight thousand colored workers are idle as a result of the strike. They returned to work Friday as the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to review Judge

David A. Pine's decision, holding the government seizure of the mills illegal. A hearing is set for May 12 in U.S. Supreme Court.

*16 L
Md*

16m 1952

Alabama



12 min. 1952
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS) — James Hampton, of Sheffield, Ala. (left), assistant business agent of the Hod Carriers and Construction Workers (AFL), local 898, Tuscumbia, Ala., poses with the only two Negro apprentices among the 100 apprentices to be awarded completion certificates at the 10-state Fourth Annual Southern States Apprenticeship Conference, June 5-7. Ralph Witherspoon, (center) bricklayer, Ft. Pierce, Fla. and Johnny Byron, (right), of 1465 Mozley Place, S. W., Atlanta, Ga., of Lather Local 234, were awarded the apprenticeship completion certificates Friday afternoon, June 6, by William F. Patterson of the U. S. Department of Labor. The Negro section of the meeting was held in the Pythian Temple while the white division was held in the Tutwiler Hotel. The picture was made at the banquet held at Bob's Savoy Cafe.

Labor Official Forced To Flee Alabama Town

Dec 4-22-51

REFORM, Ala. — "You are a big N. R. You can't live here."

Hayes McCrae, 66-year-old head of the Reform Local of the National Farm Labor Union (A. F. L.), gave the above account, as he fled the city in terror, he said.

A national official of the union, George Stith of Gould, Ark., who has been in this city investigating alleged terror against members of the farm-labor union, said that other locals were at Ethelsville, Russville and at Town Creek. He said that they have an average of 35 members.

Mr. McCrae said that he was also trying to organize a branch of the NAACP and is the father of two sons and a daughter. One son still lives here. He is a member of Hope-
well C. M. E. Church pastored by the Rev. J. S. Guyton. Four others ministers live in Reform, which is located in Pickens County.

"We learn that you are a big n. r., leading a union organization here," Mr. McCrae said a white man told him. "If that's what you are trying to do, you can't live here, you better get your business straight," the local union leader said he was told.

NAACP officials have been checking into alleged charges of intimidation, terror, and violence against Negroes in Pickens county, the Regional office of the association revealed in Birmingham.

NAACP FOR A FREE AMERICA

Hines Talks to Committee



AFL - News Reporter Wed. 3-12-52
Lewis G. Hines, special representative of the AFL, told a conference sponsored by the Negro Labor Committee that considerable progress has been made over the years by the AFL in eliminating racial and religious discrimination. Picture shows Benjamin F. McLaurin (left), chairman of the conference, and Mr. Hines.

Legion Slams Pegler For Attack on AFL

News Reporter
(Special Correspondence)

New York.—The National Americanism Commission of the American Legion denounced Westbrook Pegler for "a particularly underhanded attack on certain AFL and CIO officials working in Europe against communism" and charged that by doing so, Pegler "is really playing the commie game with a vengeance."

This blast against Pegler, unprecedented in American Legion history, appeared in an official pub-

lication. Said the Legion publication:

"In attacking Irving Brown, head of the AFL European bureau against communism, Pegler demeaned himself by quoting extensively from L'Humanite, the French equivalent of the communist Daily Worker."

Randolph Takes Hand In Fight

P. 4
National Mediation Board Election In Progress This Week
Marjorie, Va

(Special Correspondence)

ST. LOUIS—The inter-union battle to determine whether the AFL's Dining Car Employees Union shall represent cooks and waiters on the Pennsylvania Railroad system shifted to this city this week.

Opposing the DCEU in the National Mediation Board's election which begins Tuesday is the Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers, headed by Chicago's Solon Bell who has been cited for contempt for failing to respond to letters sent him by the board's representatives.

The Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers has been violently criticized in recent weeks as Communist-inspired. On the eve of the balloting in Chicago last week, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, circularized the Pennsylvania system's 2,200 dining car employees with an 800-word letter in which he charged repeatedly that Communist politicians were trying to capture one of the largest group of Negro railroad workers in America.

LEYTON WESTON, international organizer for the AFL union, arrived in the city Sun-

day to take personal charge of the drive and get out the vote beginning Tuesday and lasting through Friday. Mr. Weston, who lives here at 1111 North Jefferson avenue predicted that the results would be close but that the American Federation of Labor would win.

"Negro Americans who are members of legitimate labor unions cannot afford to accept advice from men who are more interested in Moscow than they are in better and more secure homes and communities here," Mr. Weston declared. "We are calling upon every minister, every professional man and woman, every business leader and every political leader, Democrat and Republican alike, to help us win this fight on the Pennsy."

16m 1952

AFL (American Federation of Labor)

AFL Convention Calendar

AFL News - Reporter
(Following is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of this year by National and International Unions and State Federations of Labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.)

Date, 1952	Organization	Place
June 2	Idaho State Federation of Labor	Idaho Falls, Idaho
June 2	Wall Paper Craftsmen & Wkrs. N.A.	New York City
June 2	American Flint Glass Wkrs. Union	New York City
June 7	Int. Metal Engravers Union	New York City
June 9	Intl. Union Distillery, Rectifying, etc.	Cincinnati, Ohio
June 9	American Federation of Musicians	Santa Barbara, Cal.
June 9	The Order of Railroad Telegraphers	St. Louis, Mo.
June 10	Intl. Fed. of Tech. Eng., etc.	Philadelphia, Pa.
June 10	Maine State Federation of Labor	Portland, Me.
June 12	Colorado State Federation of Labor	Denver, Colo.
June 16	Michigan State Federation of Labor	Detroit, Mich.
June 16	Oregon State Federation of Labor	Seaside, Ore.
June 17	Intl. Glove Workers Union of Am.	Michigan City, Ind.
June 17	Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employes	Montreal, Can.
June 23	Glass Bottle Blowers' Assn., etc.	Cincinnati, Ohio
June 23	Amal. Meat Cutters & Butchers, etc.	San Francisco, Cal.
June 23	Natl. Bro. of Operative Potters	Chicago, Ill.
June 23	Texas State Federation of Labor	Amarrillo, Tex.
June 26	South Carolina State Fed. of Labor	Columbia, S. C.
July	Radio & Television Directors Guild	New York City
July 14	Intl. Brotherhood of Bookbinders	St. Louis, Mo.
July 14	New York State Federation of Labor	Rochester, N. Y.
July 14	Washington State Fed. of Labor	Tacoma, Wash.
Aug. 4	Intl. Alliance of Theatrical, etc.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug. 11	Massachusetts State Fed. of Labor	Boston, Mass.
Aug. 11	North Carolina State Fed. of Labor	Durham, N. C.
Aug. 11	Intl. Assn. of Fire Fighters	Seattle, Wash.
Aug. 11	United Garment Workers of America	Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug. 11	Ohio State Federation of Labor	Cincinnati, Ohio
Aug. 12	Women's Intl. Union Label League	Youngstown, Ohio
Aug. 16	International Typographical Union	Cincinnati, Ohio
Aug.	Nevada State Federation of Labor	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 18	Wisconsin State Fed. of Labor	Wausau, Wis.
Aug. 18	Utah State Federation of Labor	Salt Lake City, U.
Aug. 18	Trades and Labor Cong. of Canada	Winnipeg, Can.
Aug. 18	American Federation of Teachers	Syracuse, N. Y.
Aug. 18	The Natl. Assn. Special Del., etc.	St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 18	Bro. of Railroad Signalmen of Amer.	Los Angeles, Calif.
Aug. 18	Intl. Photo Engravers Union of N. A.	Cleveland, Ohio
Aug. 18	Natl. Fed. of Post Office Clerks	St. Paul, Minn.
Aug. 19	Montana State Federation of Labor	Missoula, Mont.
Aug. 25	California State Federation of Labor	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Aug. 25	International Printing Pressmen, etc.	Cincinnati, Ohio
Aug. 25	Amer. Fed. of Government Employes	San Francisco, Cal.
Aug. 31	North Dakota State Fed. of Labor	Grand Forks, N. D.
Sept. 1	Natl. Association Letter Carriers	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 2	Intl. Assn. Heat and Frost, etc.	Los Angeles, Calif.
Sept. 8	Metal Trades Department	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 8	Intl. Stereotypers and Elec., etc.	Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. 8	International Union Chemical Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 9	Indiana State Federation of Labor	Evansville, Ind.
Sept. 10	Building and Construction Trades	New York City
Sept. 12	Union Label Trades Department	New York City
Sept. 13	American Wire Weavers Pro. Assn.	New York City
Sept. 15	Intl. Alliance of Bill Posters, etc.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 15	Cigarmakers' Intl. Union of America	New York City
Sept. 15	Intl. Association of Machinists	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 15	Railway Patrolmen's Int. Union	New York City
Sept. 15	Tobacco Workers Int. Union	Rochester, N. Y.
Sept. 20	New Hampshire State Fed. of Labor	Keene, N. H.
Sept. 21	Natl. Assn. Postal Supervisors	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct. 2	Wyoming State Fed. of Labor	Casper, Wyo.
Oct. 2	West Virginia State Fed. of Labor	Wheeling, W. Va.
Oct. 2	Air Line Dispatchers Assn.	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 6	Minnesota State Fed. of Labor	Minneapolis, Minn.
Oct. 6	Mississippi State Fed. of Labor	Meridian, Miss.
Oct. 6	Kentucky State Fed. of Labor	Owensboro, Ky.
Oct. 9	New Mexico State Fed. of Labor	Roswell, N. Mex.

Oct. 9 Oklahoma State Fed. of Labor
Oct. 13 Intl. Union of Lathers, Wood, etc.
Oct. 13 Illinois State Federation of Labor
Oct. 13 Intl. Bro. of Teamsters, Chauff., etc.
Oct. 14 Connecticut State Fed. of Labor
Oct. 19 Commercial Telegraphers Union
Oct. 20 United Cement, Lime and Gypsum, etc.
Oct. 20 Air Line Pilots Association
Oct. 27 Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers,
Oct. 27 Intl. Assn. Bridge and Structural, etc.
*Nov. Natl. Assn. Master Mechanics, etc.
Nov. 10 American Fed. of Grain, Millers
*Nov. Florida State Federation of Labor

Bartlesville, Okla.
Houston, Tex.
Peoria, Ill.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Undecided
Vancouver, B. C.
Long Beach, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.
Minneapolis, Minn.
St. Louis, Mo.
Washington, D. C.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Orlando, Fla.

Virginia AFL Reflects Five Negroes to Board

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP)—Some 60 of the 400 delegates attending the annual convention of the Virginia State Federation of Labor here last week were Negro trade union leaders in the state. A highlight of the three-day meeting was the reelection of 30 Negro executive board members-at-large. The Negro board members are David Alston, of Norfolk, international vice president of the International Longshoremen's Association; S. M. Leak, Alexandria; Nathaniel Jordan, Franklin; O. J. Shaw, Petersburg, and A. J. Monroe, Richmond.

Thomas W. Young, president of the Journal and Guide and independent candidate for City Council in Norfolk, in a welcome address to the delegates referred to Norfolk as a city "with an awakened conscience." He mentioned the progress being currently made in slum clearance, new school buildings, and the bridge-tunnel link between Norfolk and Portsmouth as evidences of forward strides.

Other convention speakers stuck out against the Taft-Hartley law and other acts which are universally regarded in labor circles as inimical to the interest of organized labor.

Tenn. AFL Okays Fair Job Program

KNOXVILLE — The Tennessee Federation of Labor (AFL) in annual convention here has approved a resolution which promises to "work together helping the colored race in securing their just amount of job employment."

The resolution set forth that "colored races in some instances have not been treated brotherly in the way which would make for a happy, healthy and prosperous laboring family."

The convention also amended its constitution so that a Negro vice president be elected. Named to this new post was C. C. Reed, business agent of Carpenters Local 1021, of 116 Keller Street, Knoxville.

16m 1952

Brotherhood of Railway and Steam Clerks

Schuyler's Racial Charges Denied

Courier Staff-6-28-52

**Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks
Says No Discrimination, Segregation in Union**

Pittsburgh
CINCINNATI — The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks through its general counsel, James L. Crawford, has denied there is any racial discrimination or race segregation on the part of the organization in replying to a column (May 3) written by George S. Schuyler, associate editor of the Courier.

Crawford, speaking for the Grand President, George M. Harrison, voiced vigorous protest at the organization being referred to as "racketeers" in Schuyler's column.

THE GENERAL counsel maintained that the statutes of the Government of the lodges do not provide for segregation of members and therefore "membership in the Brotherhood is available regardless of race, color or creed."

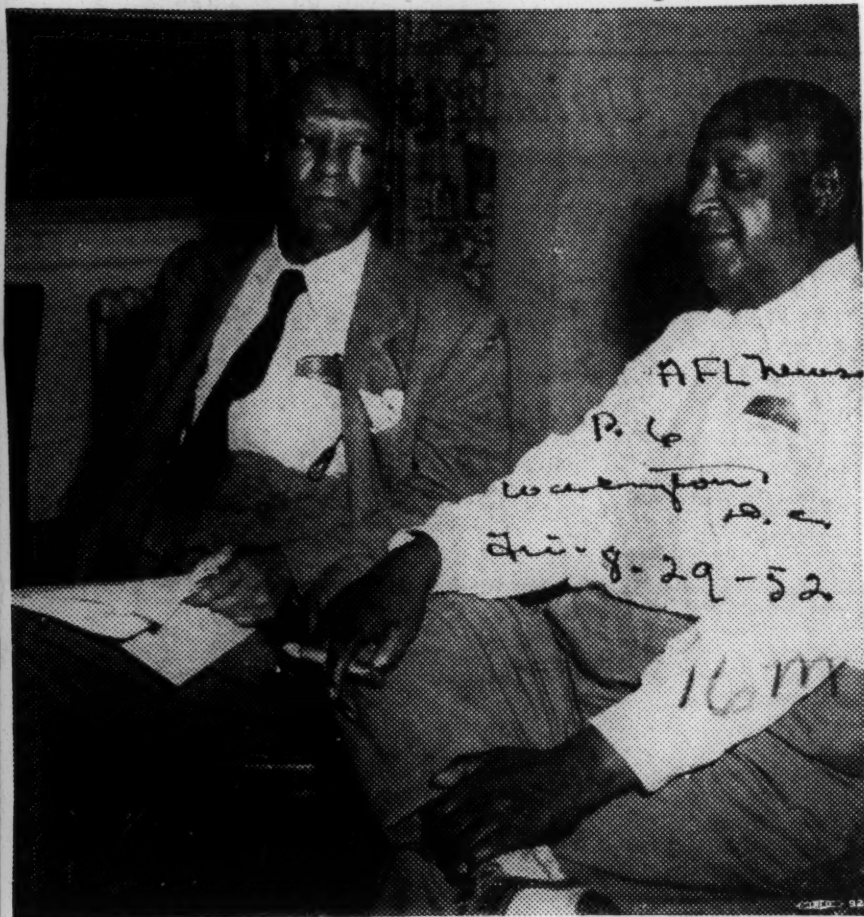
Crawford maintained that there is no auxiliary lodges for Negro members and that the Brotherhood has mixed lodges. "We do, however," he admitted, "where we can consistently do so, afford the Negro members the privilege, at their request, to have an exclusive colored lodge."

Crawford further maintains that "Negro members of our Brotherhood have full rights and privileges of any other member;

16m 1952

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

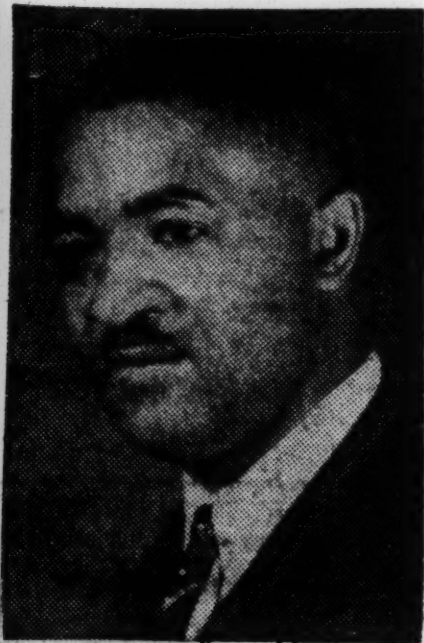
Porters' Union Chiefs



A. Philip Randolph (left) and M. P. Webster, president and vice president, respectively, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, listen attentively to proceedings at Labor's League for Political Education meeting in Atlantic City.

16m 1952

Chemical Workers International Union



Ward P. L.
Cornelius Maiden
CORNELIUS MAIDEN

Representative of the Chemical Workers International Union (AFL) and vice-president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor is attending the jobs conference at Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, Ark. He is one of the five consultants to appear before the classes and present background material on organized labor and also to discuss political issues. He is scheduled to serve in a similar role next week at Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tenn. *Di. 3-21-52*

Mr. Maiden has been assigned to visit a number of colleges as a public relations missions of labor. As vice-president of AFL's League for Political Education in Alabama, Mr. Maiden has been busy throughout the state and South awakening rank-and-file union members on the need for voting. He has been appointed by his international to spend two weeks in White Sand, Canada in the Labor and Political Action School. He has been named by the League for Political Education as an observer to both the Republican and Democratic National convention in Chicago in July.

67,000 'PHONE WORKERS STRIKE ACROSS NATION

By EUGENE LEVIN

NEW YORK (P) — Some 67,000 CIO Communications workers struck across the nation today and threatened to disrupt telephone service. Another strike gripped the Western Union telegraph system. Fruitless all-night mediation sessions culminated at 6 a. m. (EST) in a strike by 16,000 Western Electric Company employees, whose picket lines could snarl phone service in 43 states. *4-7-52*

In separate disputes involving Bell Telephone systems in five

Telephone service in Jackson will not be affected by the strike of Western Electric workers which began at 6 a. m. today, John Cooper, district manager of Southern Bell, announced. Mr. Cooper added that no picket lines have been set up in his district which includes Jackson, Natchez, Vicksburg, Yazoo City and intermediate points. "We have a responsibility to perform and expect to continue our services to the public," he asserted.

states, the same union — the CIO Communications Workers of America — called out some 51,000 craftsmen, operators and clerks in New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Northern California and Nevada.

Wage disputes caused the nationwide wire communications labor troubles, the first involving both telegraph and telephone lines at the same time.

The Western Union strike, now in its fifth day, is being carried on by the AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union, which has disputed company claims of a back-to-work movement and service restoration between dozens of cities.

The Western Electric dispute appeared the most serious nationally. This company is a Bell subsidiary, and the union plans to picket telephone company offices.

Ernest Weaver, a CWA district official in New York, said 300,000 union telephone workers in the 43 states were prepared to respect the Western Electric picket lines.

But the prospects were that pickets would not be posted at all offices at one time. This was the "hit and run" tactic used by the union in a 1950 strike.

CIO Pledges Continued Support To Civil Rights

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — Continued support by the Congress of Industrial Organizations for extension of civil rights was pledged last Saturday by James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and president of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO). *3-11-52*

Addressing a meeting of the Negro Labor Committee at the Hotel Theresa, Mr. Carey attacked white supremacists and Communists for their attitudes toward civil rights. "Both of them conceal their advocacy of human slavery by deceit and treachery," he declared.

"The white supremacists, the exploiting employer and the Communist stooges of the Politburo," Carey charged, "are in complete agreement."

The CIO secretary-treasurer favored enactment of the program outlined in the report of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee, of which he was a member, as the best set of principles to achieve justice and equality in America.

He outlined the CIO's program to organize working men and women without race or religious distinctions, and to "unite them for a common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection. He said the CIO had organized the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination in 1943 to concern itself "with every aspect of human rights that arises in our national community."

"We do not permit anyone to come to our unions and impose on our members their personal prejudices, or the vicious patterns of this or that community in which human rights are limited or surpassed altogether," he said.

The three objectives of the CIO in the field of civil liberties, he said, are:

1. "Economic equality—the right to get a job at equal pay for equal work, with equal opportunity to be promoted in accordance with skill or merit.

2. "Political equality—the right to share equally in participating at the ballot box in selecting the government, national or local, under which we live.

3. "Equality of opportunity to share in the services of the community, such as a room in a hotel, a meal in a restaurant, medical care, and a seat for a child in a school room."

Carey attacked the National Negro Labor Council, which he termed "just another front for the American Communist party."

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munity, such as a room in a hotel, a meal in a restaurant, medical care, and a seat for a child in a school room."

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The four officers shown here were removed from their posts in Ford Local 600 (HAW-CIO) by an administrative board of the CIO United Auto Workers.

They were named as Communists before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Detroit. Left to right: John Gallo, recording secretary of the

unit; Paul Boatin, chairman of the motor building; David Moore vice chairman of the gear and axle building unit; and Nelson Davis, vice chairman of the

AFL and CIO Assail Smith Bill As Both Insulting And Vicious

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP) — Spokesmen for the AFL and the CIO today bitterly assailed as anti-labor the Smith Bill calling for 80-day injunctions against some strikes and for operation of unions and plants thereafter by appointed receivers.

"As viciously anti-labor a bill as has ever been introduced in Congress," said Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and a vice president of the CIO.

"A gratuitous insult" to organized labor, said AFL President William Green in a statement read for him by Herbert S. Thatcher, general counsel for the AFL. In reply to a question, Thatcher said the bill would affect defense production "very adversely" — that workers would be inclined to reduce their output in resentment.

Both men testified before the House Armed Services Committee, which is considering the bill introduced last week by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.). In cases affecting the national security, the bill provides for 80-day injunctions against strikes. If no agreement were reached within the 80 days, receivers named by the courts would take over both industry and unions.

Chairman Vinson (D-Ga.) of the Armed Services Committee offered two amendments today. One would authorize the courts to order wage and price changes after 30 days of receivership. As drafted by Smith, there could be no change in wages or working conditions during receivership.

Vinson's other amendment would require the courts to publish de-

tailed financial reports of both management and union, the first one 45 days after appointment of receivers and subsequent reports every 30 days thereafter.

Green's statement criticized particularly the proposed freeze on wages and working conditions during receiver operation.

Curran declared the bill was designed to break strikes and "to break unions by ruining them financially and by turning them over to the direction and control of government administrators."

Murray Appeals to CIO Unions

1952 Campaign Seeks To Raise \$1,500,000 To Aid 32 Colleges

NEW YORK — Phillip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO), and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor (AFL), have both endorsed the 1952 campaign of the United Negro College Fund. The fund is seeking to raise \$1,500,000 in support of 32 private,

accredited colleges and universities serving the Negro youth of America.

Mr. Murray recently issued an appeal to members of all the CIO industrial unions to enlist their aid in the current campaign being conducted by the fund throughout the country.

"I HAVE AGAIN accepted membership on the National Council of the Fund," Mr. Murray wrote in a letter to CIO unions, "because I believe so firmly that CIO must continue to give encouragement to groups which are enriching the national life."

Both labor leaders are serving along with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and other civic, educational and industrial leaders as members of the Fund's National Council.

Mr. Green's endorsement paid tribute to the many graduates of the fund's member colleges, many of whom, he said, "have given valuable service to the ranks of organized labor." He urged the AFL membership to give the fund "active support."

Many international and local unions of both the CIO and AFL contributed to the fund's campaign last year.

Russell J. Taylor Heads Shoe Workers Union

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Russell J. Taylor, National Legislative Representative of the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO was elected President of the union in a general election held March 18, an official tabulation at international headquarters here showed today.

He defeated Emerson T. Pence of Portsmouth, Ohio, the union's territorial representative in Ohio, by a better than three to one vote. Fifteen members of the international general executive board also were elected, ten of them incumbents.

Taylor succeeds the late William E. Thornton of Lynn, Mass., who died in December. The election was

a regular one under the union constitution and Taylor will serve for two years from his installation on May 5.

Members of the union in a general election next year will vote on a secretary-treasurer and six territorial representatives.

Taylor has been USWA legislative agent in Washington since 1947. He is a veteran worker in the industry, having been employed by the International Shoe Company of St. Louis for twenty years before accepting national office. While in the plant he served as vice president of the local union.

Ferdinand Smith Is Deported

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — Ferdinand Smith, a native of the British West Indies and former secretary of the National Maritime Union (CIO), was deported a second time to Jamaica, B. W. I., on a British Overseas Airways plane that left Idlewild Airport last Tuesday.

Smith arrived at Idlewild May 21 from Jamaica en route to London. Instead of being permitted to wait at the New York International Airport, he was held at Ellis Island. Immigration officials said he was not entitled to transit privileges. Smith previously had been ordered deported and left voluntarily last August 15.

LeRoy Mitchell, bargaining in appointive capacities only committee members. All are where they dare not voice their Negroes except Angello and Knight.

IN A STATEMENT to the Courier reporter, Morgan said:

"This victory is an indication that the Ford workers hate and detest dictatorship. During the election campaign, I made it clear that I am opposed to union administrators and five-year contracts. Workers in Local 600 are proud of the democratic way in which their union has been operated and will resist any attempts to destroy it. There is strong reason to believe that some efforts are being made to rid the local of a Negro leadership, especially that which is elected by the workers. It seems that Negro leaders are preferred



JOE MORGAN

Negro Wins Ford Plant Election

By LOUISE BLACKMAN
DETROIT—Perhaps one of the most significant building elections held recently at Ford Rouge Local 600, UAW-CIO, was that of the Frame and Cold Header which gave a second presidential victory to Joseph Morgan.

Last year, Morgan became the naming of Frances Rogers, first Negro to be elected president of the unit, whose 2,500 employees are approximately sixty per cent white and forty per cent Negro.

Morgan defeated his opponent, Alex MacDonald, by a vote of 824 to 662. Another interesting feature of the unit elections was

Others elected in the unit were Walter Moore, vice president; George Angello, financial secretary; Joe Allen, guide; Jimmie Gaines, three-year trustee and George Knight and

Tan Right Wing Labor Body Set Up

NEW YORK — Some 400 delegates from many unions in the country attended an all-day conference last Saturday in the Skyline Room of the Hotel Theresa. The conference was the first held by the new "Colored" Labor Committee and adopted five resolutions for further organization. Frank S. Crosswaith, Socialist Party, is chairman of the committee. *dat. 3-8-52*

This group is set up in opposition to the left-wing Labor Council. *dat. 3-8-52*

Heading the list of prominent speakers were James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and Lewis G. Hines of the AFL.

President Greets Body

Messages of greetings were read to the delegates from President Truman, Mayor Impellerteri, Philip Murray, CIO president; Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and State Industrial Commissioner Edward S. Corsi.

Among resolutions passed by the body were one that it would affiliate with all bonafide trade unions except those which were Communist or Communist-dominated and that it was for abolishment of Senate Rule 22 and for an effective Anti-Lynch Law.

The group did not make any stand for the full civil rights program advocated by the President's Committee on Civil Rights, nor did it mention the barbaric treatment accorded colored people in Florida, where the Harry Moones were murdered by KKK bombs; nor Mississippi, where Willie McGee was slain by the State for associating with a white woman; nor Virginia, where "the Martinsville seven" were mass-executed.

Propaganda Project

A tape recording of the conference speakers was made by the Voice of America for broadcasting in 46 languages throughout the world.

Mr. Carey pledged CIO's continued support for extension of civil liberties and attacked the white supremacists and the Com-

Government Revokes Recognition Of Union

WASHINGTON — The government in the first action of its kind Thursday revoked recognition of a union as agent for Chicago workers because four local officers had not signed non-Communist affidavits. *p. 2 worded Mar 3-18-52*

The National Labor Relations Board cancelled its previous endorsement of the United Electrical Workers and its local 1150 as bargaining representatives for 2,875 employees of the Sunbeam Corp., a manufacturer of electrical appliances. *discontinued*

He was ousted by the CIO late in 1949 on charges that his policies closely paralleled those of the Communist party.

Cancellation in the Sunbeam case has no effect on the parent union's status as representative of workers in many other electrical plants throughout the country.

NLRB at the same time revoked its order of last April requiring the Sunbeam firm to bargain with the union.

The board found that four officers of the local "had not filed non-Communist affidavits" as required by the Taft-Hartley law at the time US was certified by NLRB to represent Sunbeam workers.

Under the law, each union official must file an affidavit swearing that he is not a Communist before unions can be eligible to use the board's machinery in settling labor disputes.

NLRB did not name the four officers, but it said "the union had not mentioned them in its affidavit listing all officers."

The local and the international were certified as agents for Sunbeam workers following an NLRB-conducted collective bargaining election held among the employees.

16m 1952

General

500 Delegates Form Labor Group; To Fight Communism

Word P. 4 Shm. 3-1332

16m
NEW YORK (ANP)—Some 500 delegates representing more than 100 anti-Communist trade unions met here last week and unanimously adopted a constitution establishing the Negro Labor Committee U. S. A., a national organization expected to have branches of committees in all industrial areas of the nation.

all areas
Among the principal speakers who met at the Theresa Hotel were James Carey, national secretary, CIO; Lewis G. Hines, special representative, AFL; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees, CIO, and Frank R. Crosswaith, general organizer, AFL.

Carey assailed both Communists and white advocates for united action against civil rights and outlined three objectives in the field of civil liberties. They were economic and political equality and equality of opportunity.

Despite discrimination against Negroes by some AFL unions, progress has been made, Hines said. He cited the growth of mixed locals in the South.

Discussing the role of labor in Negro workers' problem, Crosswaith said the colored worker could solve the problems confronting him only "if and when organized labor recognizes its common interest with the Negro through education and organization with him to meet and solve them."



UNION LEADERS CONFER — Local and National leaders of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters are shown as they map out strategy in solving various problems, and discussing rules and regulations of their organization. *Mar. 3-11-52*

Members of the Brotherhood are holding a three-day conference at the Butler Street YMCA. Pictured above are, seated, Thomas W. Culpepper, President Atlanta Division B. S. C. P. A. Phillip Randolph, International President. Standing, B. F. McLaurin, International Field Organizer; J. C. McFarlin, Atlanta Division Sec.-Treas. — (Perry Photo)

Tokyo Reds *Depend* Hurl Stones *Feb. 5-10-52* At Randolph

TOKYO, Japan — A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, narrowly escaped injury at the hands of Communist May Day rioters as he sought to address a labor meeting here last week.

Randolph and Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, were to speak in Meiji Park before a gathering of Japanese labor union members.

Anti-American demonstrators broke up the meeting with violence, and Randolph and Thomas were protected from the attackers by Japanese police and labor leaders, who surrounded them.

The Reds hurled stones, overturned American autos and clubbed Japanese police and Americans. *Chungking, Del.*

American military police took no part in the riot, respecting Japan's return to independence. The Japanese peace treaty was signed recently, ending World War II.

The attack against Randolph and Thomas was publicly condemned by the Japanese Foreign Office, which also denounced the demonstration in general.

Four American newspapermen were among the injured.

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, commenting on the outbursts, assured the people of Japan that the mass anti-foreign riots which swept Tokyo cannot shake the friendship between America and the Japanese.

Meanwhile, Randolph continued his tour of Far Eastern Europe, stopping in Burma, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Calcutta. He is due in Paris around May 12 to participate in the labor part of the World Conference on Cultural Freedom.

The labor leader is due back in New York May 20.



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Randolph *Comm* Is Invited *P. 12* To Japan *Butch, Pa*

NEW YORK — It was announced in the international headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in New York City, last week that an invitation had come from the Japanese labor movement to A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood, to address May Day meetings in Tokyo, Japan, and to participate in discussions with various labor groups. *Feb 4-19-52*

The Japanese labor movement is affiliated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which is supported by the AFD and CIO. In order to visit the Japanese workers' demonstrations, Mr. Randolph is scheduled to leave by plane for Japan, April 23, with

Norman Thomas, noted Socialist leader, who also was invited to participate in the May Day celebrations by the Japanese labor unions. Following about a two-week stay in Japan, stated Mr. Randolph, he will go to Paris to participate in the World Congress for Cultural Freedom.

Randolph Blasts 'Mongers'

Denies Japanese Stoning

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A. Philip Randolph, international president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, last week denied emphatically that he was hurt when he attempted to address 300,000 persons in the Meiji Park in Tokyo, Japan.

Confederation of Free Trade Unions which is supported by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Randolph described the stories told of the affair at which he and Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, had been the alleged victims.

He said he was not stoned as reported, but with the aid of the United States military and Japanese police, he was led to safety. The riot, considered the worst of Japan's history, rocked Tokyo as a result of leadership by communists.

The attack which was specifically against Americans started in the Park and fanned out over the entire city. American property was destroyed and 100 persons injured.

Randolph along with others attributed the affray to strong objection in many Japanese quarters to the presence of the armed forces and the newly signed Japanese Treaty which officially ended hostilities between the U. S. A. and Japan.

The meeting was arranged by a non-communist Japanese trade union. Randolph and Thomas were invited by Japanese labor leaders. Randolph who expressed deep affection and admiration for the Japanese people, was the center of attraction prior to the May Day riots. Numerous social events were given for the Americans.

The entire trip was sponsored by THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF CULTURAL FREEDOM, and included Burma, Indonesia, Calcutta, India.

Randolph believes there can be no democracy without a free trade union movement and by that same token there can be no free trade union without democracy. He also deemed fundamental a brotherhood across the sea policy between the free trade unions of America and the free trade unions of Japan as well as non-industrial agrarian countries of Asia and Africa.

The Japanese Foreign Office, he said, denounced the demonstration against him and Thomas.

The Japanese labor movement is affiliated with the International

A Philip Randolph Calls On Ambassador



A. Philip Randolph, president of the American Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL) called on Ambassador Draper, U.S. special representative in Europe, in his Paris office recently.

Mr. Randolph was in Paris at the conclusion of a trip round the world sponsored by the Congress of Cultural Freedom. Mr. Randolph (third from left) is seen here with (left to right)

Joseph Heath, director, Labor Division, SRE; Ambassador Draper, and Paul R. Porter, deputy for Economic Affairs SRE.

Query White Envoys On Race Views, Asks AFL's Phil Randolph

By WILLIAM GARDNER SMITH

(Courier Paris Correspondent)

PARIS—Negro officials and personnel should be sent to all Asian countries as representatives of the United States

Government, A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Union (AFL) indicated here last week.

The American labor leader told newsmen during a press conference that he will recommend to the State Department that the Government hire Negroes for service in Asian areas. Mr. Randolph also said that he will recommend that all white personnel sent to Asia be carefully screened for freedom from racism.

Mr. Randolph, the man who once led a "civil disobedience" movement against segregation in the U. S. Army, said he "had no time" to see if Negro troops were being integrated into service units during his three-week tour through Asia, the Near-East and parts of Europe.

HE MADE the statement in response to a question asked by

this reporter. He reported on the tour sponsored by the "Congress for Cultural Freedom."

"I met our State Department representatives and Ambassadors in the various countries, however," he declared, "and I must say that they treated me really. They were fine men."

"I came away from my tour of Asia with the feeling that the Western Powers must exercise infinite patience in dealing with Asian peoples," he told the assembled French and American journalists.

"THE ASIAN MIND is a complicated mind. It approaches questions with great deliberation and contemplation. You can't push or pressure the Asians into accepting our policies."

Reporting on the May Day riots in Tokyo, Randolph said it had been a "demonstration of power" by the Japanese Communist party, designed to show three things:

1. The intensity of the struggle between communism and the West.
2. To show the entire Asian world what could be done by a highly disciplined core.
3. To show the leadership of the Communist party among Japanese workers.

RANDOLPH SAID that the Japanese Communist party is smaller than the American party, but that its leaders are "smarter," and have the support of the left-wing Socialists, who are very

strong. "The Japanese Trade Union Movement is the strongest in Asia," Randolph said. "The May Day demonstrations were a shock to labor leaders, intellectuals and the government."

"I believe that the demonstrations mark a crisis in the Japanese Trade Union Movement. The roots of democracy in Japan are not strong enough to withstand a drive from either the right or the left."

HE SAID, he will recommend that the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions establish an office in Japan. He will also talk to William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, head of the CIO, and recommend that these unions, also, set up Japanese headquarters.

Randolph traveled from Tokyo to Rangoon, then up through the Near-East to Italy and France.



UNION LEADERS CONFER — Local and National leaders of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters are shown as they map out strategy in solving various problems, and discussing rules and regulations of their organization.

Members of the Brotherhood are holding a three-day conference at the Butler Street YMCA. Pictured above are, seated, Thomas W. Culpepper, President Atlanta Division B. S. C. P. A. Phillip Randolph, International President. Standing, B. F. McLaurin, International Field Organizer; J. C. McFarlin, Atlanta Division Sec.-Treas. — (Perry Photo)

Negro Elected International Vice-Pres. Of Electrical Workers Union

New York—Sterling Neal of Louisville, Ky., a former worker of International Harvester Co., has been elected an international vice-president and district president and a member of the General Executive Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), representing more than 300,000 Negro and white workers throughout the United States and Canada.

Mr. Neal's election to the UE Board automatically follows his election to the presidency of UE District Number Seven, comprising the states of Ohio and Kentucky. He is the first Negro ever elected

a district president and the second Negro to become a member of the Board. At present William Wallace, Negro union officer from UE District 4, New York and New Jersey areas, is a member of the board by virtue of being secretary-treasurer of his district.

Active in the union for more than eight years, Neal has served as trustee, grievance committeeman and, more recently, financial secretary and treasurer of UE's District 7.

Neal's election was due to the outstanding record of his local in breaking the southern wage differential in establishing the same wage levels in the Harvester Ken-



tucky plant as in other Harvester plants in the Nation. Harvester wage levels are outstanding in farm equipment manufacturing plants. A fellow unionist has stated, "Local 236 is honored that one of our members, Brother Neal, has been elected to such a high post in the UE. We are confident that Brother Neal will carry on in the District and the National, the excellent work that he did here in Louisville." *Sat. 3-1-52*

Employed by International Harvester Co. in 1946 as a janitor, Neil is now a piece worker in the sheet metal press department, as a result of the Union's program of no discrimination in upgrading. He is married and the father of four children.

The newly-elected president of UE District 7, in a recent statement, said, "My biggest job will be to extend and improve the role of our Union in Louisville as an example to all the workers of the South of the only way that Negro and white workers can achieve decent living conditions in the South."

Japanese Labor Unions Invite Randolph To Speak

NEW YORK, N. Y. — It was announced in the international headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in New York City, April 10, 1952, that an invitation had come from the Japanese labor movement to A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood, to address May Day meetings in Tokyo, Japan, and to participate in discussions with various labor groups. The Japanese labor movement is affiliated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which is supported by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In order to visit the Japanese workers' demonstration, Mr. Randolph is scheduled to leave by plane for Japan, April 23, together with Norman Thomas, noted Socialist leader, who also was invited to participate in the May Day celebrations by the Japanese labor unions.

Following about a two week stay in Japan, stated Mr. Randolph, he will go to Paris to participate in the World Congress for Cultural Freedom.

Randolph May Day Speaker For Japanese

NEW YORK — A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is scheduled to leave by plane for Japan, April 23, to participate in the May Day celebrations of the Japanese labor unions. *Sat. 4-19-52*

Randolph accepted the invitation from the Japanese labor movement last week. Following a two-week stay in Japan, Randolph will go to Paris to participate in the World Congress for Cultural Freedom.

He will be accompanied to Japan by Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, who will participate in the celebration also.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

New York, N. Y.—A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, now visiting Japan, Burma, India, and Paris, France, will return in time to address the annual conference of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Provisional Committee to Organize Colored Locomotive Firemen being held May 23rd and 24th at the 12th Street YM-CA, Washington, D. C. Mr. Randolph will also deliver an address at the banquet in the Dunbar Hotel Friday evening, May 23rd and give a running account of his observations while abroad to the firemen and their friends.

Other officials of the Brotherhood participating in the conference and activities celebrating their recent victory in the abolition of the Southeastern Carriers Conference Agreement are: M. P. Webster, Vice-President of the committee, A. L. Totten, Secretary-Treasurer and B. F. McLaurin, Field Organizer. A large delegation from all sections of the South will be on hand with special greetings being given by Mrs. Rosina C. Tucker, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Ladies Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Mrs. Elizabeth Craig President of the Washington Division of the Ladies Auxiliary, Mrs. Joseph Serman and Mrs. J. W. Daniels.

RANDOLPH TELLS RAILROAD FIREMEN HOW TO IMPROVE JOB

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Insists Classes Must Be Formed to Teach Negroes How to Operate Diesels

ALL COLORED FIREMEN MUST BE UNIFIED

Sat. 6-7-52 *P. 7*
(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The nation's Pullman porters and Negro railroad firemen fighting for the jobs met here jointly last week on the occasion of the 11th annual conference of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Firemen joining the porters were members in good standing of the Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen.

During the meeting, \$15,000 was distributed among the firemen in connection with their fight for fair employment, particularly on the nation's southern railroads.

A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is chairman of the provisional committee. He outlined for the firemen a program to improve the employment status of the firemen.

As a result of his suggestions, the meeting outlined the following program:

(1) Classes be established for the purpose of instructing colored locomotive firemen in the operation and maintenance of diesel engines;

(2) Committees of colored locomotive firemen be set up to police various railroads to see whether the court order is being violated by white firemen's brotherhood or management.

(3) Colored firemen be permitted to become members of the white Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Foremen.

(4) The Provisional Committee be continued to organize colored locomotive firemen in an attempt to unify all colored firemen into one big colored firemen's union until they are accepted into the white firemen Brotherhood as full-fledged members.

At a press conference held at the Dunbar hotel, Randolph said the fight of colored locomotive firemen to break down discrimination

or occupation as firemen on steam locomotives or as helpers on diesel locomotives.

The order further states that no workers be denied their "respective rights to assignments as firemen on steam locomotives, based upon seniority because they are Negroes or because they have not been permitted or required to take or pass examinations to qualify as engineers."

The Southeastern Carriers' Conference Agreement of 1941 provided that no new colored workers be hired to replace colored firemen who retire, die or resign.

Under these two provisions Negroes were practically excluded from employment on the Southern railroads, according to N. F. McLaurin, International Field organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

McLaurin said: "After 11 years of struggle and litigation, important new ground has been won. The next steps to be taken is the opening up of fair employment opportunity for Southern railroads for Negroes, in new hiring, in training in diesel maintenance and operation, in upgrading, promotion and permanent assignment to diesel work and maintenance on a non-discriminatory, single seniority basis."

"Unless Negroes are hired as locomotive firemen," explained Randolph, "despite this great victory for job security of the colored firemen now at work it will only be a matter of time when no Negro firemen will be in an engine cab, since the present practice is not to employ a Negro to take the place when a Negro fireman is retired, fired or dies."

Distributed at this conference among the Negro railroad firemen who are members in good standing of the Provisional Committee was \$15,000. This committee spearheaded the cases for job security and damages in the district courts on Washington, D. C., Alabama, and Georgia, involving the Atlantic Coast Line, Gulf, Mobile, the Ohio, Southern, Georgia and Central of Georgia railroads and their subsidiaries, after fifteen thousand dollars had been applied to lawyers' fees, received in the damage settlement from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen.

The victorious decision handed down in January by Judge Alexander Holtzoff ordered a permanent injunction restraining the railroad company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen from enforcing the Southeastern Carriers' Conference Agreement of February 19, 1941, or any other agreements which discriminates against colored workers in their employment

Talked With People During May Day Riots

By ARNOLD de MILLE

NEW YORK — "Stones were not thrown at me during the Communist demonstrations in the May Day riot in Tokyo," A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said upon his return Tuesday.

Randolph and Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and for a number of years candidate for President, were scheduled to speak at the May Day rally sponsored by the Japanese Federation of Labor.

It was reported they had to flee from the platform and take cover when bands of Communists broke up the meeting and riots broke out.

According to the reports, 100 Americans were injured and nine American cars turned over and burned in an anti-American demonstration.

There were no anti-American demonstrations, Mr. Randolph said, and they weren't even on the platform during the demonstrations.

"We were among the people talking to them," he said. "The stones were thrown at the police."

He and Thomas were invited to speak at the rally by the Japanese Committee For Cultural Freedom, Randolph explained. But two days before they reached Tokyo the leaders of the Japanese Federation of Labor resigned and the leadership was taken over by the left-wing Socialists. Their names as speakers were dropped from the program.

However, they were invited to the platform and told that they would be introduced to the audience of some 400,000.

They were about to tell the chairman they would be willing to be introduced but only if given the opportunity to take exception to the attacks the speakers made against the United States.

"We were debating the issue when the demonstrations broke out," the Brotherhood chief said.

Randolph said that while and even after the demonstrations he saw Americans walking the

streets without any intimidation. Nine jeeps were turned over and burned, he related.

The violence had every appearance of having been premeditated, he said. The Communists had complete control of the rally, but they were demonstrating because they wanted a louder voice in it. Most of the speakers were left-wing Socialists.

Randolph said there were a number of signs with slogans such as "Yankee, get out of Japan." Whenever a speaker attacked America, there was much applaud from a small segment.

"The Japanese leaders are vitally interested in the Negro question," he said. "They view it on a world-wide basis."

Randolph and Thomas were invited to Tokyo as members of the American Committee For Cultural Freedom by the Japanese Committee, both members of the Congress For Cultural Freedom. They made the stop on their way to Paris to attend the month-long festivities of the Congress that began April 30.



RECEIVES AWARD— W. J. Nelson (left), president of International Longshoremen's Local No. 872, is shown receiving the Recognition Award for the local union's outstanding contributions to the recent United Fund Campaign. Ellis Dent, chairman of the board of I.L.A. No. 872, is pictured above making the presentation to Mr. Nelson, who was given permanent possession of the trophy in recognition of his having served more terms of office as President of the Local than any other member.

Emerson C. Norris, general chairman of the Metropolitan Division of the 1952 United Fund Campaign, lauded President Nelson and the membership of I.L.A. No. 872 for this year's generous donation of \$2,553.54, which was the largest single contribution received by the Metropolitan Division during the past drive. Mr. Norris also stated that late pledges and cash gifts received since the close of the drive brought the final report of the Metropolitan Division to \$26,115 or 114 percent

NO DISCRIMINATION AT PRINTER-PRESSMEN MEETING

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15 — The City of Cincinnati bent over on the democratic side to prove to colored delegates attending the 35th national convention of International Printing Pressmen and Associate Union (AFL) recently that they were welcome to the city and all of its facilities without discrimination.

There were 1,284 delegates attending the convention. Of that number, about 10 were colored, from Michigan, New York, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md. and Berkeley, Calif. P.I.

Mrs. Marie Jones, wife of the ANP Detroit correspondent, and Miss Lois Redd were the two lone colored women delegates attending the convention.

Both Mrs. Jones and Miss Redd stayed at the Sheraton-Gibson hotel in downtown Cincinnati.

Mrs. Jones is recording secretary and Miss Redd is a member of the executive board of Local 550. 9-20-52

Both are employed at the R. L. Polk and Company, world's largest publisher and compilers.

Mrs. Jones said all of the colored delegates attending the convention were housed in downtown hotels without any sign of discrimination.

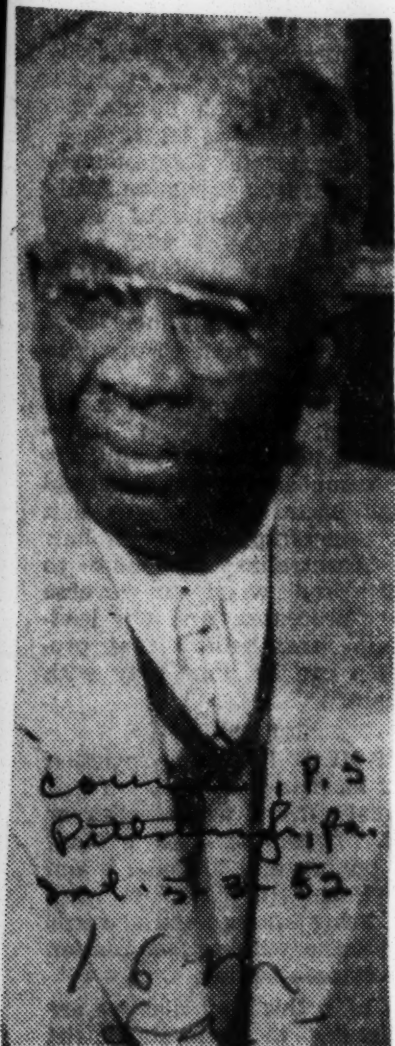
The colored delegates ate in the hotel dining rooms and downtown restaurants without any signs of discrimination. 9-20-52

The city furnished free bus transportation for the delegates.

There were two white women delegates from the same Detroit local.

16m 1952

Louisiana



Wounded—Carroll G. Bolding, recent candidate for the Louisiana Legislature and business manager of New Orleans' AFL Teamsters Union, Local 965, was wounded when strikers used bullets to keep workers off a cement job.—Porter Photo.

Negro labor leaders form new national committee

NEW YORK—(Global)—Nearly 400 delegates from every non-Communist labor union in the country attended an all-day conference last Saturday in the Skyline ballroom of the Hotel Theresa, held by the new, non-leftist (as distinguished from the leftist Negro Labor Council) Negro Labor Committee, of which Frank S. Crosswaith is chairman.

Heading the list of prominent speakers were James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, and Lewis G. Hines, AFL, who represented AFL President William Green. Messages of greetings were read to the delegates from President Truman, Mayor Impellitteri, Philip Murray, CIO president; Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche; Governor Thomas E. Dewey, and State Industrial Commissioner Edward S. Corsi.

A number of resolutions were passed by the group including one stating that the membership of the Negro Labor Committee "shall be an affiliate body of trade-union organizations in good standing with the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and other bonafide trade unions with the exception of Communist or Communist-dominated trade unions and all other un-democratic groups."

Another resolution called for abolition of Senate Rule 22 and "an effective Federal Anti-Lynch Law," while still another stated that as its national policy "the Negro Labor Committee Conference reaffirms allegiance to democracy and liberty and pledges unswerving opposition to any and all forces that challenge democracy and liberty."

A tape recording of speeches was made by the Voice of America for broadcast in 46 languages throughout the world.

Carey pledged CIO's continued support for extension of civil liberties and attacked both white supremacists and Communists for their attitude toward civil rights. Speaking for his organization, he stated that the CIO wants for all

of the American people "economic equality, political equality, and equality of opportunity."

Hines observed that "it would be foolish to say that discrimination does not exist to some degree in the AF of L," but stated, "we have made splendid progress."

"Segregation exists only in those states where legislation makes it impossible for black and white workers to meet together," he stated.

Speakers on the subject of "Integration of Negro Women Workers into Industry" included Mrs. Mabel Fuller, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union AFL; Mrs. Helen Blanchard, national representative, CIO; and Mrs. Thomasina Norford, of the U. S. Department of Labor, all Negroes.

A panel on "Abolishing Discrimination in Employment" included Julius A. Thomas, Urban League industrial relations director; Charles S. Zimmerman, vice president ILGWU, AFL; and Harry Road, of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

Closing panel on "Relationship to the American Negro Community and Colored People of the World" included Willard S. Townsend, president, United Transport Service; David Sullivan, Building Service Employees; Dr. Canning Tobias, and A. Philip Randolph.

LABOR UNIT SET UP FOR NEGRO RIGHTS

75 Anti-Communist Unions Form Committee to Improve Lot of Individual Workers

Representatives of seventy-five anti-Communist trade unions formed a national Negro labor committee yesterday to improve the lot of individual Negroes and

achieve the objectives of organized labor.

Meeting at the Theresa Hotel, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, 350 delegates voted to expand an existing group in New York into a national organization to be known as the Negro labor committee, U. S. A. They adopted a constitution barring from membership "Communist or Communist dominated trade unions and all other anti-democratic groups."

The blessings of the nation's two big labor federations, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations were given to the new group through the appearance of James B. Carey, secretary of the C. I. O., and Lewis G. Hines, representing William Green, president of the A. F. L. Both pledged their organizations to the fight for Negro rights.

Mr. Carey assailed both Communists and white advocates for united action against civil rights and outlined three objectives in the field of civil liberties. They were economic and political equality and equality of opportunity. He said they could best be achieved "by organizing every last working man and woman in our country into free labor unions."

Union Deplores Practice

Mr. Hines said that while some A. F. L. unions still discriminated against Negroes—a practice deplored by the leadership of the federation—great progress had been made, especially in the South, where, he added, there were many mixed locals.

Formation of the national Negro committee was regarded as a declaration of war against the National Negro Labor Council, a leftist group, which met last fall in Cincinnati. Mr. Carey termed the latter group "just another front for the Communist party." The Voice of America recorded the proceedings for broadcast overseas.

Discussing the role of labor in Negro workers' problems and democracy, Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the committee, said the Negro could solve the problems confronting him only "if and when organized labor recognized its common interest with the Negro through education and organization with him to meet and solve them."

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. F. L., called for the development of a "world congress of Negro workers and peoples and their democratic allies to achieve greater unity and consciousness, understanding, vision and states-

manship, to fight to throw off the yoke of imperialistic colonialism on the one hand, and to avoid the dangerous quicksands of Russian world communism on the other."

Would Halt Communist March

Such a movement, he said, could "join with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

in helping to halt the march of the Communist dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, which seeks to win the working masses of Africa and the West Indies, not for the economic, political and social well-being and advancement, but to give strength and power to Russian Stalinism."

The delegates adopted resolutions on national policy, civil rights, organization and the poll tax. The resolution dealing with national policy reaffirmed "allegiance to democracy and liberty" and pledged "unswerving opposition to any and all forces that challenge democracy and liberty."

On the question of civil rights, the delegates declared in favor of an effective Federal anti-lynch law and resolved that "such a law should include the provision 'that whenever a Negro person or other citizen is lynched the state and country in which the lynching occurs should pay to the kin of the victim the sum of \$50,000 to be taken from the Treasury of said state and that the Department of Justice be strengthened to meet and deal with violators of the law.'"

Other speakers included Dr. Channing Tobias, United States delegate to the Sixth Assembly of the United Nations; Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service, C. I. O.; David Sullivan, president of Local 32-B, Building Service Employees International Union, A. F. L., and Charles S. Zimmerman, vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, A. F. L.

NEGRO LABOR COMMITTEE, U. S. A.

Recently 350 men and women, representing seventy-five trade unions, met in Harlem's Hotel Theresa to organize on a national basis the Negro Labor Committee, U. S. A. A local committee had been in existence for about fifteen years and had done a quietly effective job, but now it was decided to broaden objectives and the area of the committee's operations.

It is the primary purpose of this new group to improve the social, political and economic welfare of the nation's millions of Negro citizens within the framework of organized labor. But the committee has clearly and forcefully rejected Communist assistance toward

that end and has emphatically barred from membership "Communist or Communist dominated trade unions and all other anti-democratic groups." Once again American Negroes have highlighted their hostility to communism, disputed communism's self-proclaimed jurisdiction in the fight for Negro rights and underscored the Communist party's failure to win the support or loyalty of Negroes.

Formation of the national committee, in addition, is a clear indication that American Negroes not only detest totalitarianism but also that they will actively fight it. For one of the important jobs of the committee will be to expose the Communist coloration and direction of the Negro Labor Council, set up in Cincinnati last October. No responsible Negro labor leader was present on that dubious occasion and none has given his endorsement, either to the group or its principles.

One of the first jobs the Negro Labor Committee will face is the democratization of trade unions and the ending of the discrimination toward Negroes practiced by many of them. The leaders of the new group—men like A. Philip Randolph and Frank Crosswaith—have never pulled their punches on these subjects and there is no reason to expect that they will now. It is good and heartening to hear of another enlistment in the battle for civil and economic rights and against communism.

Negro Labor Committee Holds Conference

NEW YORK — (GLOBAL) —

Nearly 400 delegates from every union in the country, except so-called left-wing unions, attended an all-day conference last Saturday in the Skyline Ballroom of the Hotel Theresa. The conference was the first held by the "new" Negro Labor Committee and adopted five resolutions for further organization. Frank S. Crosswaith is Chairman of the Committee.

Heading the list of prominent speakers were James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and Lewis G. Hines of the American Federation of Labor, who represented AFL President William Green. Messages of greetings were read to the delegates from President Truman, Mayor Impellitteri, Philip Murray, CIO President; Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Governor Thomas E. Dewey, and State Industrial Commissioner Edward S. Corsi.

A number of resolutions were passed by the group including one stating that the membership of the Negro Labor Committee "shall be an affiliate body of trade-union organizations in good standing with the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and other bonafide trade unions with the exception of Communist or Communist-dominated trade unions and all other un-democratic groups."

Another resolution called for abolishment of Senate Rule 22 and "an effective Federal Aid-Lynch Law," while still another stated that as its national policy "the Negro Labor Committee Conference reaffirms allegiance to Democracy and liberty and pledges its unswerving opposition to any and all forces that challenge Democracy and Liberty."

A tape recording of the Conference speeches was made by the Voice of America for broadcast in 46 languages throughout the world.

Mr. Carey pledged CIO's continued support for extension of civil liberties and attacked the white supremacists and the Communists for their attitude toward

civil rights. Speaking for his organization, he stated that the CIO wants for all of the American people "economic equality, political equality, and equality of opportunity."

"We are prepared to cooperate fully with any free and voluntary American group in attaining the principles on which we are agreed," he said.

Mr. Hines observed that "it would be foolish to say that discrimination does not exist to some degree in the A F of L," but stated, "we have made splendid progress."

"Segregation" he concluded, "exists only in those states where legislation makes it impossible for black and white workers to meet together."

Speakers on the subject of "Integration of Negro Women Workers in Industry" included Mrs. Mabel Fuller of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL; Mrs. Helen Blanchard, National Representative, CIO; and Mrs. Thomasina Norford of the U. S. Department of Labor.

A panel of "Abolishing Discrimination in Employment" included Julius A. Thomas, Urban League Industrial Relations Director; Charles S. Zimmerman, Vice President ILGWU, AFL; and Harry Read, of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

The closing panel on "Relationship to the American Negro Community and Colored People of the World," included Willard S. Townsend, President, United Transport Service David Sullivan, Building Service Employees; Dr. Channing Tobias, and A. Philip Randolph.



UNITED AGAINST BIAS: CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (right) and Lewis G. Hines (left), representing AFL Pres. William Green, spoke at the founding meeting of

the Negro Labor Committee in New York City. Committee Chairman Frank R. Crosswaith is in center. The new group is an expansion of a New York City organization.

Broke Teamster's Color Barrier In N.Y.



After a year's effort and the help of the Queens branch of the Urban League of Greater New

York, these men are being given membership in Local 282, Teamsters' Union (AFL) a for-

mer all - white group. Official signing of the new members took place at the league office

in Queens. Left to right, seated are Ray Holland, organizer for Local 282; Robert Watkins, Eli Brown and Charles Brown. Standing, Henry Richardson, Clifford Maroney, George Walham and Clarence Thompson, all of Queens.

First Negro Bricklayers On Cincinnati Union Job

CINCINNATI—This Mid-western city moved a step closer to carrying out the spirit and letter of fair employment practices this week, as the Cincinnati branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People succeeded in gaining employment for Negro bricklayers on a union job for the first time in the city's history.

Three of the bricklayers, holding union cards they had in Columbus, were refused employment by the Anchor Fireproofing Company, a masonry subcontractor building a veterans hospital. Donald Jones, NAACP regional secretary, was told by the project's superintendent that "some of the white bricklayers had threatened to walk off the job" if the Negroes were hired.

Mr. Jones notified the Johnson Construction Company of Brooklyn, New York, general contractors for the job, that their subcontractor was jeopardizing Johnson's contract with the federal government by violating the non-discrimination clause embodied in such contracts. At the same time, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, notified the Anchor Company's main office and Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers International Union, both in Washington. Cincinnati City Councilman Theodore Berry asked the Veterans Administration for a directive re-emphasizing the non-discrimination clause.

A conference with representatives of the companies and agencies involved, held in Cincinnati last week, resulted in announcement of a non-discrimination policy and the subsequent employment of the three bricklayers. It is now reported that more than a score of Negro bricklayers from other areas are en route to augment the masonry force.

1st Bricklayers on Union Job

CINCINNATI, March 27—This mid-western city moved a step closer to carrying out the spirit and letter of fair employment practices this week, as the Cincinnati branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People succeeded in gaining employment for Negro bricklayers on a union job for the first time in the city's history.

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CINCINNATI'S Negro bricklayers working on union job for first time, thanks to NAACP efforts. Explains why many white unions not enthusiastic about FEPC, state or Federal, because it's inimical to their racket.

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16m 1952

Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA

Watered-Down Pechan Loyalty Bill Passes

Despite widespread opposition from the Greater Philadelphia branch of the ACLU, labor unions, religious groups, and leading newspapers, the Pennsylvania legislature has passed the Pechan loyalty oath binding teachers and other state and local employees. However, because of the spirited campaign waged against the bill, many of the more restrictive features were deleted. So much so, in fact, that the bill's sponsor, state Senator Pechan, was reported as highly displeased with the changes made.

The bill was revised 11 times in 11 months and grew from a four-page to a 34-page text. But, according to an editorial in the Philadelphia Bulletin, the bill "started as a combination of futility" and the amendments took out "none of the futility and only a little of the viciousness."

As the law now stands, any person to be removed for disloyalty must be charged with specific instances of subversive activity. This must be backed up by a "fair preponderance of evidence."

In the case of new employees, the law provides that they may be turned down where there is "reasonable doubt" of loyalty.

An appeal mechanism, with appeal to the courts, has also been set up.

In an editorial, the Philadelphia Inquirer called the bill "viciously un-American" and "made to order for a police state."

16m 1952

Southern States Apprenticeship Conference

Negro Delegates In Jim-Crow Meet Of So. States Conference

Delegates to the ten-state fourth annual southern states apprenticeship conference are scheduled to be guests of a banquet tonight at Bob's Savoy Cafe.

SEPARATE MEET

united
The Negro division of the three day conference is convening in Pythian Temple while the white delegates are meeting in Tutwiler Hotel. In other Southern cities all delegates to this conference met together.

6-6-52
Among delegates are James Hampton of Sheffield, Ala.; Johnny Bryon of Atlanta, Ga.; William Kemp of Montgomery, Ala., and Alvin O. Wilson of Baton Rouge, La.

5 CERTIFICATES TO NEGROES

Only five of the 1000 certificates for apprenticeship training are scheduled to be awarded to Negro craftsmen. This is blamed on the failure of Negro craftsmen to promote such training and the lack of assistance from building contractors.

Despite the local HOD Carriers Union with approximately 3000 Negro members and the all-Negro plasterers union with about 300 members there is not a single Negro delegate from Birmingham registered at this conference. William O'Neal in business agent for the HOD Carriers and A. B. Roberts similar representative for the plasterers.

VISITORS ASTONISHED

Visiting delegates expressed astonishment over the apparent lack of interest being shown by Negro craftsmen in the training of future skilled workers. Hampton, section leader of the conference, said unless more interest is shown by Negroes themselves in training members of their group the Negro Trowel Workers will vanish from the building trades.

Steel Firms Lose 1st Injunction Test

Federal Judge Doubts U. S. Court Authorized To Act Against President

From Wire Dispatches

Washington, April 9.—The nation's steel industry lost the first round of a historic court battle against the Truman Administration today. Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff refused to grant a temporary injunction barring federal seizure of the steel mills.

The steel companies indicated their next step in an expected long fight might be a plea for a permanent injunction. They could, if they choose, appeal directly from today's ruling, however.

Holtzoff said he based his ruling partly on the ground that it was "very doubtful, to say the least," whether a federal court has the authority to issue an injunction against the President of the United States.

He said, too, that there was no such showing of actual damage as is needed to justify a temporary injunction, and added that fear of such damage is not enough.

'Aimed Against President'

The 65-year-old judge said the industry's triple suits were technical "lockout" arose as some companies barred the gates of their plants to workers returning to the job.

The protests began to subside, however, with announcements by United States Steel and the five other largest steel companies that they would resume operations as soon as possible.

Many of the big plants spread out across the nation had cooled their furnaces in anticipation of a strike by 650,000 C.I.O. United Steelworkers at 12:01 a.m. today—a walkout averted by Truman's 11th-hour order for federal seizure of 71 major steel companies.

In other fast-breaking developments:

1. Truman sent a special message to Congress defending his seizure of the 8-billion-dollar in-

Vice-President Barkley's decision to refer it to the pro-Administration Senate Labor Committee. The vote was postponed until later.

Bridges contended the message should go either to the Banking Committee, because it involves the controls law, or to the Judiciary Committee because constitutional questions are involved. Both are headed by Democrats who frequently differ with the Administration on domestic issues.

Calls Dispute Labor Matter

Barkley, however, retorted that the issue is a "labor dispute pure and simple."

A Senate labor subcommittee headed by Senator Humphrey (D., Minn.) announced it would rush action on seizure legislation permitting the Government to impound profits of companies under Government operation.

Senator Schoeppel (R., Kan.) called the seizure absolutely illegal.

3. Acting Defense Mobilizer John R. Steelman met this afternoon with C.I.O. officials and representatives of some companies, seeking agreement on a working contract.

Industry spokesmen predicted the talks with Steelman would be absolutely unproductive.

4. C.I.O. and Steelworkers President Philip Murray called the Steelworkers' policy committee to meet here Friday—possibly to consider revising demands on the steel industry.

Thousands of workers trooped back to the steel plants with their lunch pails this morning, ready to resume work, only to find the gates shut. Company guards turned them away with word that they would be called when needed.

Smaller Companies Resume

Some of the smaller companies began full-scale operations again as day shifts reported, and later today most of the big companies were reported firing up to resume production.

Estimates of the time it would take to rekindle the big open-hearth furnaces ranged from two or three days to more than a week.

In his message to Congress Truman said it might be "very desirable" for Congress to enact legislation specifying the terms for Government operation of the seized plants.

He declared, however:

"On the basis of the facts that are known to me at this time, I do not believe that immediate Congressional action is essential; but I would, of course, be glad to co-operate in developing any legislative proposals which the Congress may wish to consider."

"If the Congress does not deem it necessary to act at this time, I shall continue to do all that is within my power to keep the steel industry operating and at the same time make every effort to bring about a settlement of the dispute so the mills can be returned to their private owners as soon as possible."

Truman Dislikes Seizure

Truman said he ordered the seizure with the utmost reluctance, and he told Congress:

"The idea of government operation of the steel mills is thoroughly distasteful to me and I want to see it ended as soon as possible."

The President's suggestion for Congressional action obviously faced rough going. There was an immediate move to make it the vehicle for an investigation of whether he had "usurped" power.

Sawyer, designated by the President to take over the mills, said previously he had no plans at present to change steelworkers' pay rates or working conditions or to interfere with company profits.

On Capitol Hill, Taft denounced Truman's action as going "outside" the President's constitutional powers.

"The President has usurped authority which he does not have," Taft told a news conference. "The President has no legal authority to seize the steel mills."

The three companies taking the lead in the momentous court test are Bethlehem Steel, the nation's second largest, and Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

Truman Cites Authority

Youngstown's counsel contended the Government was trying to coerce the industry into yielding to wage-boosting recommendations.

Legal experts said the final answer to whether the Government can seize and operate a strike-threatened industry was unlikely to be known for months.

In brief, these are the opposing

arguments:

1. Truman says he acted "by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and as President of the United States and commander in chief of the armed forces of the United States."

2. The steel companies insist Government seizure amounts to confiscation and may lead to nationalization of the industry. They also contend Congress has specifically rejected seizure as a device for settling labor disputes.

The companies argue that seizure violates their rights under the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution. Those sections provide guarantees against illegal search and seizure and against depriving anyone of property without due process of law.

Truman said in his message to Congress today:

"The only way I know of, other than Government operation, by which a steel shutdown could have been avoided was to grant

Ashland Armco Plant Prepares To Reopen

Special to The Courier-Journal

Ashland, Ky., April 9.—Three blast furnaces of the Ashland division of Armco Steel Corporation were reheated today in preparation for reopening of the plant.

The furnaces were banked Monday and turned off Tuesday for the steel strike scheduled to start at midnight last night. J. M. Lobaugh, plant manager here, said the plant probably would not assume normal operations until the first of next week.

Approximately 2,400 members of the steelworkers union are employed at Armco.

the demands of the steel industry for a large price increase.

"I believed, and the officials in charge of our stabilization agencies believed, that this would have wrecked our stabilization program."

Unwilling To Accept Damage

"I was unwilling to accept the incalculable damage which might be done to our country by following such a course."

Capping his earlier pot shots at

fighting forces abroad and weaken the whole structure of our national security.

Cost Set at Million Tons

Juliana To Inspect T.V.A.

Nashville, April 9 (AP)—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands will pay a flying visit to Tennessee tomorrow for a quick glimpse at one of the country's biggest projects in economic planning—the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"I do not believe," the President said, "the Congress will favor any of these courses of action."

Iron Age magazine estimated the dispute would cost the nation a million tons of its normal 2-million-ton weekly output even if the furnaces begin to roar full

companies for another long period, without a contract, even though the steelworkers have already voluntarily remained at work without a contract for 100 days in an effort to reach an orderly settlement of their differences with management. "It may even be that the Congress will feel that we should permit a shutdown of the steel industry, although that would immediately endanger the safety of our

Roberts Confirmed by Senate
Washington, April 9 (AP)—The Senate today confirmed James O'Connor Roberts, Washington, as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for a term ending June 5, 1956.

N.A.M. Chief Objects

New York, April 9 (AP)—William J. Grede, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, today assailed as "naked dictatorship" the Government's seizure of the steel industry.

nically addressed against Secretary of Commerce Sawyer, but "actually and in essence" against President Truman's order for Government seizure of the strike-threatened industry.

The companies contended they would suffer "irreparable damage" if Sawyer took over the mills. They spoke of such possibilities as displacement of management, raising of pay by Government order, or establishment of a union shop.

Attorney John T. Wilson of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Corporation argued that the companies would require a substantial boost in steel prices to carry out the wage-increase recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board.

It was the industry's refusal of the W.S.B.'s proposals that led to the strike call. The union had accepted the board's recommendations.

Holtzoff noted that the companies' managements have not been "dispossessed or displaced." And he emphasized that a temporary injunction is a "drastic remedy" the court does not invoke without strong support for such action.

Fear 'Drastic Steps'

Commenting on arguments by company lawyers that the industry fears "drastic steps" may follow Government seizure, Holtzoff said this was not sufficient for a showing of "irreparable damage."

Steel Strike Off; Workers Ordered To Stay On Job

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON — President Truman Tuesday night seized the steel mills to prevent a strike set for midnight and warned that "unscrupulous agitators" of Soviet Imperialism are seeking to conquer Asia by subversion by capitalizing on the mass suffering and hunger of its peoples.

The Chief Executive declared that the United States "must strike at the conditions of misery that envelope half the people of the earth" if there is to be peace.

Mr. Truman, in an address before the National Conference on International Economic and Social Development, said that his "Point Four" program is the blueprint for "helping the free peoples of the world to help themselves."

The President said that the UN, the U. S. Economic Recovery Aid program for Free Nations, and the Mutual Security program to arm those nations against aggression, may all fail unless the "root causes of war" are wiped out also.

TELL PURPOSE OF POINT FOUR

Mr. Truman said: "To have peace, we must strike at the conditions of misery that envelope half the people of the earth. That is the purpose and the meaning of Point Four."

"The fourth point, helping the free peoples of the world to help themselves—to produce more—to raise their living standards—and to achieve decent, satisfying lives—this fourth point is in the long run the most important of all."

"Without it, we cannot reach the goal."

FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSED

The Chief Executive pointed to his foreign policy and said:

"Through the measures we have taken in the last several years—aid to Greece and Turkey, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty, the Pacific Treaties, the defense program, the resistance to aggression in Korea—through measures like these we are preventing conquest and world war. We have bought time—we have bought it at a great cost in lives and money."

"Now it is us to us to use that time intelligently and courageously. We must use it to wipe out the root causes of war. We must use the time we are gaining by defense to campaign against hunger, and disease and human misery."

U. S. MUST STOP DICTATORS

Mr. Truman said that the misery, mass suffering and hunger of hundreds of millions in the world are used by dictators as a means of gaining world power. He said the United States must prevent this.

The President declared: "Many suffering has been used by every dictatorship of our times as a stepping stone to power. It was used by the Japanese war lords. It was used by Hitler. Today it is the weapon of Soviet imperialism. Unless it is wiped out, it may be used in the future by some new dictatorship more terrible even than the Soviets."

The President said that the great industrial, and scientific advances of the western world have had a "profound effect upon the ancient civilizations in Asia and Africa."

He told the conference: "The peoples of these areas have learned that they need not suffer hunger, disease and poverty. They know that something can be done to put a stop to these things. They also have learned of the ideals of political liberty and self-government. These people have watched us and learned from us. Now they are determined to share as equals in the benefits of modern progress."

"They are determined that their resources will no longer be developed in the interests of foreigners on the pattern of the old imperialism. And they don't want them developed for the benefit of Soviet imperialism either. They are determined to establish their own free political and economic institutions."

"This, I believe, is the mood and the temper that has come to Africa and Asia. It holds tremendous promise."

"At the same time, it has great dangers. Such a movement can be easily misled. Communists or reactionaries can exploit the hopes and aspirations of these peoples for their own evil ends. Unscrupulous agitators can use these forces of

change to bring about disorder and bloodshed. We must do all we can to keep this from happening."

STEEL STRIKE OFF

A scheduled nationwide steel strike was called off last night minutes after President Truman ordered the government to take over the plants.

The "stay on the job" order was issued by Philip Murray, head of the CIO steelworkers union, just 70 minutes before the crippling walk-out by 650,000 steel workers was due to start at 12:01 A. M. today.

The break came at 10:50 P. M. (EST), 20 minutes after Mr. Truman signed an executive order, directing the secretary of Commerce to "take possession of and operate the plants and facilities" of the Steel companies.

Congress Greets Ruling With Cheers, Warnings

Reaction Marked by Relief That Court Cleared Air on Question of President's Seizure Rights

Washington, June 2—Congress reacted with mixed applause and warnings of trouble ahead to today's Supreme Court decision outlawing President Truman's seizure of the steel industry.

With a new steel strike already in progress, Senate and House members variously urged Truman to invoke the Taft Hartley Law and called for Congress to give the President new authority to deal with critical labor disputes.

There was no concrete move to give the President the special legislation he has twice requested to deal with the situation.

Most lawmakers expressed relief that the High Court gave a direct answer on the historic controversy and cleared the air on the question of the President's right to seize private property.

'Hooray' Shouts Tobey

Capital Hill reaction ranged from a shouted "Hooray!" by Senator Tobey (R., N. H.) on the Senate floor to words of foreboding by Senators Lehman (D. Lib., N. Y.) and Representative Celler (D., N. Y.).

Lehman, who had defended Truman's seizure order, said the decision confronted the nation with "the potential of a grave crisis which might be one of the gravest in our history" and "with great dangers to our national security."

Lehman said Congress must act quickly to pass legislation "to give the President the power he needs," now that the Supreme court has ruled that he exceeded his authority as spelled out in the constitution.

'Most Unfortunate'

Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said the decision was most unfortunate and predicted it would "come back to plague the country in years to come."

"Events may so shape themselves as to require expeditious and extraordinary action by the President to save the Union," Celler declared.

Chairman Reed (D., Ill.) called a special House judiciary subcommittee to meet Wednesday to consider more than a dozen pending

Maybank 'Delighted'

Senator Maybank (D., S. C.), chairman of the Senate Banking Committee: "The Supreme Court has upheld the Constitution. I'm delighted."

Senator Flanders (R., Vt.): "This is a turning point in relations between the Government and private business. We have been supporting private enterprise with our lips and knocking out its underpinning with our hands. This decision . . . is grand."

Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa): "A splendid decision. It knocks down all the usurping of power by the executive. It declares once and for all that a president cannot seize private property on his own whim."

Senator O'Connor (D., Md.): "A triumph of Constitutional government."

Now Up to Congress

Senator Cain (R., Wash.): "The Supreme Court has preserved inviolate the Constitution. It is now for Congress to determine reasonable and effective ways to eliminate or minimize strikes in this crisis."

Senator McClellan (D., Ark.): "The American people can be reverently thankful that the Supreme Court has had the profound wisdom and courage to make the only decision that would preserve our democracy and the right of the individual citizen to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness."

Senators Smith (R., N. J.), Ellender (D., La.), and Jenner (R., Ind.) were among those calling on Truman to use the Taft-Hartley Law to halt the present strike. Jenner commented: "That's what he should have done all along."

Vinson, Minton,

Reed Dissent as

Black Delivers

Majority Opinion

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Post Reporter

The Supreme Court yesterday ruled that President Truman had exceeded his Constitutional powers in seizing the Nation's steel

mills.

Six justices of the Nation's highest court agreed that Mr. Truman's act violated a fundamental principle of the Constitution—the separation of powers among the executive, legislative and judicial branches of Government. They said the President acted as a lawmaker and that that is the job of Congress.

The historic ruling, perhaps the most important to come from the court in this century if not since the Dred Scott decision prior to the Civil War, served itself to demonstrate that very separation of powers. Two of the justices named to the bench by President Truman, Justices Harold H. Burton and Tom Clark, voted against his act to bring about the 6-to-3 ruling.

Black Announces Opinion

Justice Hugo L. Black announced the majority opinion. The others making up that majority—Justice Felix Frankfurter, William O. Douglas, Robert H. Jackson, Burton and Clark read concurring opinions.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, speaking for himself and Justices Stanley Reed and Sherman Minton, dissented. Vinson and Minton are the other two Truman appointees to the court.

The Chief Justice, with sarcasm and considerable scorn for his judicial brethren quite obvious to those in the crowded courtroom, declared the majority has taken a "messenger-boy concept" of the Presidency.

But the six majority opinions hardly did that. While, in sum, they said the Congress has given the President laws with which to meet such a labor crisis as that in the steel industry, several of the justices appeared to go out of their way to avoid any hobbling of the presidential power in general or specifically of the power of future presidents to meet future emergencies.

While the Government's argument had been that the seizure was based on "inherent" Presidential powers, the court took no hard and fast stand on that broad issue.

Strike Begins Quickly

Exactly one minute after the Court met at noon, Black began reading the controlling majority opinion. It was 2:35 p. m., 35

minutes after the regular lunch recess time, when Vinson finished his hour and five-minute dissent. The steelworkers were on picket lines soon after the first flashes went out over the wires and long before all the opinions were read from the bench.

Black, speaking in calm and measured tones, began by declaring that the court was "asked to decide whether the President

was acting within his constitutional power" when he directed by executive order last April 8, that Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer take over the bulk of the Nation's steel mills on the eve of a scheduled strike.

Black traced the facts in the case and said there were "two crucial issues"—"should final determination of the constitutional validity of the President's order" be made now while the case was in preliminary injunction stage at the result of District Court Judge David A. Pine's actions and "if so, is the seizure order within the constitutional power of the President?"

Power Belongs to Congress

Black concluded that the constitutional issue was now "ripe for determination." He said the President's power to issue the seizure order must come either from an act of Congress or from the Constitution itself. There admittedly was no such act, Black said, and in fact Congress had rejected the seizure procedure in passing the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947.

Hence, if any authority exists, "it must be found in some provisions of the Constitution."

Black said the seizure could not be sustained as "an exercise of the President's military power as commander-in-chief of the armed forces." He noted that the Government had cited instances of broad powers for military commanders in theaters of war which the court has upheld and then he went on:

"Even though 'theater of war' be an expanding concept, we cannot with faithfulness to our constitutional system hold that the commander-in-chief of the armed forces has the ultimate power as such to take possession of private property in order to keep labor disputes from stopping production. This is a job for the Nation's lawmakers, not for its military authorities."

Nor could the seizure be upheld under the provisions granting executive power to the President, said Black.

"In the framework of our Constitution, the President's power to see that the laws are faithfully executed refutes the idea that he is to be a lawmaker," Black continued. And the Constitution makes it clear the law-making function belongs to Congress alone.

Judge Pine Upheld

Black declared that "the power of Congress to adopt such public policies as those proclaimed by the (seizure) order is beyond question." Taking private property for public use, setting up rules to settle labor disputes, fixing wages and working conditions "in certain fields of our economy," all are within the congressional power. But:

"The Constitution did not subject this law-making power of Congress to presidential or military supervision or control."

Black noted that the Government had argued that other presidents had acted similarly to settle labor disputes without congressional authority. But he said this didn't mean Congress had lost "its exclusive constitutional authority" to make the laws.

And so, for the majority of six, Black declared the "seizure order cannot stand" and District Court Judge Pine's granting of an injunction against it at the request of the steel companies is therefore affirmed.

Black's opinion stands as the official vote of the Court. The five concurring opinions served to say "no" to the President's act in as many different ways and thus to back-stop the Black ruling.

Powers Not Defined

Each one of the five had something to say about the powers of the President in general, and all made it clear that they are vast, unenumerated and capable of expansion—provided he does not step over into the legislative field as in the steel case. Here are quotations on that key point:

Douglas—"The great office of President is not a weak and powerless one. The President represents the people and is their spokesman in domestic and foreign affairs. The office is respected more than any other in the land. It gives a position of

characteristic of great statesmanship which the Framers manifested was the extent to which they did not attempt to bind the future. It is no less incumbent upon this court to avoid putting

fetters upon the future by needless pronouncements today . . . The issue before us can be met, and therefore should be met, without attempting to define the President's powers comprehensively."

Jackson—"We should not use this occasion to circumscribe, much less to contract, the lawful role of the President as commander in chief. I should indulge the widest latitude of interpretation to sustain his exclusive function to command the instruments of national forces, at least when turned against the outside world for the security of our society. But, when it is turned inward, not because of rebellion but because of a lawful economic struggle between industry and labor, it should have no such indulgence . . . The purpose of the Constitution was not only to grant power but to keep it from getting out of hand. However, because the President does not enjoy unmentioned powers does not mean that the mentioned ones should be narrowed by a niggardly construction."

Korean War Mentioned

Jackson added that "no doctrine that the court could promulgate would seem to me more sinister and alarming than that a President whose conduct of foreign affairs is so largely uncontrolled, and often even is unknown, can vastly enlarge his mastery over the internal affairs of the country by his own commitment of the Nation's armed forces to some foreign venture." But, said Jackson, "I do not find it necessary or appropriate to consider the legal status of the Korean enterprise . . ."

"A crisis that challenges the President equally, or perhaps primarily, challenges Congress . . . We may say that power to legislate for emergencies belongs in the hands of Congress, but only Congress itself can prevent power from slipping through its fingers."

Burton—"The present situation is not comparable to that of an imminent invasion or threatened attack. We do not face the issue of what might be the President's constitutional power to meet such catastrophic situations."

Clark—"The limits of presidential power are obscure . . . In my view . . . the Constitution does grant to the President extensive authority in times of grave and imperative national emergency. In fact, to my thinking, such a grant may well be necessary to the very existence of the Constitution itself . . . I

conclude that where Congress has laid down specific procedures to deal with the type of crisis confronting the President, he must follow those procedures in meeting the crisis; but that in the absence of such action by Congress, the President's independent power to act depends upon the gravity of the situation confronting the Nation."

Justice Brandeis Quoted

Both Frankfurter and Douglas quoted these lines from an opinion of the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis:

"The doctrine of the separation of powers was adopted by the Convention of 1787, not to promote efficiency but to preclude the exercise of arbitrary power. The purpose was, not to avoid friction, but, by means of the inevitable friction incident to the distribution of the governmental powers among three departments, to save the people from autocracy."

There were kind words for Mr. Truman and his intentions in seizing the steel industry. Douglas called him "a kindly President." Frankfurter said "it is absurd to see a dictator in a representative product of the sturdy democratic traditions of the Mississippi Valley."

Chief Justice Vinson's dissent was a vigorous exposition backing up the President's action in meeting the emergency and an expression of concern that the majority was greatly limiting the freedom of action of this and future chief executives.

Vinson contended the seizure was "the only course left open to him (Mr. Truman) consistent with his duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

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Texas

Armour Co. Has Integrated Local

HOUSTON — Armour Fertilizer Company, 75 Memphis, oldest industry on the Houston waterfront, is proud of its integrated local. There are 17 Negroes among the 169 employees at the plant, and the outstanding thing about their ILA Local 1722 is that John Shirley, a Negro, is secretary-treasurer.

Other officers of the group are Paul Sheffield, president; Pete Val-Malina, vice president; Pete aldez, assistant secretary and Le Desmer is the steward. Among the seventeen Negro employees at the plant are: Lawrence Charles, Robert Nichols, Henry J. Thomas, Richard Holliand, James McCallier, Nolan Webb, Robert Linton and Harry Burnett.

W. C. Kenbrick, superintendent for the Armour Company, said that he took out a permit for the firm when there was only one City Dock and the waterfront was then known as Magnolia Park. The Armour Company ships 9, tens. of chemicals annually by land and sea to all points of the globe.

Ashford Heads UAW In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio — For the first time in the history of the United Automobile Workers of this city one of the largest locals in Ohio has elected a Negro as its president.

The new top officer is Tom Ashford, and he will head the powerful Aluminum Co. of America Local with between 3,000 and 4,000 members.

The plant makes auto and airplane parts. It is one of the most liberal of the UAW locals in the city, having sent a delegation to Washington recently to fight for a Congressional civil rights program. About 40 per cent of the workers in the plant are Negroes.

NEW INTERNATIONAL VICE PRES. OF UNION



NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Sterling Neal of Louisville, Ky., a former worker of International Harvester Co., has been elected an international vice president and district president and a member of the General Executive Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), representing more than 300,000 Negro and white workers throughout the United States and Canada.

Mr. Neal's election to the UE Board automatically follows his election to the presidency of UE District Number Seven, comprising the states of Ohio and Kentucky. He is the first Negro ever elected a district president and the second Negro to become a member of the Board. At present William Wallace, Negro union officer from UE District 4, New York and New Jersey areas, is a member of the Board by virtue of being secretary and treasurer of his district. *Voice 7.1*

Active in the union for more than eight years, Neal has served as trustee, grievance committee man and more recently, financial

secretary and treasurer of UE's District 7. *June 12-52*

Neal's election was due to the outstanding record of his local in breaking the southern wage differential in establishing the same wage levels in the Harvester Kentucky plant as in other Harvester plants in the Nation. *Opinion 1*

Employed by International Harvester Co. in 1946 as a janitor, Neil is now a piece worker in the sheet metal press department, as a result of the Union's program of no discrimination in upgrading. He is married and the father of four children.

The newly-elected president of UE District 7, in a recent statement, said, "My biggest job will be to extend and improve the role of our Union in Louisville, as an example to all the workers of the South of the only way that Negro and white workers can achieve decent living conditions in the South."



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June 12-52
Neal is the first Negro ever elected a district president and the second to become a member of the board. *Opinion 1*

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White man still earning twice as much as Negro

WASHINGTON—As in all previous surveys of the Bureau of the Census, "marked differences" continue to be found in the incomes of white and Negro families of the U. S., with the white receiving about twice the earnings of the Negro, but for the first time in U. S. history, the nonwhite male led the white male in percentage increase of income, a report of 1950 incomes in the United States revealed today.

Median income of white families and individuals for 1950, latest year on which data is available, was \$3,100, about twice that received by the nonwhite group.

The census report said that although it is estimated that about 9 percent of all families and individuals are nonwhite, they received only about five percent of the "total money income."

Disparity in the incomes of whites and nonwhites was greatest among families and individuals whose major source of earnings was farming. For this group, the median income of white families and individuals was three times as great as that received by the nonwhite.

Other data of the Census Bureau indicate that migration of households from farm to nonfarm areas since 1940 has been especially marked for nonwhites. Displacement of farm workers by machines in the South may be an important factor in this change, the Bureau suggested. Income data suggested also that another reason for this extensive movement is that nonwhite families appear to improve their economic lot to a greater degree than white families in moving to the city. The median income of nonwhite families and individuals dependent upon nonfarm income was about three times the media for those dependent upon farm income. The comparable ratio for white families and individuals was not so great.

Median income of white families was considerably higher than that of nonwhite families despite the fact that nonwhite families averaged more workers per family, said the Bureau. Thus, although the proportion of nonwhite farm op-

erator families with more than one earner was, on the average, about twice that of white farm operator families, the median income of the nonwhites was only about one-third that of the whites.

Nonwhite families dependent upon wage or salary income from nonfarm work also had more workers per family but considerably lower incomes than white families dependent upon this type of income. This difference largely reflects the concentration of nonwhites in low-paying jobs and in those which do not permit continuous full-time employment, the Census Bureau observed. In April 1950 about 57 percent of the nonwhites but only 15 percent of the whites employed in nonfarm occupations were service workers or laborers.

In the case of both male and female income recipients, median money income of whites was about twice that of nonwhites. The median income of white males was \$2,700 as compared with \$1,500 for nonwhites, and the median income of white females was \$1,100 as compared with \$500 for nonwhites between 1949 and 1950 the median income of white males increased by about 23 percent.

Among males, about the same proportion of whites and nonwhites had some income (approximately 90 percent). In the case of females, however, about 42 percent of the whites and 56 percent of the nonwhites were income recipients, indicating that nonwhite women more frequently must go out of the home to work.